

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

**CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
LIBRARY**

CALL NO. Sa5J Man-Sub

D G. A 79.

SK phenomena

॥ फ ल दी पि का ॥

MANTRESWARA'S PHALADEEPIKA

(ADHYAYAS I—XXVIII)

WITH AN
ENGLISH TRANSLATION

BY

PANDITADHUSHANA V. SUBRAHMANYA SASTRI, B A.,

Asst. Secretary to the Govt of Mysore (Retd.)

AND

Translator of "BRIHAT JATAKA", JATAKAPARIJATA",
"SRIPATIPADDHATI", etc.

ॐ

[SECOND EDITION. REVISED AND ENLARGED]

Copy Right Registered



3a.5J

Man/Sub

PRINTED AT
ARUNA PRESS, BANGALORE 2

1950

MUNSHI RAM MANOHAR LAL PRICE RS. 6.

Oriental & Foreign Book Sellers,

Net Sahitya DELHI.

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
LIBRARY, NEW DELHI.

Acc. No. 6945.
Date..... 17/12/57
Call No. Sa 57 / Man / Sub.

Copies of this book can be had of :-

Panditabhushana V. Subrahmanya Sastri, B.A.,
65, 3rd Cross Road, Basavangudi P.O.,
BANGALORE 4.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

I am glad I have been able to place before the Public, the second Edition of Phaladeepika during my life time. Thirteen years have passed since the first edition was brought to light and many works have been added to my list since that time. I must say that the encouragement given to me by the astrologically minded Public went a longway to enable me to bring about this edition and if this were to serve the Public well, I should consider myself amply rewarded.

I must not fail to thank Sri M. Ramakrishna Bhat, M.A., Superintendent of Indian Languages, St. Joseph's College Bangalore for his valuable help and suggestions in bringing forth this edition. My thanks are also due to the authorities of Aruna Press Bangalore who helped a great deal in expediting the printing.

65, III Cross Road
Basavangudi
Bangalore City
13. September 1950

V. SUBRAHMANYA SASTRI.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

Astrology is no longer looked upon with derision. Interest in the study of ancient sciences has so far revived that only recently an institution has been founded for the study of alchemy. My translations of Jatakapanijata, Sripattipaddhati and Brihatjataka have been appreciatingly received by the public. People who started scoffing have stayed on to exhibit a living interest and to learn what the science of astrology has to teach mankind. An appreciable number of predictions by Cheiro, whose recent demise we all deplore, based upon his study of this ancient, sacred and useful system has come true. For the service of humanity, the value of astrological publications cannot be gainsaid and no apology is needed by the author for a rendering of "Phaladeepika" and placing it before the public in an English garb for the first time with suitable explanations.

"Phaladeepika," a fascinating study in the technique of Astrology, was so far available only in Grantha characters and very lately in the Devanagari script. Existing publications of Phaladeepika are incomplete and wanting in some chapters with some alokas in the text also mismatched. Attempts have now been made to present the public with a complete text. A great deal of difficulty was experienced in tracing the XXVIII Adhyaya which was so far unavailable and in locating a few alokas in their proper places in the text.

Mantraawara, the author of this important work, whose family deity was Sukuntalamba, came from the Tinnevely District, the Southern end of the Indian Peninsula, and he appears to have flourished about the XVI century of the Christian Era, to judge from the

intrinsic evidence available from certain slokas quoted from the Jatakaperijata. His treatment of Astrology is remarkable in many ways and differs from that of several others. Mantreswara gives a very reasonable exposition of the effects of Transits and of cause and effect flowing from such Transits. We are also indebted to him for the useful information and guidance which he furnishes concerning the effects of Bhavas. His chapter on Yogas is an interesting study of truth. The Sarvato-bhadrachakra which was referred to only by name in other publications has been very fully explained here.

The sixteenth sloka in Adhyaya III which has been till now appearing with two different metres for the former and latter halves finds corrected here. The last sloka in the XXV Adhyaya which was marked for incompleteness is now printed in its entirety. An index in both English and Sanskrit is also added for easy reference.

I should take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to Mr. A. S. Sowmynarsyanengar of Srirangam (Trichinopoly) for his ready and willing assistance in tracing and supplying some of the missing slokas and also the XXVIII chapter. I am thankful to Mr. V. B. Sreekantiah, Proprietor of Messrs. V. B. Subbiah & Sons, for expediting the publication and for his personal attention to the details of printing without which it would have been impossible to undertake or complete this arduous task satisfactorily.

50, 3rd Cross Road,
Basavangudi,
Bangalore City.
6th January 1937.

V. SUBRAHMANYA SASTRI.

विषयानुक्रमः

अध्यायः	पृष्ठं
१. संह्याध्यायः	१
२. ग्रहभेदः	१
३. कर्मविभागः	२४
४. पदफलनिरूपणम्	३३
५. कर्माजीवः	४३
६. योगभावः	४६
७. महाराजयोगः	७२
८. लग्नादिद्वादशभावफलम्	८२
९. गेपादीनां दशफलम्	९८
१०. कलप्रभावः	१०४
११. खांजातकः	११०
१२. पुत्रचिन्ता	११६
१३. आयुर्भावः	१२०
१४. रोगमरणपूर्वभविष्यजन्मचिन्ता	१४१
१५. जातकफलसारभूतभावचिन्ता	१५२
१६. लग्नादि द्वादशभावानां समुदायफलम्	१६३
१७. निर्माणभावः	१७५
१८. द्विग्रहयोगफलम्	१८४
१९. दशफलनिरूपणम्	१९२
२०. दशापहारफलम्	२०१
२१. भुक्त्यन्तरान्तरलक्षणम्	२२१
२२. कालचक्रदशादि	२४३
२३. भष्टकवर्गः	२५७
२४. होरासारोक्तमष्टकवर्गफलम्	२६६
२५. उपग्रहाध्यायः	२७७
२६. गोचरकलनिर्णयाध्यायः	२८६
२७. प्रमज्यायोगः	३१९
२८. उपसंहारः	३२३
श्लोकानुक्रमणिका	३२५
विषयानामकारादिवर्णानुक्रमणिका	३४१
विषयाणामाक्षरलवर्णानुक्रमणिका	

CONTENTS

ADHYAYA	PAGE
I Definitions	1
II Planets and their variation	9
III Divisions of the Zodiac	24
IV Determination of the Shadbala of Planets	33
V Profusion and Idvolidhood	43
VI Yogas	46
VII Maharajayogas	72
VIII The effects of the Sun and other planets in the 12th bhavas from the Lagna upwards	82
IX Effect of Menstrua and other signs happening to be the Lagna	98
X Kalatrabhava or the 7th house	10
XI Horoscopes of women	104
XII Issues or Children	116
XIII Length of life	130
XIV Diseases : Death : Past and Future Births	141
XV Method of studying the effects of the Bhavas	169
XVI General effects of the 12 Bhavas	163
XVII Exit from the World	175
XVIII Conjunctions of two planets	184
XIX Dasa and their effects	192
XX Dasa of the several Bhava-Lords and their Bhuktis	201
XXI Sub-divisions of Dasa, viz., Bhuktis, Antaras, Antarantaras, etc.	221
XXII Kalachakra Dasa, etc.	243
XXIII Ashtakavarga	267
XXIV The Ashtakavarga effects as stated in 'Tiorasara'...	265
XXV Upagrahas	277
XXVI Transits of Planets	295
XXVII Ascetic Yogas	319
XXVIII Upasamhara	328
Shlokanukramanika	325
Sanskrit Index (Index to Sanskrit words)	341
English Index	



DESCRIPTIVE CONTENTS

ADHYAYA 1.

Slokas.

1. Invocatory Verso.
2. The author's purposing to write the work.
3. Preliminaries. A general description of the work to be done.
4. The several parts of the body of Kalaporusha, Bha Sandhtis or Riksha Sandhtis.
5. The regions indicated by the sigos.
6. The lords of the sigos. Uchcha (उच्च) and Paramochcha (परमोच्च), Noecha (नीच) and Paramaneecha (परमनीच).
7. Which signs and what portions are Moolatrikonaa and of which planets?
8. Prishtodaya (पृष्ठोदय), Ubhayodaya (उभयोदय) and Sirshodaya (शीरोदय) signs. Which signs dominate by night and which, by day? Urdhva (ऊर्ध्व), Adhahs (अधः), Sama (सम) and Vakra (वक्र) signs.
9. Signs—moveable, immoveable and dual; Dwara (द्वार), Bahis (बहिः) and Garbha (गर्भ); Dhatu (धातु), Mula (मूल) and Jeeva (जीव); Krura (क्रूर) and Saumya (सौम्य); odd and even; Male and female; Eastern, Western, etc.
- 10—16. The 12 bhavas and their names. Leenasthanas (लीनस्थान).
17. Dusasthana (दुःस्थान) and Subhasthana (शुभस्थान) explained. Kondra (केन्द्र), Kantaka (कण्टक) and Chatushtaya (चतुष्टय).
18. The terms Panaphara (पणकर), Apoklima (मापोक्लिम), Chaturasra (चतुरस्र), Upachaya (उपचय) and Trikona (त्रिकोण) explained.

ADHYAYA 2.

- 1—7. Information that can be ascertained through the Sun and other planets.
- 8—14. The nature and characteristics of the several planets.

- 15-16. The portions of human abode or human haunt signified by the planets. The points of the compass of which the planets are lords.
- 17-20. Additional informations (other than what are contained in slokas 1-7 *supra*),—occupation, best and bird appropriate to each—that can be gleaned through the several planets.
- 21-22. The natural friends and enemies of the several planets enumerated.
23. Temporal mutual relation among the planets.
24. The periods signified by the planets. The castes of the planets. Their division into सत्य (Satva), रजस (Rajas), and तमस् (Tamas) The seasons they represent.
25. Two pairs of planets playing the role of parents during day and night respectively. The nearest relations signified by Mars, Jupiter and Mercury.
26. Body and soul of a person signified by the Moon and Sun respectively. The five senses and the planets representing by them.
27. Planets—benefic and malefic—male, female, and hermaphrodite. The deities presiding over them. The elements which they control.
28. The grains appropriate to the planets. The countries signified by them.
29. The precious stones ascribed to them.
30. Substances pertaining to the planets. Their articles of apparel.
31. The flavours signified by the planets.
32. Parts of the body where the characteristic marks or moles of the planets are to be found. The stages of life typified by the planets.
- 33-34. The effect of Rahu and Ketu upon the character and appearance of the person born under their influence.
35. Their appropriate metals and apparel. Their friends and enemies.

36. When are planets said to be badly placed and when well-placed?

37. The character of trees generated by planets.

ADHYAYA 3.

1. The Dasavargas. Vargottamamsa (वर्गोत्तमः शः).
2. The Saptavargas. The Shadvargas. The effect of a Navamsa is equal to that of the Rasi.
3. The extent of the effect of planets in the Rasi and the other Vargas. The five states or conditions of a planet, measured by its progress in a Rasi.
4. The Horas and their lords. The Decanates and their lords. The Dwadasamsas and their lords. The Trimsamsas and their lords. The Navamsas.
5. The Shashtyamsas.
6. The Saptamsas. The Dasamsamsas. The Shodasamsas and their lords. 7, 10 and 13 benefic Vargas.
7. Vaisoshikamsas.
- 8-9. Their effects.
10. Effects of planets being weak or strong in all or any of the 10 Vargas. Effect of a planet being in the five states mentioned in sloka 3 above.
11. Effect of planets strong in Shadvargas.
12. Effect of planets occupying the 2 Horas.
13. Ayudha (आयुध), Pasa (पाश), Nigala (निगल) and Pakshi (पक्षि) decanates explained.
14. Chatushpada (चतुष्पाद) or quadruped decanates. Their effects. Which of the three decanates of a Rasi will be good, bad, or ordinary and in what Rasis?
15. Effect of planets owning the Lagna decanate, Lagna Hora, Lagna Dwadasamsa and Lagna Trimsamsas occupying his own, exaltation or friendly house.
16. A clue to find the Lagna from the position of Mandi at a birth or from the Moon himsaali if the Moon be strong.

17. Effect of Moon in good vargas. Effect of planets posited in their own Trimsamsas. Effect of a single planet in exaltation or own house, aspected by or associated with a friendly planet.
- 18—19. The several states or conditions of planets.
20. The extent of the effects of planets in the aforesaid several conditions (or Avasthas).

ADHYAYA 4.

1. The six kinds of strength enumerated. Dinaratri tribhagabala (दिनरात्रिभिभागबल), Pakshabala (पक्षबल), Varshapabala (वर्षपबल), Masapabala (मासपबल), Dinapabala (दिनपबल), Horapabala (होरापबल).
2. Cheshtabala (चेष्टाबल), Yuddhabala (युद्धबल), Uchhabala (उच्चबल), Digbala (दिग्बल).
3. Vargajabala (वर्गजबल), Kendradibala (केन्द्रादिबल), Droshtkanabala (द्रेष्काणबल), Nisargabala (निसर्गबल).
- 4—5. When is a planet said to be strong and when weak?
6. Bhavaphala (भावफल).
7. Extent of strength accrued to planets through their position in exaltation, Moolatrikona, Swakhetra, friendly and other houses.
8. Strength gained by planets in the four Kondras.
9. Importance of the 7th house aspect.
10. Of the Nisarga (निसर्ग) and Tatkalika (तत्कालिक) friendships, the former is more preferable.
11. In warding off evil and promoting prosperity Jupiter, Mercury and Venus compared. Moon is the basis for the strength of all planets.
- 12—20. Chandrakriya (चन्द्रक्रिया), Chandravaattha (चन्द्रावस्था) and Chandravela (चन्द्रवेला) and their effects.
21. Pakshabala (पक्षबल), apical to the Moon and Sthanaabala (स्थानबल), important to the other planets.
- 22—23. The standards of of Shadbala of planets.
24. Bhavabala (भावबल) how computed?

ADHYAYA 5.

- 1—8 The sources of a person's wealth and the profession to be followed for the sake of a livelihood.
9. Acquisition of wealth without exertion. The country of acquisition.

ADHYAYA 6.

1. The five Mahapurusha yogas stated.
2. Effect of birth in Ruchaka (रुचक) and Bhadra (भद्र) yogas.
3. Effect of birth in Hamsa (हंस) and Malavya (मालव्य) yogas.
4. Effect of birth in a Sasa (शश) yoga. Effect of a birth in which one, two, three four or all the five yogas are present.
5. Sunapha (सुनफा), Anapha (अनफा) and Durudhara (दुरुधरा) yogas. Kemadruma (कैमद्रुम) yoga.
6. Effect of birth in the Sunapha (सुनफा) and Anapha (अनफा) yogas.
7. Effect of birth in a Durudhara (दुरुधरा) and Kemadruma (कैमद्रुम) yogas.
8. Subhaveshi (शुभवेत्ति), Subhavasi (शुभवासि), Subbohhayachari (शुभोभयचारी) and the corresponding Papaveshi (पापवेत्ति) and other yogas explained. Subhakarhari (शुभकर्तारि) and Papakarhari (पापकर्तारि) and Susubha (सुशुभ) yogas explained.
9. Effect of birth in Suvesi (सुवेत्ति), Suvasi (सुवासि) and Subhayachari (शुभयचरि) yogas.
10. Effect of birth in Asubhavesi (अशुभवेत्ति), Asubhavasi (अशुभवासि), and Asubhobhayachari (अशुभोभयचारी) yogas.
11. Effect of birth in Subhakarhari (शुभकर्तारि) and Papakarhari (पापकर्तारि) yogas.
12. Effect of birth in the Amala (अमला) yoga.
13. Effects of birth in Susubha (सुशुभ), Subhakarhari (शुभकर्तारि) and other yogas are only similar to that of Sunapha (सुनफा) and other yogas caused by honchos, etc.

14. Mahabhagya (महाभाग्य), Kesari (केसरी), Sakata (शकट) Adhama (अधम), Sama (सम), and (परिष्ठ) yogas explained.
15. Effect of birth in a Mahabhagya (महाभाग्य) yoga.
16. Effect of birth in a Kosari (केसरी) yoga.
17. Effect of birth in a Sakata (शकट) yoga.
18. Effect of birth in Adhama (अधम), Sama (सम) and Variabha (वरिष्ठ) yoga.
- 19-20. Vasumat (वसुमत्), Amala (अमला) and Pushkala (पुष्कल) yogas and their effects.
- 21-25. Subhamala (शुभमाला), Asubhamala (अशुभमाला), Lakshmi (लक्ष्मी) and Gonri (गौरी) yogas and their effects.
- 26-27. Saraswati (सरस्वती) yoga and its effects.
- 28-31. Srikanta (श्रीकण्ठ), Srinatha (श्रीनाथ) and Virinchi (विरिञ्चि) and their effects.
32. Parivartana (परिवर्तन) yogas 66 in all. Of these, 30 are Dainya (दैव्य) yogas; 8 are Khala (खल) yogas, and the remaining 28, Maha (महा) yogas.
- 33-34. Their effects.
- 35-36. Kahala (काहल) and Parvata (पर्वत) yogas and their effects.
- 37-38. Raja (राज) and Sankha (शंख) yogas and their effects.
- 39-41. The seven Sankhya (संख्या) yogas and their effects.
- 42-43. The Adhi yoga (अधियोग) and its effects.
- 44-58. Chamara (चामर), Dhenu (धेनु), Saurya (सौर्य), Jaladhi (जलधि), Chhattra (छत्र), Astra (अस्त्र), Kama (काम), Asura (आसुर), Bhagya (भाग्य), Khyati (ख्याति), Suparijata (सुपरिजात) and Musala (मुसल) yogas and their effects.
- 57-69. Ava (अव), Niswa (निस्व), Mriti (मृति), Kuhoo (कुहू), Pamara (पामर), Harsha (हर्ष), Dushkriti (दुष्कृति), Sarala (सरल), Nirbhagya (निर्भाग्य), Dur (दुर), Daridra (दरिद्र) and Vimala (विमल) yogas and their effects.
70. Another kind of Duryoga (दुर्योग).

ADHYAYA 7.

- 1-5. Certain self-evident Rajayogas.

6. A Rajayoga caused by the lord of the Lagna or the Sun.
7. A Rajayoga caused by the Moon.
8. A Rajayoga caused by Venus and the lord of the Lagna.
9. A Rajayoga caused by Mars.
10. A Rajayoga in which the Sun causes the birth of a powerful king.
11. A Rajayoga in which the Moon ushers a famous king.
12. A strong Moon aspected by a strong planet in the Lagna ushers an emperor into the World.

13—25. Some more Rajnyogas.

26—30. Neechabhanga Rajayogas (नीचभङ्गराजयोगः)

ADHYAYA 8

- 1— 4. The effect of the Sun being posited in the several bhavas from the Lagna onwards.
- 5— 7. The effect of the Moon being posited in the 12 bhavas from the Lagna onwards.
- 8—10. The effect of Mars being posited in the 12 bhavas from the Lagna onwards.
- 11—13. The effect Mercury being posited in the 12 bhavas from the Lagna onwards.
- 14—16. The effect of Jupiter being posited in the 12 bhavas from the Lagna onwards.
- 17—19. The effect of Venus occupying the 12 bhavas from the Lagna onwards.
- 20—24. The effect of Saturn being posited in the 12 bhavas from the Lagna onwards.
- 25—27. The effect of Rahu being posited in the 12 bhavas from the Lagna onwards.
- 28—33. The effect of Ketu being posited in the 12 bhavas from the Lagna onwards.
34. When does a planet produce the full effect of the bhava it occupies? In giving effects, Rahu is similar to Saturn and Ketu is like Mars.

35. Planets posited exactly in the centre of a bhava produces full effects.

ADHYAYA 9.

- 1-12. Effect of the several Rasis from Mesha onwards happening to be the Lagna.
 13. Similar effects should be predicted when the several Rasis from Mesha onwards happen to contain the Moon in them.
 14-19. Effect of a planet occupying his Uchcha (उच्च), Swakshetra (स्वक्षेत्र) a Mitrakshetra (मित्रक्षेत्र) a Satrukshetra (शत्रुक्षेत्र), Neecha (नीच), or becoming Astangata (अस्तङ्गत)
 20. Effect when a planet is retrograde in motion or occupies a Vargottama Navamsa.

ADHYAYA 10.

1. Yoga leading to the acquisition or loss of a wife
 2- 3. Yogas leading to the loss of a wife. A yoga for getting a chaste and fortunate wife.
 4. Yogas leading to separation from one's wife. Yogas leading to a liaison with other people's wives.
 5. Yogas leading to wifelessness or childlessness. Yogas leading to two wives. How to predict the number of wives a person can have?
 6. A clue to find the number of women that a person may associate with. How many of these will die early and many will survive, etc.
 7. Yogas leading to loss wife or husband. Yogas leading to a happy and lucky couple.
 8. A yoga leading to a woman being remarried. Yoga leading to the demise of both the woman and her husband.
 9. Yogas leading the native to be blessed with wife and children.
 10. Yogas leading to a person's wife being happy and endowed with children.

11. A clue to find the Janmarasi (जन्मराशि) of the wife.
12. A clue to find the direction of the country of the wife, and time of marriage.
- 13-14. Time of acquisition of a wife.
15. A yoga for the loss of wife.

ADHYAYA 11.

1. The various effects that have to be deduced from the several bhavas in a female's horoscope.
2. A clue to find out the character, nature, luck, etc., of a female.
3. Bodily appearance character, status, etc., of the husband. The mutual relationship (friendliness or otherwise) between the couple.
4. Alpasutarkshas (अल्पसुतर्क्षाः). Yoga for a female to have diseased organs. Yogas to become unchaste.
5. Yoga for a female to be fortunate and chaste. Yoga leading to barrenness.
- 6-8. The effects of the birth of a female in the several Trimasoras of each of the 12 Rasis.
9. Effect of a female's birth in the asterisms Jyesta, Aslesha, Visakha, Chitra, Ardra, Satabishak, Moola, Kritika and Pushya.
10. A Saubhagya (सौभाग्य) yoga.
11. Menses. The yoga which makes it possible for a woman to mix sexually with man. The time to be recommended for impregnation.

ADHYAYA 12.

1. Yogas under which the acquisition of children is assured.
2. Yogas under which a person can have no issues whatever.
3. Exception to the above (sl. 2). Childless Rasis.
4. Yogas for a person to have a child late in life after a great effort.

5. Yogas leading a person to have children through a second wife. Yogas under which a person becomes the father of many daughters.
- 6-7. Yogas leading to family extinction.
8. Yogas leading a person to have a son by adoption.
9. Yogas leading to loss of children.
10. Yogas for having many children.
11. When will all the children be malee?
12. Time when conception may take place.
13. How to determine the number of issues?
14. Method to ascertain the strength of fecundity.
15. To determine whether progeny is assured or not.
- 16-18. Methods advocated to ward off barrenness.
- 19-22. Cause of childlessness.
- 23-24. Remedies recommended to ward off the sins leading to childlessness.
- 25-32. Time when the acquisition of a son may be expected.
33. To determine the time of delivery.
34. Bases for prediction of effects.

ADHYAYA 13.

1. The longevity of the person should be the first thing to be ascertained.
2. Various opinions about the correct time that has to be taken for the Lagna at a birth.
- 3-4. The life of children under 12 years cannot be calculated for the reasons stated.
5. Remedies to ward off the evil effects due to Balarishta.
6. Balarishta (बालारिष्ट), Yogarishta (योगारिष्ट), Alpayus (अल्पायुस्), Madhyamayus (मध्यमायुस्) and Purnayus (पूर्णायुस्), defined.
7. Maximum period of human life and its divisions into three kinds.
8. Death of the child if born; Dinamrityu (दिन-

- मृत्यु) Dinaruk (दिनरुक्) and Vishaghatika (विषघटिका) portions, and fateful influence on the parents, child and the maternal uncle if born in specified portions of certain asterisms.
9. Yogas leading to death very soon after birth.
 - 10—11. Which portions of the signs with the Moon in them become fateful?
 12. Another yoga leading to the death of the child very soon after birth.
 13. Yogas leading to the early demise of a child and the probable periods of exit.
 - 14—15. Yogas leading to Dirgha (दीर्घ), Madhya (मध्य) and Alpa (अल्प) Ayus.
 16. A yoga for a person to be long-lived.
 17. Another set of yogas for Dirgha (दीर्घ), Madhya (मध्य) and Alpa (अल्प) Ayus.
 - 18—19. The times of exit in the above three cases.
 20. To determine the best lucky time for a person.
 - 21—24. Yogas which counteract Arislita (अरिष्ट) and secure long life.
 25. Ayus (आयुस्) should be predicted only after a correct examination of the Dasas described by Sripati (श्रीपति), of the Ashtakavargas, the Kalachakra (कालचक्र) Dasas, etc.

ADHYAYA 14.

1. The planets through whom the diseases have to be determined in a nativity.
- 2—3. The diseases caused by the several planets.
- 10—11. Certain yogas leading to some specific diseases, (eye disease, ear disease, belly-ache, bleeding from rectum, disease in the private parts).
- 12—20. The manner in which a person meets with his death and the cause of the same.
21. Yoga leading to a happy death or otherwise.
- 22—23. The region to which a person goes after his death. The refuge of the departed.

- 24—29 All information about one's past and future births.

ADHYAYA 15.

1. When will the bhavas produce good effects?
2. When is a bhava said to be strong, when mixed and when weak?
- 3—6. Conditions determining the destruction of a bhava
- 7—8. Time when such destruction comes to pass.
- 9—10. The lord of the Lagna, whether benefic or malefic, promotes the prosperity of the Bhava it occupies. An example where the lord of the Lagna is malefic.
11. In the case of a planet owning two houses, the conditions and the time during which the effects of these two houses will happen.
12. Same as slokas 7—8.
13. A situation when the effects predicted above as going to happen may not at all come to pass
14. The effect measured.
- 15—16. What can be determined from the several planets as Karakas?
- 17.— The Karakas of the 12 bhavas.
18. The planetary effects will be full or otherwise according to the nature—friendly or inimical—of the sign occupied by the planet. Malefics in the 6th, 8th and 12th and benefics in the other houses generally promote advancement of the native.
19. Malefics in the Dusthanas do good to the native while benefics, evil.
20. The method of determining the effects of any Bhava.
21. The method of ascertaining information about one's father, mother and other relations of a person.
- 22—24. All information about one's father to be ascertained by treating the Sun's position in the nativity as the Lagna and proceeding in the usual way.
25. Similar details about one's mother, brother, etc.

should be ascertained by treating the respective Karaka's position in the nativity as the Lagna, etc. Good effects of any Bhava are assured when the lord as well as its Karaka are both strong.

26. Bhava Karakas in their respective Bhavas will cause distress.
27. The lord of the Lagna produces the effects of (1) the Bhava owned by the planet if any associated with him and (2) the Bhava occupied by him.
28. The lord of the Lagna produces happy or adverse effects (of the Bhavas above referred to) according as the number of benefic dots in his Ashtakavarga is more or less than the normal (4).
29. If a planet owning two houses one of which is a Dusstithana, be posited in his other house, he will give the effects of only that house and not the effects due to the Dusstithana. An example.
30. The five kinds of connection or relationship recognised between two planets.

ADHYAYA 16

1. The colour and appearance of the native and the proportions of his body and limbs.
- 2—30. Some effects of the Lagna and the other Bhavas.
- 31—32. Time when the effects of any Bhava will happen.
33. Evil effect caused by the conjunction of the lord of the 1st and 6th Bhavas.
34. A clue to find whether there will arise any rivalry, envy or friendship between the native and another and the time when the same will be caused.
35. Time when the good or bad effects of any Bhava may be expected.

ADHYAYA 17.

1. A clue to find out the time when a Bhava suffers annihilation.
2. A clue to ascertain the time of one's demise by means of the transit of Saturn.

- 3—4. A clue to find the time of one's demise by means of the transit of Jupiter.
5. A clue to find the time of one's death through Moon's transit.
6. A clue to find out the times of demise of one-self and his brother.
7. A clue to ascertain the times of demise of one's father and mother.
8. A clue to find out when a son's demise may happen.
9. Another clue similar to those given in 3—4.
10. Another clue similar to the one given in Sl. 2.
- 11—12. A clue to find the month and the Lagna of one's demise.
- 13—28. A clue to find the time when a person's death may be looked for—the particular Dasa period, the year, the month and the day when the event may happen.

ADHYAYA 19.

1. Effect of the Sun being in conjunction with each of the other 5 planets.
2. Effect of the Moon being in conjunction with each of the 5 planets other than the Sun.
3. Effect of Mars being in conjunction with each of the 4 planets other than the Sun and Moon.
4. Effect of Mercury being in conjunction with Jupiter, Venus or Saturn. Effects of Jupiter being in conjunction with Venus or Saturn.
5. Effect of Venus being together with Saturn. Effect of conjunctions of more than two planets.
- 6—11. The effect of planetary aspects on the Moon in the 12 Rasis.
- 12—15. The effect of planetary aspects on the Moon in the several Navamassas.
16. What has been stated in slokas 6—11 should also be understood to apply in the case of Dwadasamassas also.
17. The conditions for the fulfollness or otherwise of the good and bad effects described above.

ADHYAYA 19.

1. The author's justification in his setting forth the Mahadasas.
2. The nine Mahadasas and their respective periods.
3. To find the unexpired portion in years, etc., of a Dasa at the time of a birth.
4. A Solar year defined.
- 5-6. General effects of the Sun's Mahadasa
7. Effect of the Moon's Dasa.
8. An examination of the Moon's strength is necessary before any declaration is made.
- 9-17. General effects of the Dasas of Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, Rahu and Ketu
- 18-26. Some more effects of the several Dasas stated.

ADHYAYA 20.

1. A brief description of what is indicated in this Adhyaya.
- 2-14. Effects of the Dasas of the planets owning the Lagna and the other Bhavas when the Bhavas are strong and their lords are well-placed.
- 15-20. Effects of the Dasas of the planets owning the Lagna and the other Bhavas when they are occupying inimical or depression Rasis, or have been eclipsed or happen to be badly-placed.
21. References to certain things in some of the previous adhyayas as relevant and applicable to a Dasa under examination
22. The Dasa of a planet in a Vargottamamsa will give favourable results while the Dasa and Bhukti of planets badly placed will be unfavourable
23. Certain Bhuktis in the Dasa of a malefic produce untoward effects.
24. What Dasas prove fatal?
- 25-26. Mars and Venus in certain positions produce most beneficial results during their Dasas,

27. Nature of the effects of the Dasas of planets - benefic or malefic—when in depression, inimical or bad houses.
28. The evil effects resulting when the Bhukti period of a planet inimical to the lord of the Dasa or of a planet occupying the 6th house or of a planet inimical to the lord of the Lagna is in progress.
29. A clue to ascertain the nature of the effects of a particular Bhukti through the Bhuktinatha.
30. The good influence of a planet in its several positions.
- 31—32. Certain clues to find out the planet whose Dasa will prove fatal.
33. A yoga in which the middle portion of the life of the native is good. The fruit of a planet's Dasa matures differently according to its position in a Prishtodaya, Ubayodaya and Sirshodaya Rasi.
34. Planets prove prosperous during their Dasa periods if they transit at the time their Swakshetra, Uchcha or Mitra houses.
35. The destruction of a Bhava during the Dasa of the planet occupying it, if the planet be weak or is in depression or inimical house.
36. In what position the Moon influences a Dasa beneficially and in what otherwise?
37. When will the effects of the Bhukti of a planet be good and when evil?
38. The particular time at which the good or bad effects of a planet's Bhukti period is manifested.
39. Nature of the effects of Rahu's Dasa will be similar to that of the planet he associates with. The Dasa of a planet though benefic if associated with Rahu will prove malefic at the end.
40. The Maraka places defined. Conditions when the Dasas of their lords may prove fatal.
41. Nature of the Dasas of planets owing (1) Kunda or Trikona houses (2) 3rd, 6th and

- 8th houses. Sun or Moon will only give good effects during his Dasa when he happens to own the 8th house.
42. When the lord of a Kendra is in Trikona or vice versa, their Bhuktis in each other's Dasa will be very auspicious.
- 43-44. When will planets reveal the effects of their Dasas or Bhuktis?
45. Lords of a Kendra and a Kona even if by themselves causing evil become powerful to make the native prosperous.
- 46-49. Planets becoming Yogakarakas.
50. Conditions under which Jupiter and Venus cause evil and prove fatal during their Dasas.
51. Malefics when they own Kendras become more auspicious in their effects.
52. Nature of Rahu and Ketu in their effects when posited in a Kendra or Trikona.
53. Nature of Rahu and Ketu in their effects when they occupy houses owned by benefics and are associated with any planet.
54. Effect when a Rajayoga is in progress and the Karaka Bhuktis intervene.
55. The several planets which are untoward to the native.
- 56-57. Some varieties of a Dasa explained.
58. A clue for ascertaining the time of death of a person.
59. When will a Dasa prove auspicious?
- 60-61. The good or evil to be experienced in a Dasa dependent on the position of its lord during its course and also with reference to the Moon.
62. Details of the same.
63. Author's instructions to the reader before attempting at predictions.

ADHYAYA 21.

1. Sub-division of a Dasa into Bhuktis. Time of fruition of planetary effects.
2. Method of determining the Bhukti period of a Dasa.
- 3—11. The Sun's Dasa and effects.
- 12—20. The Moon's Dasa and effects.
- 21—29. Kuja's Dasa and effects.
- 30—38. Rahu's Dasa and effects.
- 39—47. Jupiter's Dasa and effects.
- 48—56. Saturn's Dasa and effects.
- 57—65. Mercury's Dasa and effects.
- 66—74. Ketu's Dasa and effects.
- 75—83. Sukra's Dasa and effects.
84. How the effects have to be predicted.

ADHYAYA 22.

- 1—2. Stars grouped by triads. The order in which they are cast. Apasavya (अपसव्य) and Savya (सव्य).
3. The years assigned to the planets.
4. How the formula for each of the several Nakshatrapadas is composed and its connection to the total life-period and the several sub-Dasas composing them.
- 5—9. The formulas for the several Nakshatrapadas.
10. The initial Dasa and how it is calculated.
11. How the Rasi Mahadasas of a life are determined.
12. Manduka Gati—Aswa Gati and Simhave lokana.
13. How to calculate the period of a Bhukti or Apahara in a Mahadasa.
14. The number of years of Parama Ayus for the several formulas.
15. Effects already stated before the several Mahadasas will apply also in the course of Utpanna and Adhana Mahadasas.
16. Utpanna, Adhana and Kshema Dasas explained.
17. Naisargikadasa periods of the several planets.

18. Amsayurdaya.
19. Vyayadiharana (व्ययादिहरण) or Chakrapatar-dhahani (चक्रपतारदहानि), Sstrukshetraharana (संशुद्धहरण).
20. The dictum of Satyacharya on the several reductions.
21. Pindayurdaya (पिण्डायुर्दाय).
22. The computation of Lagnayus in the Pindayurdaya (पिण्डायुर्दाय) system.
23. Reduction in the Ayurdaya of a planet on account of its being in a depressed position or in an intermediate position.
24. Views of other Astrologers on the Pindayurdaya (पिण्डायुर्दाय) method.
25. The Ayurdaya of Jeevasarmen.
26. The maximum length of life in the case of man.
27. The order of the Dasas.
28. When are the three systems—Amsa (अंश), Pinda (पिण्ड) and Naisargika (नैसर्गिक) Ayurdayas—to be adopted?
29. What should be done when the Sun, Moon and the Lagna are of equal strength?
30. Kalachakra Dasa (कालचक्रदशा) system when to be resorted to?
31. Maximum period of life in the case of men and some of the other living creatures.
32. The persons to whom the Ayurdaya (आयुर्दाय) rules apply.

ADHYAYA 23.

- 1—2. Purpose of the Ashtakavargas and the mode of setting the dots.
- 3—9. The Ashtakavargas of the Sun and other planets.
10. The malefic places in the several Ashtakavargas. The good effects revealed by the Ashtakavargas are advanced by the planet concerned being well-placed, that is in an Upachaya, in a friend's house, in his own

house or in his exaltation. The same fall of effect when the planet is posited in an Apachaya place, in his inimical house or in his depression Rasi.

11. Effects to be deduced through benefic dots ranging from 0 to 8 in any Rasi.
12. How benefic dots are computed.
13. A planet in its transit through the exact degree in the Bhava it had originally occupied at the time of birth reveals the full effects due to that Bhava—good or bad as the case may be.
14. Time when a Bhava is advanced or suffers decay.
15. Cases where the interests of a Bhava are promoted in an intense manner.
16. How to ascertain the exact time of fruition of a particular benefic dot in a Rasi.
17. Prastara Ashtakavarga explained.
- 18—19. The lords of the 8 divisions into which a Rasi is divided and the time of fruition of a particular benefic dot in the same.
- 20—21. The Sarvashtakavarga. Effect of benefic dots in any Rasi being above, equal to or falling short of 28.
22. The bases for computing Ashtakavarga are the positions of the several planets and the Lagna at the time of birth.
23. A malefic when he is in his Swakshetra will only promote the Bhava he occupies, while in depression or inimical house he will only cause the Bhava's ruin.
24. Effect of a benefic in exaltation if he owns a Dussthana. Effect of a malefic in exaltation when he is not in Dussthana, but happens to own good houses.

ADHYAYA 24.

- 1—6. Clues to ascertain the time of demise of one's father.
- 7—8. Time of demise of one's mother.
9. To ascertain the number of brothers, relations and maternal uncles.

- 10-11. To ascertain the number of issues.
12. Effects to be guessed through the figures in Sukra's Ashtakavarga.
- 13-15. To ascertain one's own demise by the figures in Saturn's Ashtakavarga.
- 16-17. Trikona reduction.
- 18-22. Ekadhipatya reduction.
- 23 26. Rasi and Graha Gunakara (multipliers.)
- 27 33. Process for finding the Ayurdaya through the Ashtakavarga system.
- 34 35. A speedy way of computing the figures of the Sarva Ashtakavarga in the several houses.
36. To ascertain the effects in the case of a horoscope, the Ashtakavarga system is the best.
- 37 43. Certain inferences that can be deduced from the figures in the Sarvashtakavarga.
44. Conclusion.

ADHYAYA 25.

1. The nine Upagrahas enumerated.
2. Mandi or Gultka and its position in the several week-days.
3. Similar positions of Yamakantaka and Ardha-prahara.
4. The position of Kala.
5. The position of Dhuma, Paridhi, Indra Chapa and Ketu.
- 6- 7. Scope of the effects of the Upagrahas treated in this chapter.
- 8-14. Effect of Gulika in the 12 Bhavas. A clue to find out the Lagna in a nativity through the position of the Gulika therein.
- 15-18. Effect of Gulika being associated with the several planets.
19. Gultka and Yamakantaka very powerful in causing evil and good respectively. Other Upagrahas have only half the power of Mandi in causing evil.
- 20-21. Nature of the effects of the Upagrahas compared with those of some of the planets.

- 22—26. Effect of Dhuma and other Upagrahas when associated with planets in the Lagna and other houses.
27. Effect caused by Dhuma and the four other Upagrahas when they are visible.
- 28—29. Form and appearance of Dhuma, Vyatipata, Parivasha.
30. Effect of the lord of the sign occupied by Gulika being in a Kendra, a Trikona, his own, exaltation or a friendly house.

ADHYAYA 28.

1. Importance of the Janma Rasi (Rasi occupied by the Moon). Gocharapala to be predicted with reference this alone.
2. Parttoular houses through which when the several planets transit, they give auspicious effects.
- 3—8. The auspicious houses of transit and the corresponding Vedha places for the Sun and other planets.
- 9—11. Effects of the transit of the Sun through the 12 houses.
12. Effects of the Moon's transit through the 12 houses.
- 13—16. Effects of Mar's transit over the 12 houses.
17. Effects of Mercury's transit over the 12 houses.
- 18—20. Effect of Jupiter's transit over the 12 houses.
21. Effects of the transit of Venus over the 12 houses.
- 22—23. Effects of Saturn's transit over the 12 houses.
24. Effects of Rahu's transit over the 12 houses.
25. Planets grouped according as they produce effect in the initial, middle or final portion of a sign.
- 26—27. Sapthasalaka, and effects to be deduced therefrom.
28. Certain fateful stars and the effect of the transit over them by the planets.
29. Effects of transits by planets over certain specified positions in the zodiac and times of certain astronomical occurrence.

30. The nullification of effects produced by planets owing to certain aspects.
31. Planets badly placed will not do harm if posited in their exaltation or Swakshetra Rasis, while planets in such positions, if they be well placed, give beneficial results during their transit over such Rasis.
32. Effects of planets while in transit through favourable and unfavourable places when they occupy depression or inimical houses or are eclipsed.
33. Effects of the transits of Saturn, the Sun, Mars and Jupiter over the 12th, the 8th and the 1st houses reckoned from the Moon's place.
34. The Maranasthana (मरणस्थान) in the case of the several planets.
35. The distribution of the 27 stars over the several limbs of the native during the Sun's transit and the effects thereof.
- 36—40. The same with reference to the transits of the Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, Rahu and Ketu.
41. Effect of transits by planets over houses containing more benefic dots in the Ashtakavarga.
- 42—44. Puro Lattas (पुरोलत्ताः) or forward Lattas and Prishtha Lattas (पृष्ठलत्ताः) or rear Lattas.
- 45—46. Effect of the Lattas.
47. Conjunction of two or more Lattas and its effects.
48. Effects of transit in Suhha (शुभ) and Asuhha (अशुभ) Vedhas in the Sarvatobhadrachakra (सर्वतोभद्रचक्र).
49. Expiation by Santhis of evil effects arising from bad Dasas, Apaharas, low figure of benefic dots, transit through bad places, etc.
50. Planets are always productive of good to

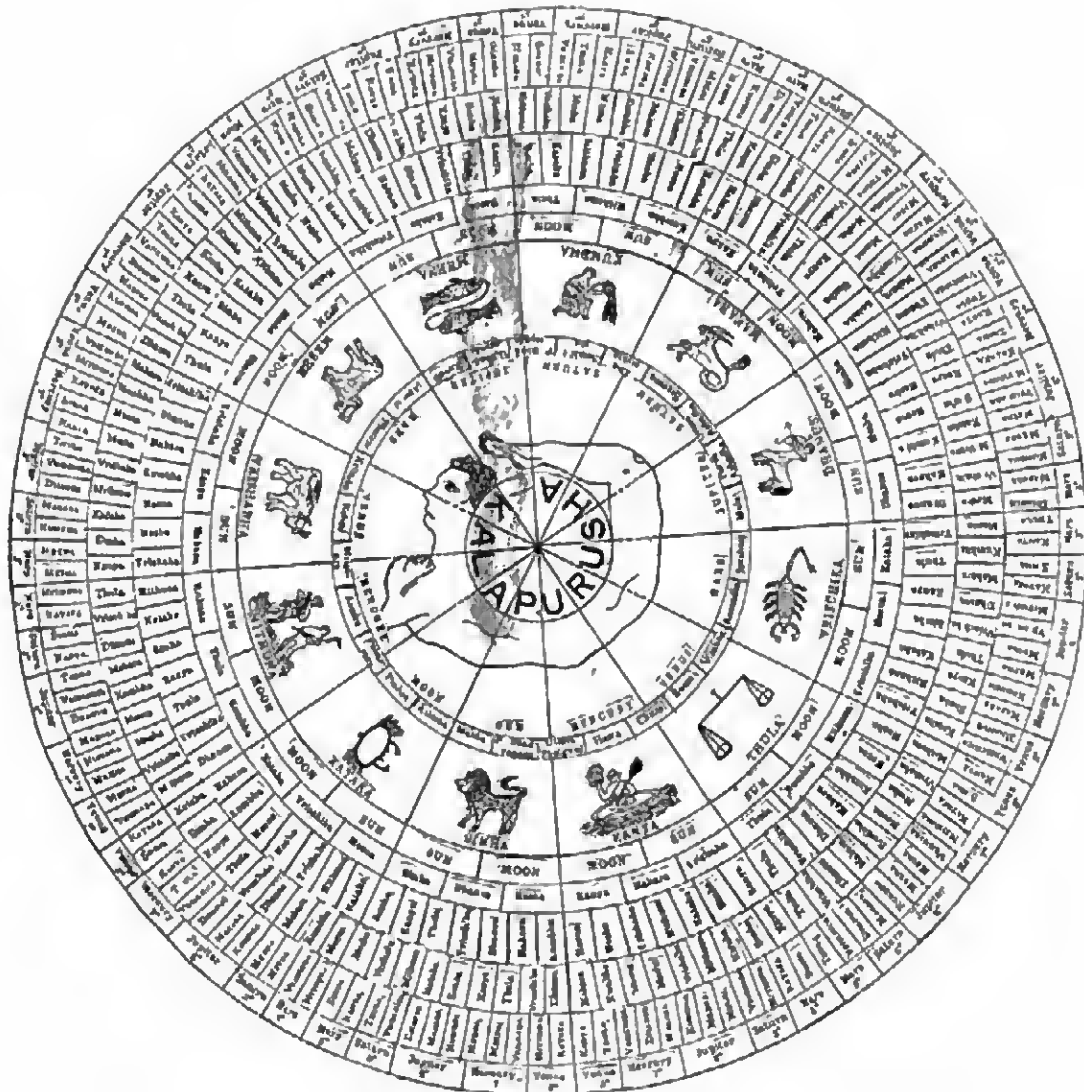
persons who do not harm others, do virtuous acts, etc.

ADHYAYA 27.

1. The planetary conditions leading to ascetism.
2. The particular class of ascetics to which the native concerned would belong.
- 3—4. Some more ascetic Yogas.
5. The various kinds of ascetics mentioned.
6. Yoga for becoming a miserable devout.
7. Effect of a Rajayoga co-existing with the Yoga mentioned in the previous sloka.
8. Yogas leading one to become a successful ascetic and respected by all.

ADHYAYA 28.

- 1—4. The contents of the 27 Adhyayas.
 5. The author's birth place.
 6. His family deity.
-





॥ श्री गणेशाय नमः ॥

फ ल दी पि का PHALADEEPIKA

प्रथमोऽध्यायः

सन्दर्शनं वितनुते पितृदेवनृणां
मासाद्वासरदलैरथ ऊर्ध्वं यत् ।
संयं कश्चित्कचिदुपैत्यपसव्यमेकं
ज्योतिः परं दिशतु वस्तुमितां श्रियं न ॥१॥

ADHYAYA I.

Shloka 1.—May we be blessed with beatitude without end by that Supreme Reality—the one heavenly light without a second (the Sun), which when once above the horizon, remains on end in full view of the moon-dwelling manes, pole-dwelling celestials and the earth-dwelling mortals, for (i. e., which has for these beings a diurnal arc measuring) half a synodic lunar month, half a solar year and the entire day time of a solar nycthemeron respectively, and which sometimes (to wit, with northern declination under north polar heaven) is dextral (i. e., moves on almucantars from left to right), and sometimes (to wit, with southern declination under south polar heaven), sinistral (i. e., moves on almucantars from right to left).

वाग्देवीं कुलदेवतां मम गुरुन् कालप्रवहान्वान्
सूर्यादींश्च नक्षत्रहान् गणपतिं भक्त्या प्रणम्येश्वरम् ।
संक्षिप्यात्रिपराशरादिकथितान् मन्त्रेश्वरो देवविद्
घश्येऽहं फलदीपिकां सुखिमलां ज्योतिर्विदां प्रीतये ॥२॥

Sloka 2.—I, the astrologer Mantreswara, first make my reverent obeisance to Saraswati—the Muse of Learning, to my family-deity, to my parents and teachers, to the nine planets beginning with the Sun, which bestow omniscience (*viz.*, knowledge of past, present and future) to Ganesa, the lord of Siva's cohort of divinities, and, above all, to Siva, the Supreme, and then proceed to give out here for the delectation of astrologers a very limpid conspectus of the teaching of Atri, Parasara and the rest, under the title "Pholadeepika" (= "Light on Apotelesmatics").

पद्माद्यैर्वन्द्यैर्जननसमयोऽत्र प्रथमतो
विशेषाद्विज्ञेयः राह विघटिकागिस्त्वथ तदा ।
गतेर्हस्तस्यत्वं गणितकरणैः खेचरगतं
चिदित्वा तद्भावं यत्नमपि फलं तेः कथयतु ॥३॥

Sloka 3.—The exact time of the birth of a person with the actual number of *Viḥatikas* elapsed as revealed by foot-measurement or by the gnomonic shadow and other apparatus should first be specially ascertained. Then the positions of the planets coincident with observation should be set down with the help of mathematical (expedients) instruments. Then the *Bhavas* and the strength of planets should be investigated and through them the effects should be judged.

शिरोवक्त्रोरोहज्जटरकटिवस्तिप्रजनन-
स्थलान्पूरु जान्घोर्युगलमिति जंघे पदयुगम् ।
विलम्बात्कालाङ्गान्यलिख्यकुलीरान्तिममिदं
भसन्धिर्विख्याता सकलभवनान्तानपि परे ॥४॥

Sloka 4.—The parts of the body of the person *काल* (*Kala*) beginning with the *Lagna* are respectively (1) the head (2) the face (3) the breast (4) the heart (5) the

belly (6) the hip (7) the groins (8) the private part (9) the two thighs (10) the two knees (11) the two calves and (12) the two feet. The concluding portion of the signs, Vrischika, Meena and Kataka is called भसन्धि (Bhasandhi) or ऋक्षसन्धि (Rikshasandhi). Others apply this term to the last portions of all the signs.

वरण्ये केदारे शयनभवने श्वभ्रसलिले

गिरौ पाथःसस्यान्वितभुवि विशां धाम्नि सुषिरे ।

जनाधीशस्थाने सजलविपिने धाम्नि विचर-

त्कुलाले कीलाले वसतिरुदिता मेघभवनात् ॥५॥

Sloka 5.—The abodes of the 12 signs from Mesha onwards are respectively (1) the forest (2) a field under water (meadow) (3) a bed room (4) a chasm with water in it (5) a mountain (6) a land with water and corn (7) the house of a Vaisya (8) a hole or cavity (9) King's residence (10) water-abounding forest (11) the spot frequented by potters end (12) water.

भौमः शुक्रबुधेन्दुसूर्यशशिजाः शुक्रारजीवार्कजाः

मन्दो देवगुरुः क्रमेण कथिता मेषादिराशीश्वराः ।

सूर्यादुच्चगृहाः क्रियो वृषमृगस्त्रीकर्किमीनास्तुला

दिक्ज्यैशैर्मनुयुक्तिथीपुभनखांशैस्तेऽस्तनीचाः क्रमात् ॥६॥

Sloka 6.—Mars, Venus, Mercury, the Moon, the Sun, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Saturn and Jupiter are respectively declared the lords of the signs from Mesha onwards. Mesha, Vrishabha, Makara, Kanya, Karkataka, Meena and Tula are the exaltation signs of the seven planets respectively from the Sun onwards, their signs of 'fall' being the 7th from their exaltation onss. The highest exaltation and fall of the planets counting from the Sun are the 10th, the 3rd,

the 28th, the 18th, the 5th, the 27th and the 20th degrees of the several signs.

सिंहोक्षाजवधूहयाङ्गवणित्रः कुम्भस्त्रिकोणा रवे-

मेन्द्रोस्तूषलचाग्रसोद्दिनशरैर्दिग्भूतरुख्यशकः ।

चापाघर्षवधूनुयुग्घटनुल। मर्त्याश्च कीटोऽलिभं

स्याध्याः कर्किसृगापराक्षशफराः शेषाश्चतुष्पादकाः ॥५॥

Sloka 7.—Simha, Vrishhha, Masha, Kanya, Dhanus, Tula and Kumbha are the Moolatrikona (first triangular) signs of the planets from the Sun onwards. The first 20 degrees of Simha, the last 27 degrees of Vrishahha (27 degrees after the highest exaltation degree), the first 12 degrees of Mesha, the 5 degrees following the highest exaltation degree of Mercury in Kanya (i. e., 16° to 20°), the first 10 degrees in Dhanus, the first five degrees in Tula and the first 20 degrees of Kumbha form respectively the Moolatrikona portions of the 7 planets from the Sun onwards. The first half of Dhanus, Kanya, Mithuna, Kumbha and Tula are bipeds or human signs. Vrischika is a कीट (Keeta= reptile) or centipeded sign; Karkataka, latter half of Makara and Meena are watery signs.—The rest, viz., Masha, Vrishahha, Simha, Dhanus (latter half) and Makara (first half) are quadrupad signs.

गोकर्ष्यद्वयजनकाम्यथ नृयुद्मीनौ परे राशय-

स्ते पृष्ठोभयकोदयाः समिधुनाः पृष्ठोदयाश्चैन्दवाः ।

सौराः शेषगृहाः क्रमेण कथिता रात्रिपुसंज्ञाः क्रमा-

दूर्ध्वाधःसमचक्रानि तु पुनस्तीक्ष्णांशमुक्ताद् गृह्यात् ॥८॥

Sloka 8.—The signs Vrishahha, Karkataka, Dhanus, Mesha and Makara rise with their haak (पृष्ठोदय—Prish-todaya). Mithuna and Meena come under Uhhayodaya

(उभयोदय). The rest appear with their faces and are termed Sirshodaya (शीर्षोदय) signs. The Prishtodaya signs and Mithuna belong to the Moon and are termed nocturnal Rasis. The other six belong to the Sun and are termed diurnal signs. The four signs counted from the Rasi last passed (left) by the Sun are in their order termed (1) ऊर्ध्व (Urdhva) or tending upwards (2) अधः (Adhah)-beneath or under (3) सम (Sama)-even or level and (4) वक्र (Vakra)-bent or crooked. The same order holds good in the case of the other 8 signs.

मेघावाह चरं स्थिराख्यमुभयं द्वारं बहिर्गर्भं

धातुर्मूलमितिह जीव उदितं क्रूरं च सौम्यं विदुः ।

मेघायाः कयिष्ठाखिकोणसहिताः प्रागादिनाथाः क्रमा-

दोज्ञैः समभं पुमांश्च युवतिर्वामाङ्गमस्तादिकम् ॥९॥

Sloko 9.—The signs from Mesha taken in order are (1) चर (Chara)-moveable or cardinal, स्थिर (Sthira)-fixed and उभय (Ubhaya)-dual, mutable or common; (2) द्वार (Dwara)-entrance, बहिः (Bahis)-outside and गर्भ (Garbha)-inside; (3) धातु (Dhatu) or mineral, मूल (Mula, or vegetable and जीव (Jaeva) or animal; (4) क्रूर (Krura) or fierce and सौम्य (Saumya) or auspicious; (5) odd and even and (6) male and female. Mesha, Vriśhabha, Mithuna and Karkataka with their Trikona or triangular signs represent the four quarters commencing from the East. The six houses from the 7th represent the left-side limbs of Kalapurusha, while the other six houses (i. e., reckoned from the Lagna) represent the right-side ones.

लग्नं होरा कल्यदेहोदयाख्यं रूपं दीर्घं वर्तमानं च जन्म ।

वित्तं विद्या स्वाध्यायानानि भुक्तिं दक्षाद्याख्यं पत्रिका वाङ्मन्यम् ॥

Sloka 10.—Lagna, Hora, Kalya (कल्य), Deha (देह) Udaya (उदय), Rupa (रूप), Seersha (शीर्ष), Vartamana

(वर्तमान - living) and Janma (जन्म) are the names of the Ascendant or the first house. Vitta (वित्त - wealth), Vidya (विद्या - learning), Swa (स्व), Annapana (अन्नपान - riches) food and drink), Bhukti (भुक्ति - eating), the right eye (दक्षक्षि - Dakshakshi), face (आस्य - Asya), letter or document (पत्रिका - Patrika), speech (वाक् - Vak) and Kutumba (कुटुम्ब) are appellations for denoting the second house.

दुश्चिक्योरो दक्षकर्णं च सेनां धैर्यं शौर्यं विक्रमं भ्रातरं च ।

गेहं क्षेत्रं मातुलं भागिनेयं बन्धुं मित्रं वाहनं मातरं च ॥११॥

राज्यं गोमहिषसुगन्धवस्त्रभूषाः पातालं द्विवुकसुखाम्बुसेतुनद्यः ।

राजाङ्कं सचिवकरात्मधीभविष्यज्ज्ञानाम्बु सुतजठरश्रुतिस्मृतीश्च ॥

Slokas 11-12.—Duschikya (दुश्चिक्य), Uras (उरस् - breast), the right ear, army, courage, valour, prowess and brother are the designations of the third house. House, land, maternal uncle, a sister's son, a relation, a friend, vehicle, mother, kingdom, cow, buffalo, perfume, clothes, ornaments, the nadir, Hihuka (द्विवुक), Sukha (सुख happiness), water, bridge and river are the terms to denote the 4th house.

Rajanka (राजाङ्क - Sovereign's mark), a minister, Kara (कर - tax, hand or toll), Athman (आत्मन्), intelligence (धी - Dhi), knowledge of the future, Asu (असु - life son (सुत - Suta), helly (जठर - Jatar), Sruti (श्रुति - Vedic knowledge) and Smriti (स्मृति - traditional law) are the names of the 5th house.

ऋणास्त्रचोरक्षतरोगशत्रून् क्षात्याजिदुष्कृत्यघभीत्यवज्ञाः ।

जामित्रचित्तोत्थमदास्तकामान् द्यूनाध्वलोकान् पतिमार्गभार्याः ॥

Sloka 13.—Rina (ऋण - debt), Astra (अस्त्र - arms), Chora (चोर - thief), Kshata (क्षत - wounds), Roga (रोग - disease), Satru (शत्रु - enemy), Inati (ज्ञाति - paternal relation), Aji

(आत्रि - halite), Dushkritya (दुष्कृति - a wicked act), Agba (अघ - ain), Bhesi भीति - fear) and Avajna (अवज्ञा - humiliation) are the names of the 6th house. Jamitra (जामित्र), Chittottha (चित्तोत्थ - desire), Mada (मद - passion), Aata (अस्त - set), Kama (काम - desire), Dyuna (द्युन), Adhvan (अध्वन् - a way or road), Loka लोक - people), Pati (पति - husband), Marga (मार्ग - way) and Bharya (भार्या - wife) are the designations of the 7th house.

माङ्गल्यरन्ध्रमलिनाधिपराभवायुः-

क्लृशापवादमरणानुचिचिघ्नदासान् ।

आचार्यदैवतपितृन् शुभपूर्वभाग्य-

पूजातपःसुकृतपौत्रजपार्यवंशान् ॥१५॥

Sloka 14.—Mangalya (माङ्गल्य), Randhra (रन्ध्र), Malina (मलिन), Adhi (आधि - mental pain), Parabhava (पराभव, defeat or insult), Ayus (आयुस्) Klesa (क्लेश - sorrow), Apavada (अपवाद - blame or scandal), Marana (मरण - death), Asuchi (अशुचि - impurity), Vighna (विघ्न - obstacle or impediment) and Dasa (दास - servant) are the terms to denote the 8th house. Acharya (आचार्य - preceptor), Daivata (दैवत - deity), Pitru (पितृ - father), Subha (शुभ - anything auspicious), Purva bhagya (पूर्वभाग्य - previous luck), Puja (पूजा - worship), Tapas (तपस् - penance), Sukruta (सुकृत - virtue or religious merit, a good or virtuous act), Putra (पौत्र - grand son), Japa (जप - prayer) and Aryavamsa (आर्यवंश - noble family) are the names for the 9th house.

व्यापारास्त्वदमानकर्मजयसत्कोर्ति क्रतुं जीवनं

व्योमाचारगुणश्रुतिगमनान्याशां च मेपूरणम् ।

लाभायागमनासिसिद्धिर्विमवान् प्राप्तिं भयं श्लाघ्यतां

उद्येष्टभ्रातरमन्वकर्णसरत्नान् सन्तोषमाकर्णनम् ॥१५॥

Sloka 15.—The terms to indicate the 10th house are

Vyapara (व्यापार - commerce), Aspada (आस्पद - rank or position), Mana (मान - honour), Karma (कर्म - occupation), Jaya (जय - success), Sat (सत् - good), Kirti (कीर्ति - fame), Kratu (क्रतु - sacrifice), Jeevana (जीवन - livelihood or profession), Vyoma (व्योम - sky or zenith), Achara (आचार - good conduct), Guna (गुण - quality), Pravritti (प्रवृत्ति - inclination), Gamana (गमन - gait), Ajna (आज्ञा - command) and Meehurana (मेघूरण) Labha (लाभ - gain), Aya (आय - income), Agamana (आगमन - acquisition), Apthi (आप्ति - getting, gain), Siddhi (सिद्धि - accomplishment, fulfilment), Vibhava (विभव - wealth or riches), Prapthi (प्राप्ति - profit), Bhava (भव), Slaghyata (स्लाघ्यता - veneration, commendation), eldest brother or sister, left ear, Sarasa (सरस - any thing juicy or succulent), and (hearing of some) pleasing or delightful news are the expressions for the 11th house.

दुःखान्निवामनयनक्षयसूचकान्त्य-

दारिद्र्यपापशयनव्ययः कदम्बान् ।

भावाद्भयानि गदिताः कमशोऽथ लीन-

स्थानं त्रिषद्व्ययपराभवराशिनाम् ॥१६॥

Sloka 16.—The designations used for the 12th house are Duhkha (दुःख - misery), Anghri (अङ्घ्रि - leg), Vama Nayana (वामनयन - left eye), Kshaya (क्षय - loss, decline), Suchka (सूचक - a tale-bearer, spy), Aathya (अन्त्य - last), Daridrya (दारिद्र्य - poverty), Papa (पाप - sin), Sayana (शयन - bed), Vyaya (व्यय), Ripha (रिफ), and Bandha (बन्ध - imprisonment). Thus have been declared in their order the names of the 12 houses. The 3rd, the 6th, the 12th and the 8th houses are termed Leena Stthanas (लीनस्थान - concealed or hidden houses).

दुःस्थानमष्टमरिपुण्ययमायमाहुः सुस्थानमन्यभवेन शुभं प्रदिष्टम् ।
प्रादुर्विलम्बदशसप्तचतुर्थभानि केन्द्रं हि कण्टकचतुष्टयनामयुक्तम् ॥

Stoka 17.—The 8th, the 6th and the 12th houses are known as Dussihanas (दुःस्थान) or houses of evil. The rest are termed good houses and will be propitious to the native. The 1st, the 10th, the 7th and the 4th houses are known by the terms Kendra (केन्द्र), Kantaka (कण्टक), and Chatushtaya (चतुष्टय).

पणफरमिति केन्द्रादूर्ध्वमापोक्लिमन्तत्-

परमथ चतुरस्रं नैधनं यन्मुग्धं च ।

अथ समुपचयानि व्योमशौर्यारिहारा

नवमसुखभयुग्मं स्यात् त्रिकोणं प्रशस्तम् ॥१८॥

॥ इति मन्त्रेश्वरविरचितायां फलदीपिकायां संज्ञाध्यायः प्रथमः ॥

Stoka 18.—The houses next to the Kendras, i. e., the 2nd, the 5th, the 8th and the 11th are known as Panaphara (पणफर). The 3rd, the 6th, the 9th and the 12th are Apoklima (आपोक्लिम) houses. The 4th and the 8th are designated Chaturasra (चतुरस्र) houses. The 10th, the 3rd, the 6th and the 11th houses are called Upachaya (उपचय); the 9th and the 5th are known as Trikona (त्रिकोण) or triangular houses and these are auspicious.

Thus ends the first Adhyaya on "Definitions" in the work Phaladeepika composed by Mantreswara.

॥ द्वितीयोऽध्यायः ॥

ताम्रं स्वर्गं पितृशुभफलं चात्मसौख्यप्रदायं

धैर्यं शौर्यं समितिविजयं राजसेवां प्रकाशम् ।

शैवं कार्यं यन्नगिरिगतिं होमकार्यप्रवृत्तिं

देवस्थानं कथयतु बुधस्तैक्ष्ण्यमुत्साहमर्कात् ॥१॥

ADHYAYA II.

Sloka 1.—It is through the Sun that a wise man ought to ascertain about a person's copper, gold, father, anything auspicious, one's own self, happiness, prowess, courage, power, victory in war, service under the sovereign, glory, any work relating to the God Siva, trip to forest or mountainous regions, taking an active part in Homaa or Yajnas, temple, acuteness and enthusiasm.

मातुः स्थितिं मनःप्रसादमुदधिक्रान्तं सितं चामरं
 छत्रं सुव्यजनं फलानि मृदुलं पुष्पाणि सस्यं कृषिम् ।
 कीर्तिं मौक्तिककांस्यरौप्यमधुरक्षीरादिवस्त्राभुगो-
 योपासिं सुखभोजनं तनुसुखं रूपं चरेच्चन्द्रतः ॥२॥

Sloka 2.—It is from the Moon that one ought to determine the welfare of the mother, mental tranquillity, sea-bath, white chowire, umbrella, good fan, fruits, tenderness, flowers, corn, agriculturo, fame, acquisition of pearls, bell-metal, silver, sweet substances, milk, etc., cloth, water, cowa, women, good meals, bodily health and beauty.

सत्त्वं भूकलितं सहोदरगुणं क्रौर्यं रणं साहसं
 विद्वयं च महानसाग्निजनकक्षात्पल्लवोराक्षिपूतं ।
 उत्साहं परकामिनीरतिमसत्योक्तिं महीजाह्वदे-
 द्वीयं चित्तसमुन्नतिं च कलुषं सेनाधिपत्यं क्षतम् ॥३॥

Sloka 3.—It is through Mars that a person should ascertain his strength, products derived from the Earth, the qualities of his brothers, cruelty, battle, daring act, odium, kitchen, lire, gold, kindred, weapon, thieves, enemies, energy, attachment to females not his own, uttering falsehood, prowess, mental dignity (loftiness of thought), sin, commanding an army, and wounds.

पाण्डित्यं सुवचः कलानिपुणतां विद्वत्स्मृतिं मातुलं
 वाक्चातुर्यमुपासनादिपटुतां विद्याम् युक्तिं मतिम् ।
 यज्ञं वैष्णवकर्म सत्यवचनं शुक्तिं विहारस्थलं
 शिक्ष्यं वान्धवयौधराज्यसुहृदस्तद्भागिनेयं बुधात् ॥२॥

Sloka 4.—It is Mercury that influences one's learning, eloquence, skill in the fine arts, eulogy from the learned, maternal uncles, dexterity in speech, cleverness in religious meditation and the like, aptness for acquiring knowledge, intelligence, sacrifice, any religious rite relating to Vishnu, truth-speaking, oyster-shell, place of recreation, skill in mechanical arts, relations, the rank of an heir-apparent, friends and one's sister's son or daughter, etc.

ज्ञानं सद्गुणमात्मजं च सच्चिदं स्वाचारमाचार्यकं
 माहात्म्यं क्षुतिशास्त्रधीस्मृतिमतिं सर्वोन्नतिं सद्गतिम् ।
 देवब्राह्मणभक्तिमध्वरतपःधृद्धाश्च कोदास्थलं
 वैदुष्यं विजितेन्द्रियं धवस्तुल्यं संमानमीज्याह्वयम् ॥३॥

Sloka 5.—It is through Jupiter that one ought to seek information about one's knowledge, good qualities, sons, minister, behaviour, teaching, magnanimity, knowledge of Vedas, Sastras and Smritis, prosperity in everything, beatitude, reverence to Gods and Brahmins, sacrifice, penance, religious faith, treasure-house, wisdom (learning), conquering of the senses, happiness of the husband, honour and compassion.

संपद्वाहनयस्त्रभूषणनिधिद्रव्याणि तीर्थत्रिं
 भार्यासौख्यसुगन्धपुष्पमदनव्यापारशय्यालयाद् ।
 भीमस्यं कवितासख बहुवभूतज्ञं विलासं मर्दं
 साच्चिदं सरसोक्तिमाह भृगुजातुद्राहकर्मोत्सवम् ॥६॥

Sloka 6.—Information regarding one's wealth, vehicle, cloths, ornaments, hoarded goods, triple sym-

phony (union of song, dance and instrumental music), wife, happiness, scents, flowers, sexual intercourse, couch, house, prosperity, pleasure in poetry, addiction to many women, sport, lasciviousness, ministership, charming speech, marriage and festivity should be sought for through Venus.

आयुष्यं मरणं भयं पतिततां दुःखावमानामयान्
 दारिद्र्यं भूतकायवाक्कलुषाण्याशौचनिन्द्यापदः ।
 स्वैर्यं नीचजनाधर्यं च मर्दियं तन्द्रीमृणं चायसं
 दासत्वं कृपिसाधनं रविमृतात्कारागृहं बन्धनम् ॥७॥

Sloka 7.—As regards one's longevity, death, fear, degradation, misery, humiliation, sickness, poverty, labourer, reproach, sin, 'mortal', censute, misfortune, constancy, resorting to low people, buffalo, drowsiness, debts, iron, servitude, agricultural implements, jail and captivity, one ought to guess through Saturn.

पित्तास्थिसारोऽल्पकचश्च रक्तश्यामाकृतिः स्यान्मधुगिह्लाक्षः ।
 कौमुभवासाधतुरक्षदेहः शूरः प्रचण्डः पृथुबाहुर्बलः ॥८॥

Sloka 8.—The Sun is of a bilious temperament and is strong in bones in the body. He has a limited quantity of hair, and possesses a dark-red form. He has eyes of a reddish brown colour. He is clad in red and has a square-built body. He is valiant and wrathful, and has massive arms.

स्थूलो युवा च स्थविरः कृशः सितः कान्तेक्षणश्चासितसूक्ष्ममूर्धनः ।
 रक्तकसारो मृदुवाक् सितानुको गौरः दासी वातकशात्मको मृदुः ॥

Sloka 9.—The Moon has a huge body, and is young as well as old; he is lean and white; has fine lovely eyes, black and thin hair. He governs blood. He is soft in speech, wears a white garment and is beautiful

in complexion. He has wind and phlegm in his composition and is mild in temperament.

मध्ये कदाः कुञ्चितदीप्तकंदाः क्रूरक्षणः पैत्तिकः उग्रबुद्धिः ।

रक्ताम्बरो रक्ततनुर्मदीजश्चण्डोऽत्युदारस्तरुणोऽतिमज्जः ॥१०॥

Sloka 10.—Mars has a slender waist, curled and shining hair. He has fierce eyes; he is bilious and cruel in nature. He wears a red garment, and is of a reddish hue. He is wrathful but exceedingly generous. He has a youthful appearance and governs marrow in the body.

द्वर्जिताश्यामतनुस्त्रिधातुमिधः तिरावान्मधुरोक्तियुक्तः ।

रकायताक्षो हरितांशुकस्थम्भारो युधो हास्यकचिः समाङ्गः ॥

Sloka 11.—Mercury is green as the blade of Durva or panic grass. He is a mixture of the three humours वात (Vata - wind), पित्त (Pittha - bile) and कफ (Kapha - phlegm). His body is full of veins. He is pleasant in his speech. He has red and long eyes and is clad in green. He governs the skin, is fond of fun and possesses even limbs.

पीतवृत्तिः पितृकषेक्षणः स्यात् पीनोन्नतोत्तम सहस्ररीरः ।

कफात्मकः श्रेष्ठमतिः सुरेव्यः सिंहाब्जनादभ्य वसुप्रधानः ॥१२॥

Sloka 12.—Jupiter has a body of yellowish hue. His eyes and hair are brown. He has got a fat and elevated chest and possesses a big body. He is phlegmatic in temperament and is exceedingly intelligent. His voice is similar to that of a lion or the sound of the conch. He is always after wealth.

If यसाप्रधानः be the reading, the translation will be, "He governs fat."

चित्राम्बराकुञ्चितकृष्णकेशः स्थूलाङ्गदेहश्च कफानिलात्मा ।

दूर्वाङ्गुराभः कमनो विशालनेत्रो भृगुः साधितशुक्लवृद्धिः ॥१३॥

Stoka 13.—Venus is clad in a garment of variegated colour. He has black curled hair. His limbs and body are huge. He has much wind and phlegm in his composition. His body has the colour of the Durva sprout. He is very lovely and has broad eyes. He has treasured his virile power.

पङ्कनिर्मलिलोचनः कृशतनुर्दीर्घः सिरालोऽलसः .

कृष्णाङ्गः पञ्चमात्मकोऽतिपिशुनः क्षान्द्यात्मको निष्ठुणः ।

मूर्खः स्थूलनखद्विजः परुषरोमाङ्गोऽशुचिस्त्रामयो

रीदः कोधपरो जरापरिणतः कृष्णाम्बरो भास्करिः ॥१४॥

Stoka 14.—Saturn is dark in form, lame, and has wind in his composition. He has got deep eyes, and a lean and tall body full of arteries and veins. He is idle, and is exceedingly calumniating. He governs the muscle in the body. He is cruel, and has no pity. He is dull-headed. He has got large nails, teeth, stiff hair and limbs. He is dirty and is of sinful disposition. He is fierce and is a personification of anger. He is ripe with old age and wears a black garment.

शैवं धाम यद्विप्रकाशकमरुदेशो रवेः पूर्वदिक्

दुर्गास्थानवधूजलौघधिमधुस्थानं विषोर्वायुदिक् ।

चोरम्लेच्छकृशानुयुद्धभुवि दिग्भ्याम्वा कुजस्योदिता

चिद्वद्विष्णुसभाविहारगणकस्थानान्युदीचीं विदुः ॥१५॥

Stoka 15.—The following are the places frequented by the Sun: A temple belonging to Siva, an open area, an open place where there is light, a region destitute of water and the Eastern quarter. The Moon's abodes are:

the place where Goddess Parvati is kept, the spot occupied by a female, a place where there is water, a herb or plant, a spot where honey or liquor is kept and the North-west quarter. The places resorted to by thieves, or occupied by low people, one where there is fire, a battle-field and the Southern quarter are declared to belong to Mars. Mercury governs the places frequented by learned men, the spot where God Vishnu is kept, an assembly, a recreation ground, a mathematical hall and the Northern quarter.

कोशाश्वत्थसुरद्विजातिनिलयस्तृतीयेशानदिग्गोपते-

वेद्याबीज्ययरोधनृत्तशयनस्थानं भृगोरग्निदिक् ।

नीचध्रेण्यशुचिस्थलं वरुणदिक्कास्तुः शनैरालयो

धर्मीकाहितमोचिकाम्यहिशिखिस्थानानि दिप्रक्षत्रः ॥१६॥

Sloko 16.—The places belonging to Jupiter are: Treasury, the Aswattha (Pipul) tree, the dwellings of Gods and Brahmans, and the North-east quarter. The places of Venus are: courtesan's quarters, the harem, the dancing hall, the bed room, and the South-east quarter. Saturn's abodes are the lines where low people (out-casts) live, dirty places, Western quarter and the temple of the deity शास्ता (Sasta—generally known as கரையன் Karayan in Tamil and analogous to ಕರಗುರನು Karagurun in Kannada). The places of Rahu and Ketu are: an ant-hill, the dark holes occupied by serpents and the South-western direction.

शैवो भिषह्नुपतिरध्वरकृतप्रधानी

व्याघ्रो मृगो दिनपतेः किल चक्रवाकः ।

शास्ताङ्गनादञ्जककर्णकतोयमाः स्यु-

रिन्दोः शशश्च हरिणश्च वक्रवक्रोरः ॥१७॥

Sloko 17.—A worshipper of Siva, a physician, a king, a performer of a sacrifice, a minister, tiger, deer,

and the ruddy goose, are signified by the Sun. One who worships शास्ता (Sasta) deity, a female, a washerman, a cultivator, an aquatic animal, a hare, an antelope, crane and the Greek partridge are denoted by the Moon.

भौमो महानसगतायुधभृत्सुवर्ण-

काराजकुक्कुटशिवाकपिगृध्रचोराः ।

गोपक्षशिल्पगणकोत्तमविष्णुदासा-

स्ताद्व्यः किकीदिविशुकौ शशिजो विडालः ॥१८॥

Sloka 18.—Matters relating to the cook (in the kitchen), an arms-bearer, a goldsmith, a ram, a cock, a jackal, a monkey a vulture and a thief belong to Mars. A cowherd, a learned man, an artisan, a clever accountant, a Vishnu bhakta (worshipper of Vishnu), Garuda, a Chataka bird, a parrot and a cat are represented by Mercury.

दैवक्षमन्त्रिगुरुविप्रयतीशमुख्याः

पारावतः सुरगुरोस्तुरगश्च हंसः ।

गानी धनी विटवणिङ्गनटतन्तुवाय-

वेश्यामयूरमहिषाश्च भृगोः शुको गौः ॥१९॥

Sloka 19.—An astrologer, a minister, a preceptor, a Brahmin, a Sanyasi-chief, an important personage, a pigeon, a horse and a swan relate to Jupiter. About a musician, a wealthy man a sensualist, a merchant, a dancer, a weaver, a courtesan, a peacock, a buffalo, a parrot and a cow, one ought to ascertain through Venus.

तैलकयी भृतकनीचकिरातकाय-

स्काराश्च दन्तिकरटाश्च पिकाः शनेः स्युः ।

बौद्धाहितुण्डखराजवृकोष्टसर्प-

ध्वान्तादयो मशकमत्स्यकुम्भयुत्काः ॥२०॥

Sloka 20.—An oil monger, a servant, a vile person, a hunter, a blacksmith, an elephant, a crow, and the ouokoo—these have to be assigned to Saturn. A Buddhist, a snake-catcher, an ass, a ram, a wolf, a camel, a serpent, a place enveloped in darkness and the like, a mosquito, a bug, an insect and an owl—all these should be declared to belong to Rahu and Ketu.

सौम्यः समोऽर्कजसितावहिनी सरांशो-

रिन्दोर्हिती रविधुधावपरे समाः स्युः ।

भौमस्य मन्दभृगुजी तु समी रिपुर्गः

सौम्यस्य शीतगुररिः सुहृदी सितार्कः ॥२१॥

Sloka 21.—Mercury is the Sun's neutral; Saturn and Venus are his enemies. The Moon's friends are the Sun and Mercury; the rest are all neutrals to him. Mars' neutrals are Venus and Saturn, and Mercury is his enemy. The Moon is Mercury's enemy; Venus and the Sun are his friends.

सुरेहिणी कविधुधौ रविजः समः स्या-

ग्मभ्यौ कर्गुर्गुजौ सुहृदी रनिहो ।

जीवः समः सितविदी रविजस्य मित्रे

हेया अनुकलचरास्तु तदभ्यधा स्युः ॥२२॥

Sloka 22.—Venus and Mercury are the enemies of Jupiter; Saturn is neutral to him. Jupiter and Mars are neutral towards Venus. Saturn and Mercury are his friends. Jupiter is neutral towards Saturn. Venus and Mercury are his friends. In cases where certain planets have been omitted, they must be considered to fulfil the relationship that has not been mentioned.

अभ्योन्यं त्रिसुखसंस्वान्त्यभवगांस्तःकालमित्राभ्यर्गं

तत्रैसर्गं कमप्यवेक्ष्य कथयेत्तस्यातिमित्राहितान् ।

क. दी—३

सौर्याङ्गे रविर्जौ गुरुर्गुरुसुतौ भौमश्चतुर्थाष्टमौ

पूर्णे पश्यति सप्तमं च सकलास्तेष्वग्निबृद्धा क्रमान् ॥२३॥

Sloka 23.—Planets are mutually friendly for the time being when they occupy the 3rd, the 4th, the 2nd, the 10th, the 12th and the 11th from one another. Ascertain what planets are naturally friendly, what are naturally neutral and what are inimical and then deduce from these two kinds of friendship those that are very friendly and those that are very inimical.

Saturn casts a full glance at the 3rd and 10th houses; Jupiter at the 5th and 9th; and Mars at the 4th and 8th. All planets cast a quarter glance at the 3rd and 10th houses, half a glance at the 5th and 9th; three-quarters of a glance at the 4th and 8th; and a full eye at the 7th.

सूर्यादिरयनं क्षणो दिनमृतुर्मासश्च वक्षः शर-

द्विषो गुरुगुरु रविक्षितिसुतौ चन्द्रो बुधोऽश्वः शनिः ।

ग्राहः सत्यरजस्तमांसि शशिशुर्वर्काः कविर्जौ परे

ग्रोष्मादर्ककुजौ शशी शशिसुतो जीवः शनिर्मार्गवः ॥२४॥

Sloka 24.—The planets from the Sun onwards away over periods of half a year, a Muhurta (2 ghatikas), a day, two months, one month, 15 days and a year respectively.

Venus and Jupiter are Brahmins; the Sun and Mars are Kshatriyas. The Moon is a Vaisya; Mercury is the lord of the Sudra community. Saturn is the leader of the outcastes. The Moon, Jupiter and the Sun are planets typifying सत्य (Satva). Venus and Mercury are essentially the planets of Rajas (रजस्) or passion. Mars and Saturn own Tamas (तमस्) or darkness as their distinguishing characteristic.

The lords of the six seasons reckoning from Greshma are (1) The Sun and Mars, (2) The Moon, (4) Mercury, (4) Jupiter, (5) Saturn and (6) Venus.

ताताम्वे रविमार्गयो द्विधि निशि प्राभाकरीन्दू स्मृतौ
 नक्षत्रेण पितृव्यमातृभगिनीसंज्ञा तदा तत्क्रमात् ।
 चाभाक्षीन्दुरिनोऽन्यदक्षि कथितो भौमः कनिष्ठानुजो
 जीवो ज्येष्ठसहोदरः शशिसुतो दत्तात्मजः संज्ञितः ॥२५॥

Sloka 25.—The Sun and Venus are termed father and mother respectively of the child born in the day; Saturn and the Moon, during the night. Falling to play the role of parents, each of these pairs of planets gets the designation of paternal uncle and maternal aunt.

The Moon represents the left eye, while the Sun, the right one. Mars represents the youngest brother and Jupiter, the oldest one. Mercury denotes the adopted son.

देहो देही द्विमक्षिरिन्स्त्रिचन्द्रियाण्यारूपा
 आदित्यद्विगुणिकश्चिन्नस्तस्य पीडाकराः स्युः ।
 गन्धः सौम्यो भृगुजशशिनी द्वौ रसौ सूर्यभौमौ
 रूपौ शब्दो गुरुदध परे स्पर्शसंज्ञाः प्रदिष्टाः ॥२६॥

Sloka 26.—The Moon represents the body, and the Sun, the soul. Mars and the other planets denote the five senses. The enemies of the Sun, viz., Rahu, Gulika and Ketu will cause trouble to the body and the soul.

Mercury governs smell, (nose); Venus and the Moon, taste; (the Sun and Mars, govern sight; Jupiter, sound. The rest, viz., Saturn, Rahu and Ketu govern touch.

क्षीणेन्द्रकंकुजाहिरेगुरविजाः पापाः सपापश्च चित्
 ह्रीयाः केतुवृधार्कजाः शशितमः शुक्राः क्षियोऽन्ये नराः ।
 यदाम्बायुद्विष्णुधातुकमलाकालाज्जा देवताः
 सूर्यादग्निजलाग्निभूमिखण्डयोवाप्यात्मकाः स्युर्महाः ॥२७॥

Sloka 27.—The waning Moon, the Sun, Mars, Rahu, Ketu and Saturn are known as malefic planets. Mer-

cure too in conjunction with any of them is malignant also.

Ketu, Mercury, and Saturn are eunuchs. Venus, Rahu, and the Moon are females. The rest, *viz.*, the Sun, Mars and Jupiter are males. Rudra (Siva), Amba (Parvati), Guha (Kumara), Vishnu, Brahman, Lakshmi, Kala (Yama), the serpent Adisesha and Brahman are the presiding deities of the planets from the Sun in their order.

Fire, water, fire, earth, ether, water and air are the constituents respectively of the Sun and other planets taken in their order.

गोधूमं तण्डुलं चै तिलचणककुलुब्धाटकश्याममुद्रा
निष्पावा माष अर्कन्दसितगुडशिशिमूरविद्रुम्यदीनाम् ।
भोगीनाकार्यरजीववशाशिशिसितेध्वम्परारस्यं कलिहं
सौराष्ट्रावन्तिसिन्धुसुमगधयवनागव्येतान्नीकटांश्च ॥२८॥

Stoko 29.—The Sun's grain is wheat ; the Moon's, rice ; the grain belonging to Saturn is sessumum ; that of Jupiter, Bengal gram ; that of Ketu, horsegarm. The grain signified by Mars is Dhal. Mercury represents green gram ; Dolichos lalbab or cowgram (*Dolichos*) is denoted by Venus, and black gram by Rahu.

The countries signified by the nine planets, Rahu, the Sun, Saturn, Mars, Jupiter, Mercury, the Moon, Ketu and Venus are respectively : (1) Ambara, (2) Kalinga (3) Saurashtra, (4) Avantl, (5) Sindhu, (6) Magadha, (7) Yavana, (8) Parvata and (9) Keekata.

माणिक्यं तरुणेः सुधार्यममलं मुक्ताकलं दीप्तगो-
मार्द्वेयस्य च विद्रुमं मरकतं सौम्यस्य गान्धर्मतम् ।
देवेत्यस्य च पुष्परागमसुरामालस्य वज्रं शने ।
नीलं निमलमन्ययोश्च गदिते गोमधवैद्यके ॥२९॥

Stoko 29.—The ruby is the Sun's precious stone ; the pure spotless pearl which is fit to be beautifully

worn belongs to the Moon. Coral belongs to Mars. Mercury's precious stone is the emerald shaped like the bird Garuda. Topaz belongs to Jupiter. Venus owns diamond. Saturn's gem is the stainless sapphire. Agate and the Lapislazuli or Turkois are said to belong to the remaining planets Rahu and Ketu respectively.

ताम्रं कांस्यं धातुताम्रं यष्टु स्यात् स्वर्णं रौप्यं चायसं भास्करादेः ।

यत्नं तत्तद्वर्णयुक्तं विशेषाज्जीविणं मन्दस्याग्निदग्धं कुजस्य ॥३०॥

Sl. 30.—The substances ascribed to the planets from the Sun onwards are copper, bell-metal, copper ore, lead, gold, silver and iron.

The articles of apparel for the several planets will be such cloths as bear their respective colours. But the one belonging to Saturn is a rag while the one appropriate to Mars will be a cloth tinged by fire.

भानोः कटुर्धूमिसुतस्य तित्कं लायण्यमिन्दोरथ चन्द्रजस्य ।

मिथोऽकृतं यन्मधुरं गुरोस्तु शुक्रस्य चाग्लं च दानेः कयायः ॥

Sl. 31.—Pungent bitter, saltish, mixed, sweet, sour (acid) and astringent are the flavours respectively of the Sun, Mars, the Moon, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn.

भास्वद्वीर्यविविचन्द्रजक्षितिभुवां स्यादक्षिणे लाण्डनं

शेषाणामितरत्र तिग्मकिरणात्कृत्वां शिरःपृष्ठयोः ।

कक्षेऽसौ वदने च सफिथचरणे चिह्नं वयांस्पर्कतो

नेमौ नाथ तटं नखं नगं सनि हानाक्ष मग्राटनम् ॥३२॥

Sl. 32.—The Sun, Jupiter, Mercury and Mars have their characteristic mark or token on the right side. The rest have their marks on the other side. The planets from the Sun onwards have marks on the hip, on the head, on the back, on the arm-pit, on the shoulder, on the face, and on the leg.

The Sun is a person of 50 years. The Moon is one of 70 years. Mars is 16 years old. Mercury is a lad of 20 years. Jupiter is a person 30 years old. Venus is a child of 7 years. Saturn and Rahu are each 100 years old.

नीलद्युतिर्दीर्घतनुः कुचर्णः पामी सपाण्डमतः सहिकः ।

असत्यवादी कपटी च राहुः कुहो पराभिन्दति बुद्धिहीनः ॥३३॥

Sloka 33.—Rahu is black in colour, tall in stature, and of a low caste; he has got skin-disease; he is a heretic; he has got hic-cough; he speaks falsehood; he is cunning; he suffers from leprosy; he reviles others and is devoid of intelligence.

रक्तोदरद्विर्विषवागुदप्रवेहः सदाश्रयः पतितश्च केतुः ।

धूस्मृत्यतिर्धूमप एव नित्यं व्रणादिताङ्गश्च रुक्षो नृशंसः ॥३४॥

Sloka 34.—Ketu has a red and fierce look, a venomous tongue, and an elevated body; he is armed; he is an outcast, of a smoky colour, and is inhaling smoke always; he has bruised limbs; he is lean and is malicious.

सीसं च जीर्णवसनं तमसस्तु केतो-

मृद्भाजनं विविधचित्रपटं प्रदिष्टम् ।

मित्राणि विच्छनिसितास्त्रमसोर्धयोस्तु

भोमः समो निगदिता रिपवश्च दोषाः ॥३५॥

Sloka 35.—Lead and an old garment belong to Rahu, while a mud vessel and a mixed cloth of variegated colour have been allotted to Ketu.

Mercury, Saturn and Venus are the friends of Rahu as well as Ketu. Mars is neutral to them. The rest are enemies.

मृदोऽपि नीचरिपुणोऽष्टमपङ्कत्ययस्यो

दुःस्थः स्मृतो भवति मुख्य इतीतरः स्यात् ।

चन्द्रे व्ययायतनुपदसुतकामसंस्थे

तोयाभिवृद्धिमिह शंसति वृद्धिकार्ये ॥३६॥

Sloka 36.—Planets are said to be badly-placed when they are eclipsed, debilitated (occupy a depression sign or Amsa), when they are posited in the house of an enemy, or when they occupy the 8th, the 6th or the 12th house. In other positions, they are said to be well-placed.

If the Moon be in the 12th, 11th, 1st, 6th, 5th, or the 7th house at the time of a query about water in a big irrigation project, increase of water can safely be predicted.

अन्तःगारसमुन्नतद्रुरणो बर्हः सितेन्दुः स्मृतौ

गुरुमः केतुरहिश्च कण्टकवर्गो भौमार्कजौ कीर्तितौ ।

वागीशः सफलोऽफलः शशिमुनः श्रीः प्रवृत्तद्रुमौ

शुक्लेन्दु विधुरोपधिः शनिरनागश्च मालद्रुमः ॥३७॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरविरचितायां फलदीपिकायां ग्रहमेदो नाम

द्वितीयोऽध्यायः

Sloka 37.—The Sun represents trees that are inwardly strong and at the same time tall. The Moon and Venus indicate creeping plants. Ketu and Rahu signify a clump of trees or a bush. Mars and Saturn indicate thorny trees. Jupiter and Mercury signify respectively fruit-bearing and fruitless trees. Venus and the Moon represent those that are sappy and blossoming. The Moon represents herbs; all sapless and weak trees are signified by Saturn. Rahu indicates small trees.

Thus ends the 2nd Adhyaya on "Planets and their varieties" in the work Phaladeepika composed by Mantreswara.

॥ तृतीयोऽध्यायः ॥

क्षेत्रत्रिभागनवभागदशांशहोरात्रिंशंसप्तलवपष्टिलयाः कलांशाः ।
ते द्वादशांशसहिता दशवर्गसंज्ञा वर्गोत्तमो निजनिजे भवने नवांशः ॥

ADHYAYA III.

Stoka 1.—क्षेत्र (Kshetra or an arc of 30°), द्रक्काण Drok-kana, Decanate or an arc of 10°), नवांश (Navamsa or an arc of $3\frac{1}{3}^\circ$), दशांश (Dasamsa or an arc of 3° or $\frac{1}{10}$ portion of a sign), होरा (Hora or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a sign, i.e., an arc of 15°), त्रिंशांश (Trimsamsa or $\frac{1}{30}$ portion of a sign, i.e., an arc of 1°), सप्तांश (Saptamsa or $\frac{1}{7}$ th portion of a sign, i.e., an arc of $4\frac{1}{7}^\circ$), षष्ट्यंश (Shashtyamsa or $\frac{1}{60}$ th portion of a sign, i.e., an arc of $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$) and कलांश (Kalamsa or $\frac{1}{6}$ th portion of a sign, i.e., an arc of $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$)—these along with the द्वादशांश (Dwadassamsa or $\frac{1}{12}$ portion of a sign, i.e., an arc of $2\frac{1}{2}^\circ$) are termed Dasa Vargas or ten-fold divisions of the Zodiac. वर्गोत्तम (Vargottama) is the name given to that particular Navamsa in a Rasi which bears the same name as that of the Rasi itself.

दशांशषष्ट्यंशकलांशहीनास्ते सप्तवर्गाश्च विसप्तमांशाः ।

षड्वर्गसंज्ञास्तथ राशिभाषतुल्यं नवांशस्य फलं हि केचित् ॥२॥

Stoka 2.—From the aforesaid ten Vargas if we omit the Dasamsa, Shashtyamsa and Kalamsa, the remaining 7 kinds of divisions are known as (सप्तवर्ग) Saptavargas. If from this we exclude the Saptamsa (सप्तांश) the remaining 6 kinds of division are known as (षड्वर्ग) Shadvargas. Some are of opinion that the effect emanating from a Navamsa is similar (or equal) to that of the Rasi and Bhava.

क्षेत्रेषु पूर्वमुदितं कलमन्यवर्गेष्वर्द्धं कलादशमरहिलेषु पादम् ।
 बालः कुमारतरुणी प्रवया मृतः पञ्चागः क्रमाद्युलि विपर्ययमित्यवस्थाः॥

Sloka 3.—The effect is full in the Rasi. In the other Vargas, it is half; and in the Shodesamsa, Dasamsa and Shashtyamsa Vargas, it is $\frac{1}{2}$ th. In an odd Rasi, planets are said to be in infancy, in boyhood, in adolescence, in advanced age and in *extremis* according to the first, second, third, fourth and the last six-degree portions respectively advanced by them in the sign. But in an even sign, these several divisions have to be made regularly in the reverse order.

क्षेत्रस्यार्द्धं हि होरा त्वयुलि रयिभुभाभ्योः समे व्यस्तमेतद्
 द्रेक्कणेशालिभागैस्तनुसुतशुभया इदिशांशस्तु लग्नात् ।
 भौमाकीर्त्यज्ञशुभाः शिशुजसमलया ह्योजमे शुभमे तद्-
 व्यस्तं त्रिंशांशनाभाः क्रियमकरतुलाककटाया नष्टांताः ॥४॥

Sloka 4.—Hora means half of a Rasi; in an odd sign, the halves belong respectively to the Sun and the Moon, and in an even one, to the Moon and the Sun. The Drekkana or the third portions of a sign, are owned by the lords of the sign itself, of the son's or the 5th house and of the 9th or the house of Subha. The owners of the Dwadasamsas or $\frac{1}{3}$ th portions of a sign are to be reckoned from that sign. In an odd sign, the Trimsamsas or degrees, i.e., $\frac{1}{3}$ th portions allotted to Mars, Saturn, Jupiter, Mercury and Venus are respectively 3, 5, 8, 7 and 5. In an even sign, it is reversed. That is, Venus, Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn and Mars have 5, 7, 8, 5 and 3 degrees respectively. The first Navamasas in the several signs from Mesha onwards commence respectively with Mesha, Makara, Tula and Karkataka.

यहं रत्न जनं धनं नय पटं रूपं शुक्रं चेटिना
 नागं योग खगं बलं भग शिला धूलि नयं प्रखनम् ।

क.टी—४

लाभं विश्वं दिवं कुशं रम धमं षष्ट्यंशकाश्चौजमे

क्रुराण्याः सममे विपर्ययमिदं दोगस्तु सौम्याख्याः ॥५॥

Sloka 5.—In the case of an odd sign, the Krura Shashiyamsas or unpropitious 11th portions are 1st, 2nd, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 39th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 48th, 51st, 52nd and 59th. The rest are Saumya or propitious ones. In the case of even signs, it is reverse, that is—the Shashtyamsa portions stated as Krura in the odd signs are the propitious or Saumya ones in the even signs and vice versa.

स्वान् सप्तदशदशांशकी तु विपमे युग्मे तु कामाच्छुभान्

स्वादीशाश्च कलांशपा विधिहीशार्काः समक्षेऽन्यथा ।

व्यातिः कोणयुतैस्त्रिकोणभवनस्वर्क्षोश्च केन्द्रोत्तमैः

वर्गाः सप्त दश त्रयोदशमिता वर्गाः प्रदिष्टाः परैः ॥६॥

Sloka 6.—The Sapthamsas or the 7th portions are in the case of an odd sign to be counted regularly from the sign itself, while in the case of an even sign they are to be reckoned from the 7th onwards. In the case of an odd sign, the Dasamamsas or 10th portions are to be counted from the sign itself; in the case of an even sign, from its 9th onwards. The lords of the Shodasamsas or the 6th sub-divisions in the case of an odd sign are those of the 12 signs reckoned from that sign onward and Brahma, Vishnu, Hara and Ravi. In the case of an even sign, this is reversed. The renowned or auspicious parts of great excellence arise from the several Vargas (Rasi, Hora, Drekkana, etc.) by the combination (of the special characteristics) of Trikona, Moolatrikonabhavana, Swakshetra, Swochoha, Kendra and Vargottama and number 7 in the case of the Saptha Vargas and 10 in the Dasa Vargas. Others reckon them as 13.

वर्गान्योजयतु षयोदश सुहृत्स्वर्क्षोष्मेषु क्रमाद्-

द्वित्रिः पञ्च चतुर्नवादिवसुषट्संख्यासु वर्गयतः ।

प्रादुभोत्तमपारिजातकथितौ सिंहासनं गोपुरं

चेत्परावतदेवलोकसुरलोकांश्चाथ परावतम् ॥७॥

Stoka 7. Consider with reference to the 13 Vargas a planet's position, whether it is in a friendly house, its own house or its exaltation house. You will have the following kinds of Vaiseshikamsas resulting. The combination of 2 Vargas is called Parijata (पारिजात); the union of 3 Vargas is termed Uttama (उत्तम); that of 4, Gopura (गोपुर). When 5 Vargas combine, it is called Simhasana (सिंहासन). The union of 6 Vargas is called Paravata (परावत). The combination of 7 Vargas is called Devaloka (देवलोक); that of 8 Vargas, Suraloka (सुरलोक). Atavata (परावत) is the name given for the union of 9 Vargas.

Suppose Jupiter's position is 8--1°--25'--1" or the 2nd degree of Dhanus. He occupies his (1) Moolatrikona (2) Drekkana (3) Saptamsa (4) Dasamsa (5) Dwadasamsa and (6) Kalamsa. Thus Jupiter must be declared to have attained a Paravatamsa.

आर्यानिस्पृणार्थसौख्यविभवान्यः पारिजाताश्रकः

स्वाचारं चिन्तयन्वितं च निपुणं यद्युत्तमांशे स्थितः ।

सेटो गोपुरभागगः शुभमतिं स्पक्षेत्रगोमन्दिरं

यः सिंहासनगो नृपेन्द्रदयितं भूपाळतुल्यं नरम् ॥८॥

Stoka 8.—A planet in a Parijatamsa will make the native respectable, endowed with many good qualities, wealth, happiness, power and dignity. A planet situated in an Uttamamsa will make him modest, clever and of good behaviour. A planet that has attained a Gopuramsa secures to the person concerned

good intellect, wealth, lands, cows and house. A planet placed in a Simhasanamamsa will enable the native to become the friend of a king or one on a par with him.

धेष्टाश्चद्विपवाहनादि विभवं पारावताधिष्ठितः।

सत्कीर्तिं यदि देवलोकसहितो भूमण्डलाधीश्वरम् ।

वन्द्यं भूपतिभिः सुरेन्द्रसदृशं त्वैरावतांशस्थितः

सद्भाग्यं धनधान्यपुत्रसहितं भूयं विदध्यादमहः ॥९॥

Sloka 9.—The planet that has attained a Paravataamsa will make the native endowed with very good horses, elephants, vehicles and other princely appendages. The person in whose nativity a planet has reached a Devalokamsa will be a king widely renowned for his good qualities. The planet that has gained an Airavataamsa in a person's nativity will make him a second God Indra fit to be saluted by kings. The planet in a Suralokamsa secures to the native good luck, wealth, corn, children and kingship.

यद्गोश्वसिलेषु मृत्युरवलेष्वप्यथ वक्ष्ये क्रमा-

न्नाशं दुःखमनर्थतां च विसृष्टं वन्धुमियं तद्वरम् ।

भूपेष्टं धनिनं नृपं नृपवरं यो वलिष्टेऽखिले

यधिष्णुं सुखिनं नृपं गदमृती बालाद्यवस्थाकलम् ॥१०॥

Sloka 10.—If at a birth a planet be weak in all the 10 Vargas, it will cause the death of the native. If 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, or 1 out of the 10 Vargas be weak, the following are the effects in their order as a result thereof: (1) destruction (2) grief (3) calamity (4) unhappiness (5) love of relations (6) foremost among relations (7) friend of a king (8) a wealthy man and (9) a king. If a planet should be strong in all the Vargas, the native will be the best among kings. The effect of a planet's being in the (बाल) Bala and other Avasthas will be that

-the native will be (1) progressing (2) happy (3) a king (4) suffering from disease and (5) dead respectively.

यद्वर्गेषु शुभग्रहाधिक्यमुपैः धीमांश्चिरं जीवति

शूरान्ते षडुले विलस्यमवने दीनोऽल्पजीवः शठः ।

तन्नाथा बलिनो नृपोऽस्त्वथ नवांशेशो हमाग्नेश्वरो

लज्जेतः क्रमशः सुखी नृपसमः क्षोणीपतिर्भग्यवान् ॥११॥

Shloka 11.—If there be a preponderance in strength of benefic planets in the Shadvargas, the native will be very wealthy and live for a long period. If the Lagna should happen to occupy Krura Amsas in the several Shadvargas, the native will be poor, short-lived and of a wicked disposition. But if the lords of those Amsas be strong, the person concerned will become a king. If the lord (1) of the rising Navamsa, (2) of the rising decanata or (3) of the (rising) Lagna Rasi be strong, the native will respectively be a person (1) endowed with happiness and comfort, (2) equal to a king, or (3) a ruler of the Earth possessing good fortune.

भोजे करेऽर्कहोरां गतयाते बलवान् क्रूरवृत्तिर्धनाढ्यो

युग्मे चान्द्रीं युग्मेषु पुतिचिन्मवचोदयसौभाग्ययुक्तः ।

व्यस्तं व्यस्तेऽत्र मिथे समफलमुदितं लग्नचन्द्रौ बलिद्वौ

तन्नाथो ह्येव तद्वचदि भवति चिरंजीव्यदुःखी यशस्वी ॥१२॥

Shloka 12.—The person at whose birth malefics occupy the Sun's Hora in odd Rasia will be strong and sturdy, cruel in his behaviour and wealthy, while the one born with benefics posited in the lunar Hora of even signs will be brilliant in appearance, will speak mildly, will be pleasant and graceful. If it be otherwise, the effect also will be otherwise. If it be mixed, the effect will be mixed. In the case of a nativity where the Lagna and the Moon are very strong and the lords

of the signs occupied by them be also similarly strong, the person concerned will be endowed with long life without any sorrow and will be widely renowned.

देकाणस्वरूपमाह—

सिंहाजाम्बितुलानुषुग्मभयनेष्वन्या हयाजादिमाः

मथ्यौ स्त्रायमयोरिहायुधभृतः पाशोऽलिमथ्यो भवेत् ।

नकायां निगलो मृगेन्द्रघटयोराणो वणिक्प्रथमो

गृद्धास्थो घृगभान्तिमध्य विहगः कर्क्यादि कोत्ताननन् ॥१३॥

Sloka 13.—The last decanates of Simha, Mesha, Dhanus, Tula and Mithuna, the first ones of Dhanus and Mesha, the middle ones of Kanya and Mithuna are termed आयुधद्रक्काणाः (Ayudha Drekkanas) or 'armed' decanates. The middle decanate of Vrischika is called "Pasa" (पाश or noose). The first Drekkana of Makara is called "Nigala" (निगल-fetters) decanate. The first decanates of Simha and Kumbha and the middle one of Tula are vulture faced. The last decanate of Vrishabha is a bird (पक्षि-Pakshi) and the first decanate of Karkataka has a face like that of a pig.

कौर्प्याद्यः कर्कटान्त्यो ह्यवन्तरममहिश्चाजगोमध्यसिंहा-

यद्वपुष्यं स्वाद्यतुष्यादिह कलमधनकरनिन्धा द्रिदाः ।

द्वन्द्वक्षौ स्युर्गुणैरधमसमशुभान्यस्थिरे चोन्क्रमेण

माहुस्तज्जाः स्थिरक्षैष्वगुभट्टभसेमान्येव लभे कलानि ॥१४॥

Sloka 14.—The first decanate of Scorpio, the last one of Cancer and the last one of Pisces are termed Serpent decanates. The second of Mesha and Vrishabha, the first of Leo and the last of Scorpio are called quadruped decanates. Persons born in these (i.e., when these decanates are rising) will be without wealth, cruel in disposition, vile in character and indigent. In

a dual sign, the 3 decanates in their order will be अधमा (Adhama or bad), मध्यमा (Madhyama or moderate) and उत्तमा (Uttama or good), while, in the case of a moveable sign, this order will be reversed. In a fixed sign, the order will be bad, good and mixed. Thus will the effects also be, when these decanates are rising. So say the wise.

द्रेकांशे स्वर्गे शुभलग्नसहिते स्वोच्चमित्रक्षमे वा

तद्वर्तिशांशनाथे बलवति यदि चेद् द्वादशांशधिपे वा ।

होरानाथे तथा चेन्निखिलगुणगणे नित्यशुद्धप्रवीणे

दीर्घायुः स्यादयान् सुतधनसहितः कीर्तिभाषाजभोगः ॥१५॥

Stoka 15.—If the lord of the (rising) decanate be in his own Varga, or associated with a benefic planet or be in his own exaltation or friendly house; if the lord of the (rising) Trimsamsa, Dwadasamsa or Hora (Lagna?) possessing strength be in a similar position, the person concerned will be endowed with all good qualities, will always be pure, clever, long-lived, merciful and wealthy, will possess children, will be widely renowned and enjoy all comforts in a royal style.

मान्दिस्वराशिपतिसङ्गतसुत्रिकोणं

तस्यांशराशिपतिसंयुतमंशकोणम् ।

लग्नं च दन्ति गुलिकांशकराशिकोणं

तद्वर्तिधौ बलयुते शशिनैव विद्यात् ॥१६॥

Stoka 16.—Note the Rasi occupied by Mandi at a birth and note also where the lord of that Rasi is positioned. The Lagna at birth will be a position triangular to that of the aforesaid lord or one triangular to the Navamsa occupied by the owner of the sign representing the Navamsa occupied by Mandi. It may be triangular to the Navamsa Rasi occupied by Gulika. When the Moon is strong, the Lagna should be de-

duced similarly through the Moon alone instead of through Mandi.

कुर्यादात्मसुहृद्गणगशशी कल्याणरूपं गुणं
 क्षेयास्युत्तमवर्गजस्तत्परगस्तथाज्जातान् गुणान् ।
 स्वप्रिशांशगता मदा विदधते मरकारकत्योदितं
 तत्रैकोऽपि सुहृद्महेक्षितयतः स्वोच्चैर्धन्युक्तं नृपम् ॥१७॥

Sloka 17.—The Moon if posited in her own or a friend's decanate will make the native beautiful in appearance and possessed of good qualities. If she has attained an उत्तमवर्ग (Uttamavarga), she will also make him very lucky; if she be posited anywhere else, she will endow the native with such qualities as belong to the planet owning the house occupied by her. Planets that are in their own Trimsamsas will do all that have been ascribed to them as Karakas. If there be at least one planet in his own or exaltation house and at the same time aspected by or associated with a friendly planet, the native will become a king endowed with riches.

स्वोच्चं प्रदीप्तः सुखितलिकोणे स्वस्थः स्वगोहे मुदिताः सुहृद्गणः ।
 शान्तस्तु सौम्यगह्वर्गयुक्तः शक्तो मतोऽसौ शुक्रदरदिमजालः ॥१८॥

Sloka 18.—A planet is blazing when he is in his exaltation; he is happy in his Moolatrikona; he is confident in his own house; he is delighted in a friend's house; calm when he has reached the Varga of a benefic planet. He is capable when he shines bright with unclouded splendour.

मदाभिभूतः स निपीडितः श्यात् सलस्तु पापप्रह्वर्गयातः ।
 सुदुःखितः शत्रुगृहे प्रहेन्द्रो नीचेऽतिभीतो विकलोऽस्तयातः ॥१९॥

Sloka 19.—He is tortured when overcome by another planet. He is base by union with the Varga of a malefic

planet. He is exceedingly distressed when he occupies an enemy's house. He is greatly afraid when he is in his depression. He is failing when he has set or disappeared.

पूर्णं प्रदीप्ता विकलास्तु शून्यं मध्येऽनुपाताच्च शुभं क्रमेण ।
अनुक्रमेणाशुभमेव कुर्युर्नामानुरूपानि फलानि तेषाम् ॥२०॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरविरचितायां फलदीपिकायां धर्मविभागो
नाम तृतीयोऽध्यायः

Sloka 20.—In the case of a planet in a प्रदीप्तावस्था (Pradeeptavastha), the good effect will be full, while it will be *nil* for a planet in a विकला (Vikala) state. In the case of the intervening conditions (Avasthas), the auspicious effects will be decreasing proportionately while the unpropitiousness of the effects will correspondingly increase. The nature of the effects of the several Avasthas will be quite in accordance with the appellations they bear.

Thus ends the 3rd Adhyaya on "Divisions of the Zodiac" in the work Phaladeepika composed by Mantreswara.

॥ चतुर्थोऽध्यायः ॥

वीर्यं पद्धिमाह कालजबलं चेषाबलं स्वोच्चजं

दिग्वीर्यं त्यक्तोद्भवं दिग्विजयं स्थानोद्भवं च क्रमात् ।
निक्षपारेन्दुसिताः परे दिवि सदा ज्ञः शुक्लपक्षे दृग्भाः

रुष्णेऽन्ये च निजाब्दमासदिमहोरास्वक्षिप्तुषा क्रमात् ॥१॥

ADHYAYA IV.

Sloka 1.—The strength of a planet is said to be six fold and they are in the following order:—(1) Kalaja (कालज) or temporal, (2) Cheshta (चेषा) or motional, (3) Uchhaaja (उच्चज) or that derived from its exaltation posi-

tion, (4) Dik (दिक्) or directional, (5) Ayana (अयन) or that derived from its declination (north or south) and (6) Sthana (स्थान) or positional. In the night-time, Mars, the Moon and Venus are strong. Mercury is strong at all times. The rest are strong during the day. In the bright-half of a month the benefices, and in the dark-half, the malefics, are strong. Planets when they happen to be the lords of the year, month, day and hour get 1, 1, 1 and 1 Rupa respectively.

राकाचन्द्रस्य चेषाबलमुदगयने भास्वतो वक्रगानां

युजे चोदन्निस्थतानां स्फुटयद्बलरक्षां स्वोद्ययीय स्वतुङ्गे ।

दिग्धीयं क्षेत्रभौमी सुहृदि राक्षसिनी विहृत् लग्नी ये-

मन्देऽस्ते याम्यमार्गे युधेदनिशशिनीऽन्येऽयनाख्ये परस्मिन् ॥२॥

Sloka 2.—The Moon gets (चेषाबल) Cheshtabala when she is full. The Sun gets it when he is in his northern course; the other planets, when in their retrograde motion. In planetary war, those that are posited in the north and who have got brilliant rays should be considered as victorious. Planets have their full (उच्चबल) Uchcha bala when in their highest exaltation. As regards directional strength, the Sun and Mars are strong in the 10th Venus and the Moon in the 4th; Mercury and Jupiter in the 1st and Saturn in the 7th. Mercury, Saturn and the Moon have their (अयनबल) Ayana bala in their southerly course. The rest have the same in their northern.

स्वोद्यस्पर्शसुदृढेषु बलिनः पदसु स्वयर्गेषु वा

श्रेष्ठं स्थानबलं चतुष्टयमुखात्पूर्णाङ्गपादाः क्रमात् ।

मध्याद्यन्तऋषट्मल्यवनिताः खेदा बलिष्ठाः क्रमात्

मन्दारसगुरुशनोऽञ्जरयो नैजे बले वर्जनाः ॥३॥

Sloka 3.—The strength accruing to a planet in the

six Vargas (viz. Rasi, Hora, Drekkano, Navamsa, Dwa-dasamsa and Trimsamsa) on a consideration of its being posited in its exaltation, its own and its friendly signs, etc., is termed its positional strength. That arising from its being in Kendra and other Bhavas (i.e., Phanapara and Apoklima) will be 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ Rupa respectively. The hermaphrodite planets are strong in the middle, the male ones at the initial and the female ones at the concluding portions of a Rasi. Saturn, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, the Moon and the Sun are in their order increasing in their natural strength.

चक्रं गतो मचिररश्मिसमूहपूर्णं

नीचारिभांशसहितोऽपि भवेत्स खेटः ।

वीर्यान्वितस्तु दिनरश्मिरेवोद्यमिषः ।

स्वक्षेत्रगोऽपि विपरीतं दृष्टदीपितिशेत् ॥३॥

Sloka 4.—A planet is said to possess strength when he is retrograde or when his rays are full and brilliant, though posited in a depression or inimical Rasi or Amsa. Like the Moon, a planet though occupying an exaltation, friendly or his own Rasi or Amsa becomes weak, should his rays be overpowered or eclipsed.

तुङ्गस्था बलिनोऽशिलाश्च शशिनः स्थाप्यं हि पक्षोद्भवं

भानोर्दिग्बलमाह यकगमने ताराग्रहाणां पलम् ।

कक्षप्रक्षालनराशिगोऽहिरयलाग्न्योश्चाभ्युपाध्यात्मनः

केतुस्तत्परिवेषधन्वसु बली चेन्द्रर्कयोगो निशि ॥४॥

Sloka 5.—All planets are strong when they are in exaltation. The Moon is strong and auspicious when she has her full Paksha bala and the Sun when he has his full Dig-bala (i.e., when he is in the 10th house or the Meridian). The other five non-luminous planets are strong when they are retrograde. Rahu in Karkataka,

Vrishabha, Mesha, Kumbha and Vrischika and Ketu in Meena, Kanyā, Vrishabha and the later half of Dhanus, in Parivesha (परिवेश) and Indra-chapa (इन्द्र-चाप) are strong if there be a conjunction of the Moon and the Sun and the time be night.

रूपं मानुषमेऽलिभेऽद्विपरपञ्चदं बलं स्वात्तनोः

तुल्यं स्वामिबलेन चोपचयगे नायेऽतिवीर्यात्कटम् ।

स्वामीव्यहयुतेक्षिते कवियुते चान्यैर्युकेक्षिते

शर्वैर्यान्निशि राशयोऽहनि परे वीर्यान्विताः कीर्तिताः ॥६॥

Stoka 6.—If the first Bhava be a bīped sign, one Rupa has to be allotted to it; if it be Vrischika, the bala is ½; if it be any other sign, the strength is ¾. The strength of the Lagna is equal to that of its lord and is very powerful when the lord occupies an Upachaya (3rd, 6th, 10th or 11th) house. The same is also the case when it is occupied or aspected by its lord, Jupiter or Mercury, when it is associated with Venus and is at the same time without the conjunction or aspect of any other planet. The day-signs possess strength in day-births, while night-signs are declared powerful in night-births.

स्वोद्ये पूर्णं स्वधिकोगे त्रिवादं सक्षेत्रेऽर्द्धं मित्रमे पादमेव ।

द्विदक्षेत्रेऽर्द्धं नीचगेऽस्तं गतेऽपि क्षेत्रं वीर्यं निष्फलं स्वाक्षराणाम् ॥७॥

Stoka 7.—A planet gets one full Rupa as positional strength when he is in his exaltation Rasi. The strength is ¾ when he is posited in his Moolatrikanna Rasi. It is ¾ when the planet occupies his own Rasi. When the planet is in a friendly house, his bala is only ¼. In an inimical house, he gets only very little. The strength is nil when he is in his depression sign or eclipsed by the Sun's rays.

केन्द्रे ग्रहाणामुदितं बलं यत्सुखे नमस्तस्तृटे खिलमे ।
उपर्युपर्युक्तपदक्रमेण बलामिष्टुर्द्धि द्वि विकल्पयन्ति ॥८॥

Sloka 8.—The strength of the planets occupying the 4 Kondras (1st, 4th, 7th and 10th) has been distinguished by the astrologers in the following manner; It is $\frac{1}{2}$ in the 4th house; $\frac{1}{3}$ in the 10th, $\frac{1}{4}$ in the 7th and full in the 1st or Lagna, thus increasing it by $\frac{1}{4}$ in each stage.

धृष्टंति सा सप्तमदृष्टिरेव सर्वत्र वाच्या न तथाऽन्यदृष्टिः ।
योगादिषु न्यूनफलप्रदेति विशददृष्टिर्न तु कैश्चित्तुक्ता ॥९॥

Sloka 9.—The aspect from the 7th house is the only one that should be declared as most effective in all cases; not so, the rest. But there are others who opine that the special aspect (of Saturn, Jupiter and Mars) is in no way less efficacious in producing full effect in all Yogas and the like.

नैसर्गिकं शत्रुसुहृत्त्वमेव भवेन्ममाणं फलकारि सम्यक् ।
तात्कालिकं कार्यप्रशेन वाच्यं तदुत्पुमित्रत्वमनित्यमेव ॥१०॥

Sloka 10.—Natural enmity or friendship between two planets is more fully effective than and preferable to their corresponding temporal ones as the latter is only a variable quantity and not a permanent one.

निःशेषदोषहरणे शुभवर्द्धने च
वीर्यं गुरोरधिकमस्त्यखिलप्रदेष्यः ।
तद्दीर्यगदबलशक्तिभृतौ शत्रुकी
चान्द्रं बलं तु निखिलग्रहवीर्यपीजम् ॥११॥

Sloka 11.—In completely warding off evil and in promoting prosperity, Jupiter is the most powerful of all the planets. Mercury and Venus have a $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$

respectively of that power. The Moon's strength serves as a basis as it were for the strength of all the planets.

॥ अथ चन्द्रक्रियादि ॥

जन्मर्क्षविघटी नीतैर्ज्ञानैर्ननयैर्मजेत् ।

लब्धाश्चन्द्रक्रियावस्थात्रैलाभ्यास्तत्फलं क्रमान् ॥१२॥

Sloka 12.—Find what portion of the asterism occupied by the Moon has elapsed at birth. Reduce the same to Vighatikas. Divide this result by (1) 60 (2) 300 and (3) 100. The three resulting quotients are termed (1) चन्द्रक्रिया (Chandrakriya) (2) चन्द्रावस्था (Chandra-avastha) and (3) चन्द्रवेला (Chandravela) respectively. Their effects are described below :

॥ अथ चन्द्रक्रियाफलम् ॥

स्थानान्द्रुष्टस्तपस्वी परयुवतिरथो धूमरुद्धस्तिमुष्या-

कटाः सिंहासनस्थो नरपतिररिहा दण्डनेता गुणी च ।

निष्प्राणश्छिन्नमूर्धा क्षतकरचरणो यन्धनस्थो विनष्टो

राजा वेदानधीते सत्येति सुचरितः संसृतो धर्मकर्ता ॥१३॥

सद्वैश्यो निधिसंगतः श्रुतकुलो व्याख्यापरः शत्रुहा

रोगी शत्रुजितः स्वदेशचलितो भूत्यां विनष्टार्थकः ।

भास्थानी च सुमन्त्रकः परमर्हीभर्ता सभायां गज-

व्रस्तः संयुगभीतिमाननिमयो लीनोऽन्नदाताग्निरः ॥१४॥

क्षुद्राभासहितोऽन्नमसि विवरन्मांसाशनोऽस्रक्षतः

सोद्ग्राहो धृतकन्दुको विहरति धृतैर्नृपो दुःखितः ।

राज्यास्थो रिपुसेयितश्च समुद्रजो न भार्याश्वितो

मिषाशी च पयः पिबन् सुकृतकृत् स्वस्थस्तथास्ते सुखम् ॥१५॥

1. *Sloka 13.*—(1) One that has fallen from his position.

(2) one practising austerities (3) one intent on others' wives (4) a gambler (5) one who is mounted on a mighty elephant (6) one seated on the throne (7) a ruler of men (8) one that destroys enemies (9) a commander of an army (10) a virtuous person (11) one that is dead or quite exhausted (12) one that is decapitated (13) one whose hands and legs are injured (14) a prisoner (15) one that is lost or spoilt (16) a king (17) one that studies the Vedas (18) one that sleeps (19) one of a good character (20) one who practises virtue

Sloka 14.—(21) one that is born of a good family (22) one who has come by a treasure (23) one belonging to a renowned family (24) one clever in exposition (25) a destroyer of enemies (26) one who is sickly (27) one that is vanquished by his enemy (28) one that has left off his native country (29) a servant (30) one who has lost his wealth (31) one that is always seen in royal assemblies (32) a good counsellor (33) one that is in charge of others' lands (34) one that lives with his wife (35) one who is afraid of elephants (36) one who is timid in conflicts (37) one that is generally very timid (38) one that lives concealed or incognito (39) one that feeds others (40) one who falls into the fire.

Sloka 15.—(41) one that suffers from hunger (42) one that eats cooked rice (43) one that is wandering (44) one that eats flesh (45) one that has been injured by a missile or weapon (46) one who is married (47) one with a ball in his hand (48) one who amuses himself with dice (49) a king (50) one that is distressed (51) one that is in his bed (52) one that is served, by his enemies (53) one that is surrounded by his friends (54) a saint or devotee (55) one that is with his wife (56) one that eats sumptuous food (57) one that

drinks milk (58) one that does good or virtuous acts (59) one that is confident or self-possessed and (60) one who continues to be happy.

॥ अथ अवस्थाफटम् ॥

आत्मस्थानात्प्रवासो महितनृपहितो दासता प्राणहानि-

र्भूपालत्वं स्ववंशोन्नितगुणनिरतो रोग आस्थानवत्त्वम् ।

भीतिः भुद्वाधितत्वं युवतिपरिणयो रम्पशय्यानुपत्तिं

मृष्टाशित्वं च गीता इति नियमवशात्सद्विरिन्दोरवस्था ॥१३॥

Sloko 16.—The following are declared by the wise as the effects of the 12 (अवस्थाः) Avasthas of the Moon: (1) Absence from one's head-quarters (2) becoming a favourite of an esteemed king (3) danger of losing one's life on account of service to another (4) possessing qualifications of being a ruler of the world (5) delighting to have qualifications and merits befitting one's family (6) sickly (7) holding a royal Darbar (8) fear (9) torment by the pangs of hunger (10) marriage with a young lady (11) desire to have handsome bud and (12) eating sumptuous food.

॥ अथ चन्द्रवैलाफलम् ॥

मूर्धामयो मुदितता वजनं सुखस्थो

नेत्रामयः सुखितता यनिताविहारः ।

उग्रज्वरः कनकभूषणमधुमोक्षः

स्वेलाशनं निधुवनं जठरस्य रोगः ॥१७॥

कीडा जले हसनचित्रविलेखने च

क्रोधश्च नृत्तकरणं घृतभुक्तिनिद्रा ।

दानक्रिया दशनरुक् कलहः प्रयाण-

मुग्धमत्तता च सलिलाप्लवनं विरोधः ॥१८॥

स्वेच्छाजानं क्षुद्रयं शास्त्रलाम् स्वरं गोष्ठं योधनं पुण्यकर्म ।
पापाचारः दूतकर्म प्रह्वं प्राक्षरेयं चन्द्रवैला प्रदिष्टा ॥१९॥

Sloka 17.—The effects of the Moon's 36 Velas (वैलाः) have been thus described by the wise:—(1) headache (2) pleasure (3) 'performing a sacrifice (4) living bop-pily (5) eye disease (6) being happy (7) amusement with young damsels (8) violent fever (9) adornment with golden ornaments (10) shedding tears (11) de-vouring poison (12) collision (13) stomach-ache

Sloka 18.—(14) amusing oneself in water, merriment and painting (15) anger (16) dancing (17) eating food along with ghee (18) sleeping (19) gift (of presents) (20) tooth-ache (21) quarrel (22) starting (on a journey) (23) intoxication or insanity (24) swimming in water (25) enmity

Sloka 19.—(26) the act of bathing according to one's own inclination (27) hunger (28) fear (29) acquisition of a sacred lore (30) wantonness (31) meeting (32) fighting (33) doing a virtuous act (34) practising evil (35) perpetrating cruel actions and (36) oxultation.

जातके च मुहूर्ते च प्रक्षे चन्द्रक्रियादयः ।

सम्यक् फलप्रदास्तस्माद्विशेषेण विचिन्तयेत् ॥२०॥

Sloka 20.—The Chandra kriya (चन्द्रक्रिया) and others described above will be found to be useful and productive of effect in the case of a birth, a Muhurta (celebration of an auspicious event) and a query. One ought therefore to particularly examine them and then only set about predicting.

पक्षोद्भवं हिमकरस्य विशिष्टमाहुः

स्यानोद्भवं तु बलमप्यधिकं परेणान् ।

फ-दी—6

तत्संप्रयुक्तमितरैरधिकाधिकं स्यात्

दन्यानि तेन सदृशानि बहूनि ते स्युः ॥२१॥

Shloka 21.—(पक्षबल) Pakshabala (fortnightly strength) is of special importance to the Moon, while the Bala arising from Sthana (स्थान position) is important for the other planets. This when added to the other kinds of strength of the several planets will become very great. Other kinds of strength, there are many, similar to this.

॥ बलपिण्डसंस्था ॥

सार्द्धानि पद तीक्ष्णकरो बलीयान् चन्द्रस्तु पद पञ्च वसुन्धराजः ।
सत्तेनुसूनो रविचदरोस्तु सार्द्धानि पञ्चाय सितो बली स्यात् ॥२२॥

Shloka 22.—The Sun is declared strong when his strength is $6\frac{1}{2}$ Rupas. In the case of the Moon, it is 6 Rupas. Five Rupas are assigned to Mars and 7 to Mercury. Jupiter's (पूजबल) Purnabala is similar to that of the Sun, that is, $6\frac{1}{2}$ Rupas. Venus is strong when he gets $5\frac{1}{2}$ Rupas.

मन्दस्तु पञ्चैव हि बहुलानां संयोग एवापरधान्यथा स्युः ।

एवं ग्रहाणां स्वबलाबलानि विचिन्त्य सम्यक्प्रयेत्फलानि ॥२३॥

Shloka 23.—Saturn should have 3 Rupas. These are the figures representing the total (पञ्चबल) Shadbala for the several planets. If the respective figures be otherwise, i.e., less than the above, the planets should be considered as weak. It is only after a minute examination of the several kinds of strength (the Shad-balas) of the several planets, one ought to declare their effects.

सम्रादिकानामधिरस्य विण्डे रूपाग्निते तद्वलपिण्डमाहुः ।

गृहस्य गस्यां दिशि दिग्बलं स्यात्तद्भाष्यवीर्यं सहितस्य दृष्टया ॥२४॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरविरचितायां फलदीपिकायां गङ्गबलनिरूपणं
नाम सप्तमोऽध्यायः

Sloka 24.—In the case of the Lagna and other Bhavas, add one Rupa to the strength of the lord of the Bhava concerned. Supplement this by the Directional strength (दिग्बल-Digbala) due to that Bhava and also by the strength of aspect (दृग्बल-Drigbala) of that Bhava. The aggregate sum-total is the Bhavabala (भावबल) required.

For more details about the several kinds of strength of planets, please see Adhyayas II and III of my edition of Sripatipaddhati.

Thus ends the 4th Adhyaya on "Determination of the Shadbalas of Planets" in the work Phaladeepika composed by Mantreswara

॥ पञ्चमोऽध्यायः ॥

अर्थासि कथयेद्विलग्रशशिभोः प्रावक्ष्यतः खेचरैः
कर्मेस्थैः पिदमावृताप्रवसुद्धावादिभिः शोधनात् ।
धृत्याह्वा दिननाथलग्नशशिनां मध्ये बलीयांस्ततः
कर्मेदस्थनवांशराशिपञ्चशतं जगुस्तद्विदः ॥१॥

ADHYAYA V.

Sloka 1.—One ought to declare the acquisition of wealth by any person with reference to the predominance of the Lagna or the Moon as the case may be in his horoscope. The source of such an acquisition will be the father, mother, a foe, a friend, a brother, a wife or a servant, according as the Sun or any of the other planets taken in order occupies the 10th place from the Lagna or the Moon whichever is stronger. His profession will be that prescribed for the lord of the Navamsa

occupied by the planet owning the 10th place from the Lagna, from the Moon and from the Sun (severally) whichever is strongest.

फलद्रुमेमन्वतर्पेण शाठ्याद्घृतानृतैः कंवलमेवजायैः ।

धातुक्रियाद्या क्षितिपालपूज्याजीवत्यसौ पद्मजवल्गुभाणे ॥२॥

Sloka 2.—If the lord of the 10th house be posited in the Sun's Navamsha, the person born will earn his livelihood through fruit-trees, by the repetitions of Mantras, by fraud, by gambling, by uttering falsehood, through wool, medicine and the like, by working on metals or through service under a king or some respectable person.

जलोद्भवानां व्रत्यविक्रयेण कृषिक्रियागोमहिषीसमुत्थैः ।

तीर्थाटनाद्या वनिताधयाद्या निशाकरांशे वसनक्रयाद्या ॥३॥

Sloka 3.—If the Navamsha occupied by the lord of the 10th house be that of the Moon, the income of the person concerned will be through trade in water-products (pearls, corals, etc.,) through agriculture and cattle-farming, pilgrimage to holy shrines, service under a damsel or trading in clothes.

भौमांशके धातुरणप्रहारैर्महानसाद्रूमिषशात्सुवर्णात् ।

परोपतापायुधसाहसैर्वा म्लेच्छाधयात्स्वकचोरवृत्त्या ॥४॥

Sloka 4.—If the Navamsha in question be that of Mars, the sources of income may be through metals, fighting in battles, cooking, lands, gold, inflicting trouble to others, weapons, acts of adventure, association with wicked men, spying or through theft.

काव्यागमैल्लक्षकलिप्पुपायैर्योगिर्गणज्ञानवशाद्बुधांशे ।

परार्थवेदाध्ययनाज्जवाद्य पुरोहितव्याजवशात्प्रवृत्तिः ॥५॥

Sloka 5.—In the case of a person born with the lord of the 10th posited in a Navamsha owned by Mercury, the earning will be through composing

poems, the study of sacred scriptures, by being a sortbe or through some clerical work, or some trick, through a knowledge of astrology, through the study of the Vedas on other's behalf, by repetition of Mantras, or by playing the role of a priest or by some pretext.

जीर्वांशके भूसुरदेवतानां समाध्याद्भूमिपतिमसादात् ।

पुराणशास्त्रागमनीतिमार्गादिमोपदेशेन कुसीदवृत्त्या ॥६॥

Sloka 6.—If the planet concerned be in a Navamsa of Jupiter, the person born maintains himself through the help of Brahmins, Gods or through royal favor, by reciting Puranas, by the study of Sastras, by the preaching of morality, by religious instructions or by lending money (profession of usury).

स्त्रीसंध्याद्भूमिपतिगजाग्नेस्तैर्यधिकर्त्तुं राजतैश्च गन्धैः ।

क्षीराघृतक्षारपटीपटाद्यैः शुक्रांशकेऽमात्यगुणैः कवित्वात् ॥७॥

Sloka 7.—The earnings of a person with the lord of the 10th house posted in a Navamsa owned by Venus will be through a woman, cows, buffaloes, elephants, horses, through triple symphony (i.e., dancing in accompaniment to vocal and instrumental music), through silver, scents, milk, ornaments and silken fineries, by virtue of being a companion (Aid-de-camp.) to a king, or by his poetic talents.

शन्यंशके मूलफलैः धमेण व्रेष्यैः कलेर्नान्यधनैः कुभान्यैः ।

भारोद्बहात्कुत्सितमार्गवृत्त्या शिल्पादिभिर्दामयैर्बभ्राद्यैः ॥८॥

Sloka 8.—The person in whose nativity the lord of the 10th house is sheltered in Saturn's Navamsa lives by dealing in roots and fruits, by physical exertion, (sweating labour), through servants, rogue and through the earnings of men of low morality, through bad gains, by carrying burden, by resorting to base

avocations, through sculpture, wooden materials and by functioning as an executioner or a butcher.

अंशेशे बलवत्यलघनसंप्राप्तिं बलानेंऽशये
 स्वल्पं प्रोक्तफलं भवेदुदयतः कर्मक्षेत्रे फलम् ।
 अंशस्योक्तदिशं वदेत्पतियुते दृष्टे स्वदेशे फलं
 सत्यन्यैः परदेशजं तदधिपस्यांशे स्वदेशे स्थिते ॥९॥
 इति मन्त्रेश्वरविरचितायां फलदीपिकायां कर्माजीवो
 नाम पञ्चमोऽध्यायः ॥

Sloko 9.—When the planet owning the Navamsa is strong, there will be acquisition of wealth without any exertion. If it should be weak, very little wealth accrues. The country of acquisition will be that signified by the sign representing the 10th house or the Navamsa occupied by the lord of the 10th house. But if this sign be occupied or aspected by its lord, he will earn in his own country. The same will be the result if the Navamsa occupied by the lord of the 10th house be an immoveable Rasi. And if the said sign be occupied or aspected by planets other than its lord, the native will earn in a place other than his own native country.

Thus ends the 5th Adhyaya on "Profeseion and Livelihood" in the work Phaladeepika composed by Mantreswara.

॥ षष्ठोऽध्यायः ॥

रुचकभद्रकहंसकमालवाः सशशका इति पञ्च च कीर्तिताः ।
 स्वभवनोच्चगतेषु चतुष्टये क्षितिसुतादिषु तान् क्रमशो वदेत् ॥१॥

ADHYAYA VI.

Sloka 1.—रुचक (Ruchaka), भद्र (Bhadra), हंस (Hamsa), मालव (Malava) and शश (Sasa) are the five Yogas which

are formed by the planets—Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn respectively when each of them occupies a Kendra identical with its स्वक्षेत्र (Swakshetra) or स्वोच्च (Swoochha).

दीर्गाम्यो बहुसाहस्रविभवः शूरोऽरिहन्ता रली
गर्भिष्ठो रुचके गतीतगुणयान् सेनापतिर्जित्वरः ।
आयुमान् सकुशाप्रबुद्धिरमलो विद्वज्जनश्लाघितो
भूपो भद्रकयोगजोऽतिविभवश्चास्थानकोलाहलः ॥२॥

Sloka 2.—The person born in the रुचक (Ruchaka) Yoga will have a long face, will acquire wealth by doing many daring deeds, will be brave, will overcome his enemies, will be powerful and will be arrogant. He will become renowned for his merits, will be a leader of an army and will emerge victorious in all his attempts. The man born in the भद्र (Bhadra) Yoga will be gifted with long life and keen intellect, will be clean, praised by the learned, will lead men, will be very rich and clever in addressing an assembly.

हंसे सद्गिरभिष्टुतः क्षितिर्गतिः दाह्याग्जमस्याद्गुरो-
शिक्षेः पादकराङ्गितः शुभवपुमृष्टाश्रमुधार्मिकः ।
पुष्टाङ्गो धृतिमान्धनी सुतवधुमाग्यान्वितो वर्धनो
मालव्ये सुखभुक्सुखाहनयशा विद्वान्सन्नेन्द्रियः ॥३॥

Sloka 3.—The person born in the हंस (Hansa) yoga will be a king extolled by the good. He will have in his legs and hands marks of शङ्ख (Sankha), पद्म (Padma) मत्स्य (Matsya) and अङ्कुश (Ankusa) Rekhas. He will possess a beautiful body, will eat sumptuous food and will be of a righteous disposition. The man born in the मालव्य (Malavya) Yoga will have strong limbs, will be resolute, wealthy, endowed with wife, children and good fortune.

will be prosperous, will eat good meals, enjoy pleasures, command good vehicles, and will become famous and learned. He will possess unperturbed senses.

शस्तः सर्वजनैः सुभृत्यवलवान् ग्रामाधिपो वा नृपो
दुर्वृत्तः शशयोगजोऽन्यवनिताचित्तान्वितः सौख्यवान् ।
लभ्रेन्दोरपि योगपञ्चकमिदं साम्राज्यसिद्धिप्रदं
तेष्वेकादिषु भाग्यवान् नृपसमो राजा नृपेन्दोऽधिकः ॥४॥

Sloka 4.—The person born in the शशयोग (Sasa Yoga) will be extolled by all, will have good servants, will be strong, will be the headman of a village or a King, will be wicked in disposition, will have intrigues with women not his own, will usurp others' wealth and be happy. Just as these five Yogae arise when reckoned from the Lagna, similarly they are possible when counted even from the Moon's place. They bestow on the native an empire and perfection. The person who happens to have one, two, three, four or all the five Yogas will respectively be a (1) fortunate man (2) one equal to a King (3) a King, (4) an Emperor, and (5) one superior to No 4.

विधोस्तु सुनफानकाधुरुधराः स्वरिःफोभय-
स्थितर्विरविभिर्ग्रहेरितरथा तु केमद्रुमः ।
हिमत्वपि चतुष्टये ग्रहयुतेऽथ केमद्रुमो
न हीति कथितोऽथवा हिमकराद्ग्रहेः केन्द्रगैः ॥५॥

Sloka 5.—When planets other than the Sun occupy the 2nd, the 12th or both houses reckoned from the Moon, the resulting 3 Yogas are respectively styled सुनफा (Sunapha), अनफा (Anapha) and दुरुधरा (Duru dhara). In the absence of the 3 Yogas defined above, there is the केमद्रुम (Kemadruma) Yoga. There are some who declare that there is no केमद्रुम (Kemadruma) where

a Kendra or the Moon is associated with a planet, or where planets occupy a Kendra house reckoned from the Moon.

स्वयमभिगतचित्तः पार्थिवस्तःसमो धा
भवति हि सुनफायां भीषनव्यातिमांश्च ।
प्रभुरगदशीरः शीलवान् कथातकीर्ति-
र्दिपयमृगसुखेयो निर्दुलभानफायाम् ॥६॥

Sloka 6.—The person who has had his birth in the सुनफा (Sunapha) Yoga will be a king or his equal, with self-acquired property, and renowned for his wisdom and wealth. The man born under the अनफा (Anapha) Yoga will be powerful, healthy, with amiable manners, known to fame, blessed with material comforts, well-dressed, contented and happy.

उत्पन्नभोगसुखमाग्धनयाहनाह-
स्त्यागान्वितो धुरधुराप्रभवः सभ्रूयः ।
केमद्रुमे मलिनदुःखितनीचनिःस्वाः
प्रेष्याः मृलाश्च नृपतेरपि वंशजाताः ॥७॥

Sloka 7.—Taking freely to the joys of life as they crop up and blessed with abundance of wealth and vehicles, the person born under the दुरधुरा (Durudhura) Yoga is bountiful and waited upon by faithful attendants. But those born under the केमद्रुम (Kema-druma) Yoga, though they may be of a princely race, become obscure, miserable, given to base ways, penurious, drudging as menials and wickedly-inclined.

हित्वेन्द्रं शुभयेसिवास्तुभयचर्याग्याः स्वरिःकोभय-
स्थानस्थः सवितुः शुभैः स्वरशुभैस्ते पापसंज्ञाः स्मृताः ।
सत्पात्रे शुभकर्तरीत्युदयमे पापेस्तु पापाहयो
लगाद्विज्ञतैः शुभैस्तु मुशुभो योगो न पापेक्षितैः ॥८॥
क.दी—7

Sloka 8.—If benefico planets other than the Moon occupy the 2nd, 12th and both the Bhavas from the Sun, the resulting Yogas are respectively termed शुभवेसि (Subhavesi), शुभवासि (Subhvasi), and शुभोभयचरि (Subhobhayachari). But if the planets in question be maleficio, the concerned Yogas are called पापवेसि (Papavesi), etc., When the 12th and the 2nd Bhavas from the Lagna are occupied by benefics, the Yoga is शुभकर्तारि (Subhakartari). It is called पापकर्तारि (Papakartari), when the above two houses are occupied by malefics. If benefics unasspected by malefics, occupy the 2nd house from the Lagna, the Yoga is termed सुशुभ (Susubha).

जातः स्थात् शुभगः सुखी गुणनिधिर्भीरो नृपो धार्मिको
विश्यातः सकलप्रियोऽतिसुभगो दाता महीशप्रियः ।
चार्यकः प्रियवाक्प्रपञ्चरसिको वाग्मी यशस्वी धनी
विद्यादत्र सुवेसिवास्त्युभयचर्याख्येषु पादक्रमान् ॥९॥

Sloka 9.—The person born in a सुवेसि (Suvesi) Yoga will be very handsome, happy, a store of merit, brave, a King and virtuous. He who is born in a सुवासि (Suvasi) Yoga will become famous, will be liked by all, will be exceedingly prosperous, liberal and the favourite of the sovereign. The man who has his birth in the सुभयचरि (Subhayachari) Yoga will have beautiful limbs, will be affable in address, will delight the world, will be eloquent in his speech, renowned and wealthy.

अन्यायाञ्जननिन्दको हतरुचिर्हीनप्रियो दुर्जनो
मायावी परनिन्दकः खलुयुतो दुर्वृत्तशास्त्राधिकः ।
लोके सादृशकीर्तिदुःखितमना विद्यार्थभाग्येद्वयुतो
जातश्चाशुभवेसिवास्त्युभयचर्याख्येषु पादक्रमान् ॥१०॥

Sloka 10.—The person born in the अशुभवेसि (Asubha-

vesi) Yoga will unjustly vilify others; lose his splendour (beauty), will associate with the low and will be wicked. One who is born in an अशुभवासि (Ashubhavasī) Yoga will be deceitful, will abuse others, and will befriend the wicked. He will be of unrighteous conduct, but will quote Sastras and Scriptures. The man with an अशुभोभयचरि (Ashubhobhayaachari) Yoga will be mentally much afflicted owing to public dishonour. He will be bereft of learning, wealth and luck.

जैवात्को विभयरोगरिपुः सुखी स्या-

दाह्यः धिया च शुभकर्तरियोगजातः ।

निःसोऽगुचिर्विलुप्तदारसुतोऽह्वहीनः

सात्पापकर्तरिभवोऽनिरमायुरेति ॥११॥

Sloka 11.—The person who has his birth in a शुभकर्तरि (Subhakartari) Yoga will be long-lived, fearless, free from disease, without enemies, happy and rich. He who is born in a पापकर्तरि (Papakartari) Yoga will be poor, impure, unhappy, bereft of wife and children, deprived of some limb and short-lived.

माचारवान् धर्ममतिः प्रसन्नः सौभाग्यवान् पार्थिवमाननीयः ।

मृदुस्वभावः स्मितभाषणश्च धनी भवेद्यामलयोगजातः ॥१२॥

Sloka 12.—The person born in the अमला (Amala) Yoga will be virtuous, pious, kindly disposed, fortunate, amiable, highly revered by his sovereign, gentle, affable in his speech and wealthy.

सुशुभे शुभकर्तर्या वेत्यादौ सुनभाविषत् ।

शुभैः क्रमात्फलं ज्ञेयं विपरीतमसद्ग्रहैः ॥१३॥

Sloka 13.—In the case of सुशुभ (Susubha), शुभकर्तरि (Subhakartari), शुभवेति (Subhavesi) and other Yogas

the effects given for सुनफा (Sunapha) and other Yogas caused by benefices should be adopted. In the case of अशुभ (Asubha), पापकर्तारि (Papakartari), पापवैशि (Papa-vesi) and other Yogas caused by malefics, the effects will be just the contrary.

अंजेत्यकेन्दुलग्नान्यजनि दिवि पुमांश्चेन्महाभाग्ययोगः

स्त्रीणां तद्यत्यये स्याच्छशिनि गुरुरुरोः केन्द्रगे केसरीति ।

जीवान्त्याग्नरिसंस्थे शशिनि तु शकटः केन्द्रगे तस्मिन् लग्ना-

चन्द्रे केन्द्रादिगेऽर्कादधमसमवरिष्ठाव्ययोगाः प्रसिद्धाः ॥१४॥

Shlo 14.—II, at a day - birth in the case of a male, the Sun, the Moon and the Lagna are in odd signs, the महाभाग्य (Mahabhagya) Yoga is formed. The same Yoga in the case of females will arise when the birth is at night and the Sun, the Moon and the Lagna are posited in even signs. The Moon in a Kendra position to Jupiter brings on केसरी (Kesari) Yoga. The Moon in the 12th, 8th or 6th house from Jupiter causes शकट (Sakata). But if the Moon be in a Kendra house from the Lagna, there is no शकट (Sakata). The अधम (Adhama), सम (Sama) and वरिष्ठ (Varishtha) Yogas are formed when the Moon occupies respectively a Kendra, a Panaphara and an Apoklima house counted from the Sun.

महाभाग्ये जातः सकलनयनानन्दजनको

यदाम्यो विख्यातः क्षितिपतिरक्षीत्यायुरमलः ।

यधूनां योगेऽस्मिन् सति धनसुमाह्वयसहिता

चिरं पुत्रैः पौत्रैः शुभमुपगता सा मुचरिता ॥१५॥

Shlo 15.—The person who has his birth in a महाभाग्य (Mahabhagya) Yoga will cause immense pleasure to all people, by his mere appearance, will be very liberal in his gifts and famous. He will be a ruler of the

earth, living for 80 years and of a spotless character. If a female be born under this Yogs, she will be endowed with wealth, a long-lived husband, sons, and grandsons. She will be exceedingly lucky and well-behaved.

केसरीय रिपुवर्धनिहन्ता प्रीटवाक् सदसि राजसवृत्तिः ।

दीर्घजीव्यतिथयाः पटुदुस्सिद्धेजसा जयति केसरियोगे ॥१६॥

Sloka 16.—The person born in the केसरी (Kasari) Yoga will destroy, like a lion, all his enemies. He will speak loftily or nobly in an assembly. He will be passionate and emotional in his behaviour. He will be long-lived, highly renowned and exceedingly intelligent. He will conquer everything by his own valour.

फणित्कनिद्राग्वपरिज्युतः सन् पुनः पुनः सर्वमुपैति भाग्यम् ।

लोकेऽप्रसिद्धोऽपरिहायमन्तः शत्रवं प्रपन्नः शकटेऽतिदुःखी ॥१७॥

Sloka 17.—The person born in the शकट (Sakata) Yoga will often become unfortunate (lose his luck), and may again regain what he once lost. He will be a very ordinary and insignificant man in the world. He will attain much mental grief that is inevitable and will be exceedingly unhappy.

कष्टमध्यमचराह्वयोगे द्रव्यवाहनयशःसुखसंपत् ।

ज्ञानधीविनयनैपुणविद्यात्यागभोगजफलाभ्यपि तद्वत् ॥१८॥

Sloka 18.—According as the Yoga at birth is Kasha-
कष्ट or अधम-Adhama), Madhyama (मध्यम or सम-Sama),
or Vara (वर or वरिष्ठ-Varishtha), the wealth, vehicles,
fame, happiness, knowledge, intellectual precision,
modesty, ability, learning, liberality and enjoyment of
the person born will be at the lowest, middling or
highest respectively.

चन्द्राद्या वसुमास्तथोपचयगेर्लप्तासमस्तैः शुभै-

श्चन्द्राहोमपमलाह्वयः शुभस्त्रैयोगो विलप्तादपि ।

जन्मेशे सङ्गिते विलग्नपतिना केन्द्रेऽधिमित्रक्षणे

लभं पश्यति कश्चिदत्र बलवान्योगो भवेत्पुष्कलः ॥१९॥

Sloko 19.—If all the benefics occupy उपचय (Upachaya) houses whether reckoned from the Lagna or the Moon, the resulting Yoga is termed वसुमत् (Vasumat). When benefics occupy the 10th house counted from the Lagna or the Moon, the Yoga is called अमला (Amala). If the lord of the Rasi occupied by the Moon is in conjunction with the lord of the Lagna and be posited in a Kendra or in the house of a very friendly plane and if at the same time a benefie planet possessing strength aspect the Lagna, the resulting Yoga is called पुष्कल (Pushkala).

तिष्ठेयुः स्वगृहे सदा वसुमति द्रव्याण्यनश्वान्यपि

क्षेमेशः स्यादमले भनी सुतयशःसंपयुतो नीतिमान् ।

धीमान् पुष्कलयोगजो नृपधरेः संमानितो विभ्रुतः

स्वाकलाम्बरभूषितः शुभयचाः सर्वोत्तमः स्यात्प्रभुः ॥२०॥

Sloko 20.—The person born in the वसुमत् (Vasumat) Yoga will always keep to his house, and will command plenty of money. He who has his birth in the अमला (Amala) Yoga will rule over the earth, will be wealthy, will have sons, will be famous, prosperous and prudent. He who is born in the पुष्कल (Pushkala) Yoga will be wealthy, will be honoured by Kings, and become famous. He will be decorated with beautiful ornaments and clothes. He will be sweet-tongued, supremely good and a lord.

सर्वे पञ्चसु षट्सु सप्तसु शुभा मालाश्च पश्यन्त्या स्थिता

यद्येवं मृतिपश्यत्यादिषु गृहेष्वभाशुभाख्याः स्मृताः ।

स्वर्लोके यदि कोणकण्टकयुतौ भाग्येशशक्रावभौ

लक्ष्म्याक्योऽथ तथाविधे दिगकरे गौरीति जीवेक्षिते ॥२१॥

Sloka 21.—If all the benefic planets in regular order occupy the 5th, 6th and 7th houses, the Yoga is called शुभमाला (Subhamala) But if they should be posited in the 8th, 6th and 12th houses, it is called अशुभमाला (Asubhamala). If the lord of the 9th and Venus be posited in their own or exaltation houses identical with a Trikona or a Kendra, the resulting Yoga is लक्ष्मी (Lakshmi). If the Moon in the above position be aspected by Jupiter, the Yoga is गौरी (Gauri).

जनाधिकारी क्षितिपालदास्तो भोगी प्रदाता परकार्यकर्ता ।

बन्धुप्रियः सत्सुवशाश्रुको धीरः सुमालाह्वययोगजातः ॥२२॥

Sloka 22.—The person born in a सुमाला (Sumala) Yoga will be a governor (or director), will be extolled by Kings and will be devoted to enjoyment. He will be liberal in gifts, helpful to others in getting their work done, and will love his relations. He will be blessed with a good wife and sons and will be courageous.

कुमार्गयुकोऽशुभमालिकाख्ये दुःखो परेषां च भक्तृ फलघ्नः ।

स्यात्कातरो भूषुरभक्तिहीनो लोकाभिशातः कलहप्रियः स्यात् ॥२३॥

Sloka 23.—He who is born in an अशुभमालिका (Asubhamalika) Yoga will resort to bad ways, will be unhappy, will tease or kill others, will be ungrateful, will be timid, will have no reverence for Brahmins, will be cursed by the public and will be fond of (promoting) quarrels.

नित्यं मङ्गलशीलया यनितया कीदृश्यरोगी धनी

तेजस्वी स्वजनान् सुरक्षति महालक्ष्मीप्रसादालयः ।

श्रेष्ठान्दोलिकया गयति तुरगस्तम्भेरमाध्यासितो

लोकानन्दकरो महीपतिवरो दाता च लक्ष्मीभवः ॥२४॥

Sloka 24.—The person born in a लक्ष्मी (Lakshmi) Yoga will ever be sporting with a damsel of a very

amiable disposition. He will be free from disease, wealthy and brilliant. He will protect all his people. He will be the recipient of blessings from the Goddess of wealth. He will go in beautiful palanquins or travel on horseback or seated on an elephant. He will be the best of Kings pleasing all his subjects and liberal in his gifts.

सुन्दरगात्रः स्नायितगोत्रः पार्थिवमित्रः सद्गुणपुत्रः ।

पद्मजवक्त्रः संस्तुतजैभ्यो राजति गौरीयोगसमुत्थः ॥२५॥

Sloka 25.—The person born in the गौरी (Gouri) Yoga will have a beautiful body, will come of an illustrious family, and will be a friend of the sovereign. His sons will be of a very good character. He will have a lotus-like face, and his success (over his opponents) will be praised by one and all.

शुक्रवाक्पतिसुधाकरात्मजैः केन्द्रकोणसहितैर्द्वितीयैः ।

स्वोद्यमिभ्यश्चनेषु वाक्पतो धीर्यने सति सरस्वतीरिता ॥२६॥

Sloka 26.—If Venus, Jupiter and Mercury occupy a Kendra, a Trikona or the second house, and Jupiter be also in his exaltation, his own or a friendly house and possess strength, the resulting Yoga is termed सरस्वती (Saraswati).

धीमासाटकगद्यपद्यगणनालक्षारशालेष्वयं

निष्णातः कविताप्रबन्धरचनाशास्त्रार्थपारंगतः ।

कीर्त्याक्रान्तजगत्त्रयोऽतिधनिको द्वादशमजैरन्वितः

स्यात् सारस्वतयोगजो नृपवरैः संपूजितो भाग्यवान् ॥२७॥

Sloka 27.—The person who has his birth in the सरस्वती (Saraswati) Yoga is highly intelligent, clever in dramaturgy, in prose composition, versifying, accounts and poetics. He is skilled in poetry, in narrative composition and in the exposition of sacred

texts. His fame has spread over the three worlds. He is exceedingly wealthy, and is endowed with wife and children. He is fortunate, and commands respect from the best of kings.

लग्नाधीश्वरभास्करोत्तकराः केन्द्रत्रिकोणाधिताः
स्वोच्चार्धसुहृद्गृहालुपगताः श्रीकण्ठयोगो भवेत् ।
तद्वद्गर्ग्यभाग्यनाथशशिजाः र्थिनाथयोगस्तथा
वागीशान्मयसूर्यजा यदि तदा वैरिञ्चियोगस्ततः ॥२८॥

Sloka 28.—If the lord of the Laguna, the Sun and the Moon, being in Kendra or Trikona occupy their exaltation, own or friendly houses, the resulting Yoga is termed श्रीकण्ठ (Srikantha). If Venus, the lord of the 9th and Mercury be similarly placed, the Yoga is called श्रीनाथ (Srinatha). If Jupiter, the lord of the 5th and Saturn occupy similar positions, the Yoga formed is called विरिञ्चि (Virinchi).

भास्वप=lord of the 5th house. C/ राजाह् सन्निव-
करात्मधी.....etc. (I-12=supro.)

कदाक्षाभरणो विभूतिधवलचक्रयो महात्मा शिवं
ध्यायत्यात्मनि सन्ततं सुनियमः शीघ्रमेव दीक्षितः ।
साधूनामुपकारकः परमतेज्यैवानसूयो भवेत्
तेजस्वी शिवपूजया प्रमुदितः श्रीकण्ठयोगोद्भवः ॥२९॥

Sloka 29.—The person born in the श्रीकण्ठ (Srikantha) Yoga will be decked with Rudraksha rosaries, with his body made white by the besmearing of the sacred ashes. He will be magnanimous, and will be always meditating at heart on God Siva. He will rigidly observe proscribed rites and will consecrate himself to the worship of God Siva. He will help the virtuous. He will be free from malice towards the creed or religious beliefs

of others. He will become powerful and his heart will become delighted by the worship of God Siva.

लक्ष्मीयान् सरसोक्तिचातुर्निपुणो नारायणाङ्गाङ्गितः ।
 तजामाङ्गितहृत्पथमनिशं संकीर्तयन् सज्जनैः ।
 तद्भक्तपञ्चिनी प्रसन्नचक्षुः सत्पुत्रदाराश्रितः ।
 सर्वेषां नयनप्रियोऽतिसुभगः श्रीनाथयोगोद्भवः ॥३०॥

Sloka 30.—The person born in the श्रीनाथ (Srinatha) Yoga will be wealthy, resplendant and clever in speaking agreeably and in a humorous vein. He will have (in his body) marks of God Narayana (such as शंख-Sankha, चक्र-Chakra, etc.). He will be always reciting in company with the virtuous the charming verses containing the name of that God. He feels very happy in showing reverence towards those that worship that God. He will be endowed with a good wife and sons. He will be loved by all and will be exceedingly amiable.

ब्रह्मज्ञानपरायणो बहुमतिर्वैदप्रधानो गुणी
 हृष्टो वैदिकमार्गतो न चलति प्रख्यातशिष्यव्रजः ।
 सोम्योक्तिर्बहुविन्नदारतनयः सद्ब्रह्मतेजोज्ज्वल-
 न्दीर्घायुर्विजितेन्द्रियो नतनृपो वैरिश्चियोगोद्भवः ॥३१॥

Sloka 31.—The person born in the विरिञ्चि (Virinchi) Yoga will be fully absorbed in the knowledge of Brahma. He will be highly intelligent and will assign a predominant position to the Vedas over other sacred writings. He will be endowed with all good qualities and will be always glad at heart. He will not swerve in any way from the course of conduct prescribed in the Vedas. He will have a good number of distinguished disciples. He will be gentle in his speech and will possess much wealth, wife and sons. He will shine

with spiritual lustr. He will live long and have his senses under control and will be saluted by Kings.

अन्योन्यं भवनस्वयोर्विहगयोर्लंघनाविरिःकान्तकं

भावाधीश्वरयोः क्रमेण कथिताः पदपट्टियोगा जनैः ।

त्रिसदैन्यमुदीरितं श्ययरिपुच्छिद्रादिनाशोत्थिता-

रुषष्टौ सौम्यपतेः खला निगदिताः द्रोषा महाख्याः स्मृताः ॥३२॥

Stoka 32. -When two planets each owning a Bhava (भाव) mutually interchange places, i.e., each occupy the other's house, the action is termed Parivartana (परिवर्तन); and there are 66 such interchanges caused by the several pairs of Bhava-lords beginning from the Lagna and ending with the 12th. Out of these, 30 are caused by the lords of the 6th, 8th and 12th and are termed दैन्य (Dainya) Yogas; and 8 are caused by the lord of the 3rd; thus:—

The lord of the 12th occupying any one of the other 11 houses and the lord of this latter house occupying the 12th .. 11

The lord of the 6th occupying any one of the remaining 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 houses and the lord of this occupying the 6th 10

The lord of the 8th occupying any one of the remaining 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 houses and the lord of this occupying the 8th 9

The lord of the 3rd occupying any one of the remaining 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 houses and the lord of this occupying the 3rd 8

These 8 are called खल (Khala) Yogas. The remaining 28 are termed महा (Maha) Yogas.

They are formed thus:—

The lord of the 1st house occupying any one of the houses viz. 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 houses and the lord of this house occupying the 1st 7

The lord of the 2nd house occupying any one of the remaining 6 houses, viz., 4, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 and the lord of this latter occupying the 2nd 6

The lord of the 4th house occupying any one of 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 houses and the lord of this occupying the 4th 5

The lord of the 5th house occupying any one of 7, 9, 10 and 11 houses and the lord of this occupying the 5th 4

The lord of the 7th occupying any one of 9, 10 and 11 and the lord of this occupying the 7th 3

The lord of the 9th occupying the 10th or 11th house and the lord of this occupying the 9th 2

The lord of the 10th occupying the 11th and vice versa— 1

28

मूर्खः स्यादपवादको दुस्प्रियस्त्रिष्वं सपक्षार्थितः

कुरोक्तिः किलदेव्यज्जालमतिविच्छिन्नकार्योद्यमः ।

उद्वेगश्च खले कदाचिदखिलं मार्गं लभेताखिलं

सौम्योल्लिख कदाचिदेवमशुभं दारिद्र्यदुःखादिकम् ॥३३॥

Stake 33.—The man born in a दैन्य (Dainya) Yoga will be a fool, will be reviling others and commit sinful actions. He will always be tormented by his enemies, will speak woundingly and will be unsteady in mind. Interruptions will arise to all his undertakings. The man born in the खल (Khala) Yoga will at one time go astray, while at another time gentle in speech. Sometimes he will regain all kinds of prosperity, while at other times he will have to endure much distress, poverty, misery and the like.

श्रीकटाक्षनिलयः प्रभुराद्यभिप्रयत्नकनकाभरणश्च ।

पार्थिवाप्तशुभानसमाप्नो यातयिन्नमुनयांश्च महात्मे ॥३४॥

Stoka 34. The person born in a महा (Maha) Yoga will be the repository of the blessings of the Goddess श्री (Sri) and will be a lord and wealthy. He will wear cloths of variegated colour and bedeck himself with gold ornaments. He will receive rich presents from his sovereign and certain powers (authority) also will be conferred on him. He will command vehicles, wealth and children.

लग्नाधिपाप्तभगतिस्थितराशिनाथः

स्वोद्यस्वसेषु यदि कोणचतुष्टयस्थः ।

योगः स काहल इति प्रथितोऽथतद-

लग्नाधिपाप्तभगतिर्यदि पर्वताख्यः ॥३५॥

Stoka 35. Find where the lord of the Rasi occupied by the lord of the Lagna is posited. If the lord of this Rasi be in his exaltation or own sign identical with a Kona or Kendra, the Yoga is called काहल (Kahala). If the lord of the sign occupied by the lord of the Lagna be similarly situated, the resulting Yoga is termed पर्वत (Parvata).

यज्जिष्णुरार्यः सुमतिः प्रसन्नः क्षेमकुरः काहलजो नृमान्यः ।

स्थिरार्थसौख्यः स्थिरकार्यकर्ता क्षितीश्वरः पर्वतयोगजातः ॥३६॥

Stoka 36. -He who is born in the काहल (Kahala) Yoga will thrive well, will be noble, benevolent, kind and propitious. He will be respected by other men. The person who is born in the पर्वत (Parvata) Yoga will have everlasting wealth and happiness. He will do acts causing eternal benefit. He will become the lord of the Earth.

धर्मकर्मभचनाधिपती द्वौ संयुतौ महिमाप्रगती चेत् ।

राजयोग इति तद्वदिह म्यान् केन्द्रकोणयुतिर्यदि शङ्खः ॥३७॥

Sloka 37.—If the lords of the 9th and 10th houses occupy in conjunction an auspicious Bhava, it constitutes Raja Yoga. If the lords of a Kendra and a Kona be similarly placed, i. e., be in conjunction in an auspicious Bhava, the resulting Yoga is called शंख (Sankha).

मेरीशह्वयणैर्धृतमृदुपटिकाजातवृत्तातपधो

हस्त्यभ्यान्दोलिकायैः सह गगध्वजप्रभृतिर्भूमिपान्नः ।

नानारूपोपहारसुरितकरयुतैः प्रार्थितः सज्जनः स्या

द्राजा स्याच्छृङ्खणो बहुवरवतिताभोगसम्पत्तिपूर्णः ॥३८॥

Sloka 38.—The person who has his birth in a राज (Raja) Yoga will be a King who (when he set out) will be accompanied by elephants, horses, littera, palanquins and the like, the roaring of kettle drums and the sounds of the conch shell, with a circular umbrella made of soft woven cloth held over him, praised by bards and minstrels and solicited by eminent men with various kinds of presents in their hands. The person born in शंख (Sankha) Yoga will enjoy all comforts in the company of many beautiful damsels.

संख्यायोगाः सप्तसप्तशंसंस्थैरेकापायाद्वह्नीदामपाशम् ।

केदाराख्यः शूलयोगो युगं च गोलध्यान्यान् पूर्वमुक्तान्विहाय ॥३९॥

Sloka 39.—वह्नी (Vallaki) or चीना (Vaana), दाम (Dama), पाश (Pasa), केदार (Kodara), शूल (Sula), युग (Yuga) and गोल (Gola) are the seven संख्या (Sankhya = numerical) Yogas respectively produced by the seven planets occupying as many Rasis as are denoted by the seven figures commencing from seven and diminishing successively by one, i. e., by the numbers 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1. These संख्या (Sankhya) Yogas are to be reckoned when those mentioned previously are absent.

वीणायोगे नृत्तगीतप्रियोऽर्थी दासि त्यागी भूपतिशोपकारी ।

प्राशे भोगी सार्धसच्छीलवन्धुः केदारराज्ये श्रीकृपिश्लेषयुक्तः ॥४०॥

Sloka 40.—The person born in the वीणा (Voona) Yoga will be fond of dancing and music and will be wealthy. The man born in the दाम (Dama) Yoga will be very liberal, a King and a benefactor. The person whose birth takes place in the प्राश (Pasa) Yoga will be opulent, devoted to enjoyment, and have good conduct and relatives. The man who has the केदार (Kodara) Yoga in his nativity will be endowed with wealth and agricultural lands.

शूले द्विजः क्रोधशीलो दग्धः पापण्डी स्याद् द्रव्यहीनो युगाक्षये ।

निःस्वः पापी श्लेच्छयुक्तः कुशिराज्ये गोले जातश्चात्मसोऽन्यायुरेव ॥

Sloka 41.—The person born in the शूल (Sula) Yoga will be cruel, of an angry temperament, and indigent. The man whose birth is in the युग (Yuga) Yoga will be heretical and without wealth. He who is born in the गोले (Gola) Yoga will be without wealth, will commit sinful deeds, and associate with low people. He will be a bad artisan, indolent and short-lived.

सौम्यैरिन्द्रोर्ध्वनवद्वन्धसंस्थस्तद्वत्प्राक्तंस्थितैर्वाधियोगः ।

नेता मन्त्री भूपतिः स्यात्क्रमेण कथातः श्रीमान्दीर्घजीवी मनस्वी ॥

Sloka 42.—When benefic planets occupy the 7th, the 6th and the 8th places reckoned from the Moon or the Lagna, there results what is called the अधियोग (Adhiyoga) wherein takes place the birth of a Commander (Police Superintendent or head), a minister or a ruler (of a District or Province) respectively. He who is born in the अधियोग (Adhiyoga) becomes famous, prosperous, wealthy, long-lived and high-souled.

अधियोगभवो नरेश्वरः स्थिरसंपद्द्वयवन्धुपुत्रकः ।

अमुना रिपवः पगाजिताश्चिरमायुर्लभते प्रसिद्धताम् ॥४३॥

Shloka 43.—The person born in the अधियोग (Adhi-yoga) will become the lord of men, will be wealthy throughout life (have everlasting wealth), will feed many of his relations, will overthrow his enemies, enjoy long life and become widely renowned.

भावैः सौम्ययुतेक्षितस्तद्विधैः सुस्थानगर्भाम्भैः

स्योद्यत्सर्वगतैर्विलम्बभयनायोगाः क्रमाद्दहादश ।

संज्ञाध्यामरगेनुदोर्यजलधिच्छत्राग्नकामाभूरा

भाग्यख्यातिसुपरिजातमुसलास्तज्जयंया कीर्तिताः ॥४३॥

Shloka 44.—Bhaves being occupied or aspected by benelics, their lords occupying good houses or being brilliant end in their exaltation or Swakshetre, constitute certain Yogas and there are 12 such for the 12 Bhavas from the Lagne onwards. Their names are in their order:—(1) चामर (Chamare), (2) धेनु (Dhenu), (3) सौर्य (Saurya), (4) जलधि (Jaledhi), (5) छत्र (Chhatra), (6) अस्त्र (Astra), (7) काम (Kama), (8) आसुर (Asura), (9) भाग्य (Bhagya), (10) ख्याति (Khyati), (11) सुपरिजात (Superijeta) and (12) मुसल (Musala).

प्रत्यहं यजति वृद्धिमुदमां शुक्लचन्द्र इव शोभनशीलः ।

कीर्तिमान् जनपतिश्चिरजीवी श्रीनिधिर्भवति चामरजातः ॥४४॥

Shloka 45.—The person born in the चामरयोग (Chamereyoga) will every day be growing in importance like the waxing Moon and will be of a virtuous disposition. He will become famous, a leader of men, long-lived and a store-house of prosperity.

सन्निपातलेभयोऽखिलविद्यापुष्कलोऽधिककुटुम्बविभूतिः ।

हेमरत्नधनधान्यसमृद्धो राजराज इव राजति धेनौ ॥४५॥

Shloka 46.—The person born in the धेनु (Dhenu) Yoga will command good food, drink, etc. He will be

wealthy. He will have a very good education all round. He will be blessed with a large family. He will have in plenty gold, gems, wealth, corn, etc., and he will shine like Ged Kubera.

कीर्तिमद्भिरनुजेरमिष्टो लालितो महितविक्रमयुक्तः ।

शौर्यजो भवति राम इवासी राजकार्यनिरतोऽतियशस्वी ॥४७॥

Sloka 47.—Praised by his younger brothers who have themselves attained glory, and endowed with valour that commands the admiration of others, the person born in the शौर्य (Saurya) Yoga will shine like Sri Rama, fully engrossed in State affairs, (fondly) loved by every body and exceedingly famous.

गोसंपत्तनधान्यशोभिसत्त्वं दम्भुप्रपूर्णं यर-

स्त्रोरत्नारम्भरभूषणानि महिज्ञस्थानं च सर्वोत्तमम् ।

प्राप्तोऽस्यभुषियोगजः स्थिरसुखो हस्त्यश्वयानादिगो

राजेभ्यो द्विजदेवकार्यनिरतः कृष्णपादुत्वयि ॥४८॥

Sloka 48.—The person born in the जलधि (Jaladhi) or अम्बुधि (Ambudhi) Yoga will be rich in cattle, wealth and corn, will have a beautiful mansion full of relations, an excellent wife, gems, clothes and ornaments. Further, he will hold a respectable and high position. His happiness will be steady and lasting. He will travel on elephants, horses and vehicles. He will be honoured by Kings. He will eagerly engage himself in doing work for Brahmins and the Gods and in sinking wells and tanks by the road side.

सुसंसारसीमाग्नसम्पत्तानलक्ष्मीनिवासो यशस्वी सुभाषी मनीषी ।

अमात्यो महीशस्य पूज्यो धनारण्यः स्फुरत्सीध्णबुद्धिर्मेवेच्छवयोगे ॥

Sloka 49.—The person born in the छत्र (Chhatra) Yoga will be blessed with a happy family life and

children. He will be the abode of wealth, renowned, of good speech and learned. He will become a minister to a King. He will be keen-witted and respected by others.

शत्रून् वलिष्ठान् पल्लवविगृह्य कूरप्रवृत्त्या सहितोऽभिमानि ।
यजाद्विताङ्गश्च विवादकारी स्वादृश्ययोगे दृढगात्रयुक्तः ॥५०॥

Sloka 50.—The person who has his birth in the *भ्रम* (Astra) Yoga will forcibly subdue his very powerful foes. He will be rough in his behaviour and arrogant. He will have bruised limbs, but will possess a strong body. He will be quarrelsome.

परदारपरास्मुखो भवेद्भरदारामजयन्धुसंश्रितः ।
जनकादधिकः शुभैर्गुणैर्महनीयां धियमेति कामजः ॥५१॥

Sloka 51.—The person born in the *काम* (Kama) Yoga will not even cast a look at others' wives. He will be blessed with an excellent wife, children and relations. With his good qualities, he will shine better than his father, and he will attain to very great prosperity.

हृत्यन्वकायं पिशुनः स्वकार्यपरो दरिद्रश्च दुराग्रही स्यात् ।
स्वयंकृतानर्थपरंपरार्तः कुकर्मकृत्सासुरयोगजातः ॥५२॥

Sloka 52.—The man born in the *आसुर* (Asura) Yoga will spoil others' work and will become a tale-bearer. He will be intent on securing his own interests. He will be poor and have forbidden cravings. He will do mean acts and be troubled by the effects of his own disastrous doings.

चञ्चलामरवाचयोपनिविष्टामन्दोलिकां शाश्वतीं
लक्ष्मीं प्राप्य महाजनैः कृतनतिः स्वाद्यमंमार्गे स्थितः ।
प्रोणालेप पितृन् सुरान्द्विजगणास्तत्तत्प्रियैः पूजनैः
स्वाचारः स्वकुलोद्भवः सुहृदयः स्वाङ्गाययोगोद्भवः ॥५३॥

Sloka 53.—He who has his birth in the भाग्य (Bhagya) Yoga will move in a palanquin (in the midst) full of sounds caused by musical instruments and with chowries waving to and fro. He will have everlasting wealth, will be saluted by eminent men, and will always pursue a righteous course of conduct. He will please his Pitres, Gods and the hosts of Brahmins by worshipping them in the most appropriate way possible, will follow the righteous conduct, make his family illustrious and will have a very good heart.

सत्क्रियां सकललोकसंमतामाचरन्नवति सज्जनादृषः ।

पुत्रमित्रधनदारभाग्यवान् क्यातिजो भवति लोकविभूतः ॥५३॥

Sloka 54.—The person born in the क्याति (Khyati) Yoga will become a King who will protect his good subjects by following a course of conduct approved by all. He will be blessed with sons, friends, wife and wealth, and will be prosperous and widely renowned.

नित्यमङ्गलयुतः पृथिवीशः संवितार्थनिश्चयः सुकुटुम्बी ।

सत्कथाश्रवणभक्तिरभिज्ञो पारिजातजननः शिष्यतातिः ॥५४॥

Sloka 55.—The person born in the पारिजात (Parijata) Yoga will always be in the midst of festivities (or auspicious ceremonies), will become a King, will become the lord of much hoarded wealth, will own a large family, will be intent on hearing stories of great people, will be learned and doing something auspicious.

हवच्छूलश्रवणवान् परिभूतो लोलसंपदुचितम्ययसीलः ।

सर्वमेव लभतेऽन्वदशायां जाद्वको मुसलजयफलम् ॥५५॥

Sloka 56.—The man born in the मुसल (Musala) Yoga will become the owner of wealth earned with much difficulty ; he will suffer humiliation ; his wealth

will be unsteady; he will spend money only for legitimate purposes. After his demise he will certainly attain heaven; he will be foolish and fickle-minded.

दुःस्थैर्भाययुद्देश्वरैरशुभसंयुक्तेष्वैर्वा क्रमा-

ज्ञावैः स्युस्तथयोगनिःसमृतयः प्रोक्ताः कुट्टः पामरः ।

दुर्गो दुष्कृतिरित्यथापि सरलो निर्भाग्यदुर्योगकौ

योगा द्वादश ते दरिद्रविमले प्रोक्ता विपश्चिजनैः ॥५॥

Sloka 57.—If the lords of the several Bhavas from the Lagna onwards occupy the 6th, 9th or 12th, or if the Bhavas be associated with or aspected by malefics, 12 kinds of Yogas are declared to arise for the 12 Bhavas from the Lagna. They are in their order: (1) अवयोग (Avayoga) (2) निःसवोग (Nisewayoga) (3) मृत्तिपांग (Mrittiyoga) (4) कुट्टयोग (Kuhu yoga) (5) पामरयोग (Pamara yoga) (6) हर्षयोग (Harsha yoga) (7) दुष्कृतियोग (Dushkriti yoga) (8) सरलयोग (Sarala yoga) (9) निर्भाग्ययोग (Nirbhagya yoga) (10) दुर्योग (Duryoga) (11) दरिद्रयोग (Daridra yoga) and (12) विमलयोग (Vimala yoga).

अप्रसिद्धरतिदुःसहदैव्यं स्वल्पमायुरवमानमसद्भिः ।

संयुतः कुचरितः कुतनुः स्वाब्जलस्थितिरिहाप्यवयोगे ॥५८॥

Sloka 58.—The man born in an अवयोग (Avayoga) will be insignificant. He will suffer from extreme poverty and will be short-lived. He will be humiliated, he will associate with the wicked, will be of bad behaviour and will be deformed. His position itself will be shaky.

सुवचनशून्यो विफलकुटुम्बः कुजनसमाजः कुदशनचक्षुः ।

मतिमुतविद्याविभषविहीनो रिपुहृतचित्तः प्रभयति निःस्वे ॥५९॥

Sloka 59.—The person born in निःसवोग (Nisewa yoga) will be devoid of good (kind) words, will have a barren wife, will be in the midst of bad associates,

will have bad teeth and eyes; he will be wanting in intelligence, will have no children, will have no learning, and no power. He will be robbed of his wealth by his enemies.

अरिपरिभूतः सहजविहीनो मनसि विलज्जो हतबलचित्तः ।

अनुचितकर्मधमपरिसिद्धो विकृतिगुणः स्यादिति मृत्तियोगे ॥१०॥

Sloka 60.—The person who has his birth in a मृत्ति (Mriti) Yoga will be vanquished by his enemies, will have no brothers, will be devoid of bhama, strength and wealth, overcome by fatigue caused by doing improper acts and will be of an excited temperament.

मातृश्रावणसुहृत्सुखभूयावन्नुमिर्यिरहितः स्थितिशून्यः ।

स्यान्माधितमनेन हतं स्यात् कुलियामभिरतः कुटुम्बे ॥११॥

Sloka 61.—The man born in a कुटुम्बयोग (Kuhu Yoga) will be bereft of mother, vehicles, friends, happiness, ornaments and relations, will be without a situation or house having lost the one already got, and will be attached to a low female

दुःखजीव्यमृतवागविवेकी यश्चको मृतसुतोऽप्यनपत्यः ।

नास्तिकोऽष्टपकुजनं भजतेऽसौ यस्मिन् भवति पामरयोगे ॥१२॥

Sloka 62.—He who is born in a पामरयोग (Pamara) Yoga will have a miserable living and will be indiscriminate. He will be a liar and a cheat. He will lose children or will have no issue at all. He will resort to low and wicked people. He will be an atheist and a glutton.

सुखभोगभाग्यदृढगात्रसंयुतो निहतादितो भवति पापभोयकः ।

मयितमधानजनबहुमो धनपुतिभिन्नकीर्तिसुतयाश्च हर्षजः ॥१३॥

Sloka 63.—The person born in हर्षयोग (Harsha) Yoga will be endowed with happiness, enjoyment,

good fortune, and a strong constitution, will overcome his enemies, and will be afraid to commit sinful acts ; he will become a friend of illustrious and prominent people. He will have wealth, splendour, friends, fame and sons.

स्वपत्नीचियोगं परस्त्रीरतीक्ष्ण दुरालोकमध्वानसंचारवृत्तिः ।

प्रमेहादिगुह्यार्तिमुर्वाशपीडां घदेदुष्कृतो यन्धुभिकारशोकम् ॥६४॥

Sloka 64.—The man born in a दुष्कृतियोग (Dushkriti) Yoga will lose his wife, and be addicted to others' wives, will be roaming on the roads unperceived, will suffer from gonorrhea and such other venereal diseases, and trouble from the sovereign. He will be despised by his relations and suffer distress as a result thereof.

दीर्घायुष्मान् ददमतिरभयः श्रीमान्विद्यासुतधनसहितः ।

सिद्धारम्भो जितरिपुरमलो विद्याताप्यः प्रभवति सरले ॥६५॥

Sloka 65.—He who is born in a सरलयोग (Sarala) Yoga will be long-lived, resolute, fearless, prosperous, and will be endowed with learning, children and riches. He will achieve success in his undertakings, overcome his foes, be pure and widely celebrated.

विशर्जितक्षेत्रगृहादिनाशकृन् साधून् गुरुमिन्दति धर्मवर्जितः ।

प्रलातित्रीर्णाश्वरधूष दुर्गतो निर्भाग्ययोगे बहुदुःखभाजनम् ॥६६॥

Sloka 66.—The person born in निर्भाग्ययोग (Nirbhagya) Yoga will lose all his paternal property such as lands, house, etc. he will despise the good and elders and will be irreligious. He will wear old and worn-out clothes, will be indigent and reduced to great misery.

शरीरप्रयासैः कृतं कर्म यत्तद्वैजिष्णुफलदायं लघुत्वं जनेषु ।

जनदोहकारी स्वकुक्षिमरिः स्यादजन्त्रं प्रवासी च दुर्योगजातः ॥६७॥

Sloka 67.—The effect of a person's birth in दुर्योग (Duryoga) will be that anything done by his own bodily labour becomes fruitless. He will be insignificant in the eyes of the public. He will be a traitor to the people, will be highly selfish, and caring to feed his own belly. He will be constantly absent from home and living abroad.

श्रमप्रसूत उग्रो दुरिद्राप्रगण्यो भवेत्कर्णरोगी च लीभ्राश्रहीनः ।

धकार्यप्रवृत्तो रसाभागचादी परमेष्यकः स्याद्दुरिद्राकथयोगे ॥६८॥

Sloka 68. He who is born in दुरिद्रयोग (Daridra Yoga) will be loaded with debts, cruel, foremost among the poor, will suffer from ear-troubles, will be devoid of good brotherhood, will entangle himself in criminal or sinful actions, will speak indecently and will be a menial to others.

किञ्चिद्वयो भूरिधनामिशृद्धिं प्रयात्ययं नयजनानुकूल्यम् ।

सुखी स्वतन्त्रो महनीयवृत्तिर्गुणः प्रतीतो विमलोद्भवः स्यात् ॥६९॥

Sloka 69.—The person born in a विमलयोग (Vimala) Yoga will spend little and save much money. He will be good to every body. He will be happy and independent and will have a respectable profession or conduct and be renowned for his good qualities.

छिद्रारिव्ययतायकाः प्रयत्नाः केन्द्रत्रिकोणाश्रिताः ।

लग्नव्योमचतुर्थभाग्यपतयः यद्वृद्धिः कश्चित्ताः ।

निर्वीर्या विगतप्रमा यदि तदा दुर्योग एव स्मृतः ।

स्तद्वस्ते सति योगबान्धनपतिर्भूयः सुखी धार्मिकः ॥७०॥

इति मन्त्रेभ्यरविरचितायां कलदीपिकायां योगभावो

नाम षष्ठोऽध्यायः ॥

Sloka 70.—If the lords of the 8th, 6th and 12th houses occupy in strength Kendra 'or Trikona houses, and the lords of the 1st, 10th, 4th and 9th houses be

weak or eclipsed and be posited in the 6th, 8th and 12th houses, the result is दुर्योग (Duryoga). But if the above position be reverse, (i.e., the lords of the 8th 6th and 12th being weak or eclipsed occupy those houses, and the lords of the 1st, 4th, 9th and 10th houses being strong occupy Kendra or Kona houses, the person concerned will be a King fortunate, wealthy, happy and virtuously disposed.

Thus ends the 6th Adhyaya on "Yogas" in the work Phaladeepika composed by Mantreswara.

॥ सप्तमोऽध्यायः ॥

ज्यापैः खेटैः स्वोच्चैः केन्द्रसंस्थैः स्वर्क्षस्थैर्वा भूपतिः स्यात्प्रसिद्धः ।
पञ्चापैस्तेरन्यवंशप्रसूतोऽप्युर्ध्वानाथो वारणाश्वौघयुक्तः ॥१॥

ADHYAYA VII.

Sloka 1.—The person born with three or more planets in exaltation or Swakshotra and at the same time posited in Kendras, will become a King widely renowned. If there are five or more such planets in a nativity, they will make the person, even if born in an ordinary family, a King (ruler of the world) endowed with numerous elephants and horses.

भूपाः स्फुर्नृपवंशजास्तु यदि दुर्योगे न जातास्तथा
हन्तार्थिनं हि चेतकरादिनकराज्जाताः स्फुरन्त्येष ते ।
ज्यापैः केन्द्रगतैः स्वमोक्षसहितभूपोद्भवाः पार्थिवाः
मर्त्यास्त्वन्यकुलोद्भवाः क्षितिपतेस्तुल्याः कदाचिन्मृयाः ॥२॥

Sloka 2.—Persons born in a royal family will become Kings if, at the time of birth, they are not born under any दुर्योग (Duryoga) or if the planets be not eclipsed by the Sun's rays. Three or more planets in

Kendra positions at birth identical with their own or exaltation signs will make Kings of the persons born of royal families. Others under the above Yogas will only become their equals or sometimes Kings.

यद्येकोऽपि विरालितांशुनिकरः सुस्वानगो चक्रगो
नीचस्थोऽपि करोति भूपसदृशं द्रौ वा चयो वा प्रहाः ।
एवं येऽनयन्ति भूपतिमसी शस्तांशराशिस्थिता
सप्तमेऽद्वयो नृपं समकुठच्छयोल्लसकामरम् ॥३॥

Stoko 3.—Even a single planet, though in depression, is capable of making the person born a King's equal, provided he be with brilliant rays, retrograde in motion and occupy an auspicious house (i.e., other than the 6th, 8th or 12th). Should there be two or three such planets at a birth, the native will become a King. If there are many such posited in auspicious Rasis or Amsas, they will usher a King endowed with all the insignias of royalty such as a crown, umbrella and waving chowries.

द्रौ वा व्याघ्र दिग्बलयुक्ता यदि जातः
स्वभाभृद्देशे भूमिपतिः स्याज्जयशीलः ।
हित्वा मन्दं पञ्चस्रगा दिग्बलयुक्ताः
अथारो वा भूपतिरन्यान्यवजोऽपि ॥४॥

Stoko 4.—If at a birth two, three or more planets are endowed with Digbala, the native will, if he be a scion of a royal family, become a King and be victorious. Should there be 5 such (excepting Saturn) or at least 4 planets possessing Digbala, the person born though of an ordinary family will become a King.

गणोत्तमे लग्नतवांशकोद्गमे निशाकरश्चापि गणोत्तमेऽपि वा ।
चतुर्ग्रहेभ्यश्च विजितैस्तदा निरीक्षितः स्यादधमोद्भवो नृपः ॥५॥

Sloka 5.—When the Vargottama Navamsa in the Lagna is just rising, or the Moon is occupying a Vargottama Navamsa, and when the Lagna is aspected by four planets other than the Moon, the native though born of a low family will become a King.

विलम्बेशः केन्द्रे यदि तपसि वर्गोत्तमगतः

स्वतुङ्गे स्वर्क्षे वा गुरुयतिरपि स्याद्यदि तथा ।

गजस्कन्धे कार्तिसरकृतयिमानेऽसिसुपमे

सुखासीनं भूपं जनयति हस्तध्यामरयुगम् ॥६॥

Sloka 6.—When the lord of the Lagna occupies a Kendra or the 9th house attaining a Vargottama Navamsa, and the lord of the 9th house is in his exaltation or Swakshetra attaining a similar Amsa, the Yoga will usher into the world a King who will sit at ease in an exceedingly beautiful golden vehicle placed on the back of an elephant, with chowries adorning the two sides.

निरादमपि पार्थिवं जनयतीन्दुरव्यस्रधः

स्थितग्रहनिरीक्षितो धवलकान्तिजालोज्ज्वलः ।

विहाय तनुभं कलारुदुरितपूर्णकान्तिः शशी

चतुष्टयगतो नृपं जनयति द्विपाश्वान्वितम् ॥७॥

Sloka 7.—Even a low-born will become a King if at his birth the Moon shining with white lustre be aspected by a planet placed in exaltation or Swakshetra. The full Moon posited in a Kendra other than the Lagna will usher a King endowed with elephants and horses.

अश्विन्यामुदयगतो भृगुर्ग्रहेन्द्रैर्दृष्ट्येव जनयति भूपतिं जितारिम् ।

नीचार्योर्गृहमपहाय चित्तरास्थो लग्नेशः सह कविता बली च भूपम् ॥

Sloka 8.—When Venus occupies the asterism Aswini in the Lagna and is aspected by three or more planets, he will usher into the world a King who will destroy all

his enemies. If the lord of the Lagna be strong and occupy the 2nd Bhava which is neither his depression sign nor is owned by an enemy and he in conjunction with Venus, the person born will become a King.

भौमधेदजहरिचापलग्नसंस्थः पृथ्वीशं कलयति मित्रसेदहृष्टः ।

कर्मेशो नयमगतश्च भाग्यनाथो मध्यस्थो भवति सुपो जनैः प्रशस्तः ॥

Sloka 9.—If at the birth of a person Mars occupy Mesha, Simha or Dhanus identical with the Lagna, and he aspected by a friendly planet, a ruler of the earth is ushered into the world. If the lord of the 10th भाग्य he in the 9th and the lord of the latter in the 10th, the person born in the above Yoga will become a King who will be extolled by his people.

चापाद्धं भगवान् सहस्रकिरणस्तथैव ताराधिपो

लग्ने भानुसुतेऽतिवीर्यसहितः स्वोष्णे च भून्नन्दनः ।

यद्येवं भवति क्षितेरधिपतिः संक्षुल्य दूरं भयात्

वस्ता एव नमस्ति तस्य रिपवो दग्धाः प्रतापाग्निना ॥९॥

Sloka 10.—The Sun has reached the centre of Dhanus; the Moon is just there; Saturn is in the Lagna and Mars possessed of much power is in the exaltation sign. If this be the planetary position at a person's birth, he will grow into such a mighty King that his enemies, overwhelmed by his fiery valour will do homage to him from afar, regarding him with terror.

Note.—Here Saturn may be in the Lagna identical with Dhanus, Meena or Tula

सुधामृणालोपमविम्बशोभितः शशी नवांशे नलिनीप्रियस्य ।

यदि क्षितीशो बहुहस्तिपूवंः शुभाश्व केन्द्रेषु न पापयुक्तः ॥११॥

Sloka 11.—If the Moon brilliant with digits resembling nectar or slaked lime and lotus stalk in colour (i.e., the full Moon) occupy a Navamsa owned by the Sun.

and when benefics unassociated with malefics occupy Kendras, the person born will become a King and will own many elephants.

नीचारिवर्गरहितैर्विहगैस्त्रिभिस्तु
स्वांशोपगैर्बलयुतैः शुभदृष्टिजुष्टैः ।

गोक्षीरशङ्खधवलो मृगलाऽऽनक्ष

स्यापस्य जन्मनि स भूमिपतिर्जितारिः ॥१२॥

Sloka 12.—If the Moon is as white as milk and conch shell (i. e., full) and three planets not occupying their depression or inimical Vargas but being strong and being aspected by benefics, get posited in their own Amsas, the person born will become a King and will vanquish all his enemies.

कुमुदगहनबन्धुं श्रेष्ठमंशं प्रपन्नं

यदि बलसमुपेतः पश्यति व्योमचारी ।

उदयभवनसंस्थाः पापसंक्षो न चैवं

भवति मनुजनाथः सार्वभौमः सुदेहः ॥१३॥

Sloka 13.—If the Moon that has attained Vargottamamsa be aspected by a strong planet and if there be no malefic planet posited in the Lagna, the person born will become an emperor and possess a beautiful body.

जीयो बुधो भृगुसुतोऽथ निशाकरो वा

धर्मं विदुर्द्धतनवः स्फुटरदिमजालाः ।

मित्रैर्निरीक्षितयुता यदि सृष्टिकाले

कुर्वन्ति देवसदृशं नृपतिं महान्तम् ॥१४॥

Sloka 14.—If at a birth Jupiter, Mercury, Venus or the Moon occupy the 9th with bright rays, uneclipsed and also be aspected by, or associated with, friendly planets, the native concerned will become a great King worshipped by his subjects like a deity.

शुक्रेऽथौ सवितुः शिशुरितमियुगे स्वोद्ये च पूर्णः दक्षी
 दृष्टस्तीव्रविद्योचनेन दिनकृन्मेपोदयेऽसौ नृपः ।
 सेनायाश्चलनेन रेणुपटलैर्यस्य प्रविष्टे रवा-
 वस्तधाम्निसमाकुला कमलिनी संकोचमागच्छति ॥१५॥

Sloka 15.—Venus, Jupiter, and Saturn are in Meena. The Moon almost full is in exaltation. The Sun is aspected by Mars; and sign Mesha is rising. The person born in the above Yoga will become a King owning a vast army by whose march large quantity of dust is raised which makes the Sun invisible and as a consequence all the lotuses begin to contract under the impression that the Sun has set.

Another meaning: The Sun aspected by Mars is in Mesha or the Moon is aspected by Mars and the Sun in Mesha.

नीचारिस्थैर्भवभवनगः पट्टदुश्चिह्नयौर्वा
 सौम्यैः स्वोद्यं परमुपगतेर्निर्मलैः केन्द्रगैर्वा ।
 आक्षां याते शिशिरकिरणे कर्कटस्थे निशाया-
 मेकचक्षुर्न त्रिभुवनमिदं पश्य स क्षत्रियेशः ॥१६॥

Sloka 16.—If there be a birth at night when benefics are in depression or inimical houses identical with the 11th, the 6th or the 3rd house, or be in their highest exaltation, or be all posited in the Kendras, with bright rays, and if the Moon be in Karkataka identical with the 10th house, the person born will become an emperor ruling the three worlds under one umbrella.

वर्गोत्तमे हिमकरः सकलः स्थितोऽने
 कुर्यान्महीपतिमपूर्थयशोऽभिरामम् ।
 यस्याश्चष्टन्दलुग्गातरजोऽभिभूतो
 भानुः प्रभातशशिनोऽनुकरोति रूपम् ॥१७॥

Sloka 17.—If the Moon with full digits (full Moon)

occupy a Vargottamamsa, the person born will become a mighty ruler of the earth and his fame will be immense. He will command a good number of horses, the dusts raised by whose hoofs will so overpower the Sun that he will resemble the Moon in the morning.

केन्द्रगौ यदि च जीवशशाङ्गी यस्य जन्मनि च भागवदष्टौ ।
भक्तिर्भवति सोऽतुलकीर्तिर्नीचगो यदि न कश्चिदिह स्यात् ॥१८॥

Stoka 18.—If at a birth, Jupiter and the Moon occupying a Kendra be aspected by Venus and there be no planet in depression, the native will become a King whose fame will be unparalleled.

जलचरराशिनवांशक इन्दुस्तनुभवने शुभदस्वकर्त्रे ।
मशुभकरः खलु कण्टकशीनो भवति नृपो बहुवारणनाथः ॥१९॥

Stoka 19.—If the Moon occupy a water-resorting Rasi or Amsa identical with the Lagna or be in his own or in a benefice's Varga, the person born will become a King who will do good to his subjects, own many elephants. Or, provided there are no malefics in Kendras, should the Moon in the above Yoga occupy a house other than a Kendra, the native will turn out a King owning many elephants but oppressing his people.

शुक्रो जीवनिरीक्षितो विननुते भूगोद्वयं भवति
देवेभ्यो मृगभं विहाय तनुगो मत्तभयुक्तं नृपम् ।
केन्द्रे जन्मपतिर्विलाधिकपुनः कुर्याद्विधीयति
दृष्टे वाक्पतिना युधे दधति पृथ्वीशास्य तच्छासनम् ॥२०॥

Stoka 20.—A scion of a royal family will become a King if at his birth Venus is aspected by Jupiter. Jupiter occupying a Rasi other than Makara identical with the Lagna will usher a King endowed with elephants in rut. The lord of the Lagna occupying a

Kendra in full strength will cause a ruler of men to be born. Mercury in the above position aspected by Jupiter will usher into the world a person whose orders will be obeyed by Kings.

एकोप्युच्चक्षेत्रगो मित्रदृष्टः कुर्याद्भयं मित्रयोगाज्जनाज्जम् ।

स्वांशे सूर्ये स्वर्क्षगश्चन्द्रमाथेदशाचीशं साधनानां विधत्ते ॥२१॥

Sloka 21.—A single planet occupying his highest exaltation point and aspected by friendly planets produces a King. Such a planet will make him immensely wealthy if he be also associated with another friendly planet. The Sun in his own Amsa and the Moon in Swakshetra will make the person born a King endowed with horses and elephants.

मीने पूर्णज्योतिषि मित्रप्रदृष्टे

चन्द्रे लोकानन्दकरः स्याद्भूषणमुख्यः ।

पूर्णज्योतिः स्थोचगतधेनुदिनांशु-

स्यागाधिक्यं सज्जनशस्त्रं जगदीशम् ॥२२॥

Sloka 22.—The Moon with full rays occupying Meena and aspected by a friendly planet will usher into the world a King pre-eminent in position and delighting the world. If the Moon be full and occupy his exaltation, the person born will become a King, very generous and charitable and praised by the good.

चन्द्रेऽधिमित्रांशगते सुदृष्टे शुक्रेण लक्ष्मीसहितां नृपः स्यात् ।

तथा स्थिते वासुधमन्त्रिदृष्टे पूर्णो धरित्रीं परिपालयेत्सः ॥२३॥

Sloka 23.—The Moon in the Amsa of a very friendly planet and aspected by Venus will usher into the world a King endowed with much wealth. If the Moon in the above position be aspected by Jupiter, the person born will become a King who will rule the entire earth.

पापास्त्रिशद्वयगा यदि जन्मनाथा-
ह्यमाजने कुजबुधौ द्विवृत्तेऽर्कशुक्रौ ।
कर्मायलसद्विताः कुजमन्दजीवा-
स्तज्ज्ञा वदन्ति चतुरस्त्रिह राजयोगान् ॥२५॥

Sloka 24.—The following are 4 Rajayogas declared by those versed in the science : (1) malefics posited in the 3rd, 6th and 11th houses reckoned from the one occupied by the lord of the Lagna or of the Janma Rasi ; (2) Mars and Mercury occupying the 2nd house from the Lagna ; (3) the Sun and Venus situated in the 4th house from the Lagna ; and (4) Mars, Saturn and Jupiter quartered in the 10th, 11th and the Lagna.

लाभेशधर्मसम्पन्नेश्वराणामेकोऽपि चन्द्रग्रहकेन्द्रवर्ती ।
स्वपुत्रलामाधिरतिर्गुरुद्वेष्टसप्तसाम्राज्यपतित्वमेति ॥२५॥

Sloka 25.—If, out of the lords of the 11th, the 8th and the 2nd houses, there be but one that occupies a Kendra position with respect to the Moon and if Jupiter happens to be the lord of the 2nd, the 8th or the 11th house, the person born under the Yoga will become the ruler of a full-blown empire.

॥ नीचभङ्गराजयोगाः ॥

नीचस्थितो जन्मनि यो ग्रहः स्यात्तद्वाशिनाथोऽपि तदुच्चनाथः ।
स चन्द्रलगादि केन्द्रवर्ती राजा भवेद्दार्मिकचक्रवर्ती ॥२६॥

Sloka 26.—If, at a birth, a planet be in its depression and if the lord of the sign of depression or that of the planet's exaltation Rasi be in a Kendra position with respect to the Moon's place or the Lagna, the person born will be a King and a just ruler.

Note.—According to some, तदुच्चनाथ means the planet that is exalted in that Rasi : सः नीचराशि-उच्चः यस्य तादृशो नाथः ग्रहः ।

यस्यको नीचगतस्तद्राश्यधिपस्तदुच्चपः केन्द्रे ।

यस्य स तु चक्रवर्ती समस्तभूपालवन्द्याधिः ॥२७॥

Stoka 27.—When a planet is in depression, if the lord of that depression sign and the lord of the planet's exaltation sign are in Kendra positions mutually, the Yoga will produce a King who will become an emperor respected by all the other Kings.

यस्मिन्नाशी वर्तते खेचरस्तद्राशीशेन प्रेक्षितश्चेत्त खेटः ।

क्षोणीपालं कीर्तिमन्तं विदध्यात् सुस्थानश्चेत्किपुनः पार्थिवेन्द्रः ॥२८॥

Stoka 28.—When a planet is in depression, but is aspected by the lord of that Rasi, the Yoga will make the native a ruler of the earth and famous. And in the above Yoga if that depressed planet should be in an auspicious house (that is in a house other than the 6th, 8th or 12th), where is the doubt about his becoming a foremost King ?

नीचे तिष्ठति यस्तदाभितगृहाधीशो विलम्बायदा

खन्द्राद्वा यदि नीचगस्य विहगस्योच्चार्क्षनाथोऽधया ।

केन्द्रे तिष्ठति चेत्तत्पूर्णविभवः स्याच्चक्रवर्ती नृपः

धर्मिष्ठोऽन्यमदीशवन्दितपदरतंजोयशोभाग्यवान् ॥२९॥

Stoka 29.—When a planet occupies his depression sign, if the lord of the Rasi so occupied or the lord of the planet's exaltation Rasi be in a Kendra position with respect to the Lagna or the Moon, the person born will become an emperor endowed with full riches, will be virtuously disposed, respected by other Kings, mighty, famous and affluent.

नीचे यस्तस्य नीचोच्चमेशो द्वायेक एव वा ।

केन्द्रस्थोच्चवर्ती नृपः स्याद्भूपवन्दितः ॥३०॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरविरचितायां फलदीपिकायां महाराजयोगो

नाम सप्तमोऽध्यायः

he will be wandering, without a wife and suffer humiliation. If the Sun should be in the 8th house, the person born will lose his wealth, and friends; he will not be long-lived and will have defective eye-sight or be blind.

विजनकोऽकं समतयन्धुस्तपसि देवद्विजमनाः

समुत्तयानस्तुतिमतिश्रीबलयशाः खे क्षितिपतिः ।

भवगतेऽकं बहुधनायुर्चिगतशोको जनपतिः

पितुरमित्रं विकलनेत्रो विभनपुत्रो व्ययगते ॥४॥

Sloko 4.—If at the time of birth, the Sun should occupy the 9th house, the person concerned will lose his father; he will have children and relations and will revere Gods and Brahmins. If he occupies the 10th house, the person will have sons, vehicles, laudation, intelligence, wealth, strength and fame. He will be a King. The Sun in the 11th house will make the person born very wealthy and long-lived. He will be a King and will have no sorrow. If the Sun be in the 12th house, the person born will hate his father. His eye-sight will be defective and he will be without wealth and children.

सिते चन्द्रे लग्ने रदतनुरद्भ्रायुरभयो

बलिष्ठो लक्ष्मीवान् भवति विपरीतं क्षयगते ।

धनाढ्योऽस्तर्षाणिर्षिपयसुखयान् वानि विकलः

सहोत्थे सभ्रातृप्रमदबलदीर्घोऽतिरूपजः ॥५॥

Sloko 5.—If at a person's birth, the Moon be waxing and happens to be in the first house, the person concerned will possess a strong constitution and a long lease of life. He will be free from fear, very powerful and wealthy. But if the Moon be waning, the effects stated above will be quite the reverse. If the Moon

should occupy the 2nd house, the person born will be rich, very learned or soft-tongued; he will be a sensualist but defective of some limb. If the Moon be in the 3rd house, the person born will have brothers, will be lascivious, strong and powerful but very miserly.

सुखी भोगी त्यागी सुदृढि सखुदृढादनयदाः
सुपुत्रो मेधावी मृदुगतिरमात्यः सुतगते ।
क्षतेऽल्पायुधन्द्रेऽमतिरुदररोगी परिभवी
सरे दृष्टेः सौम्यो वरयुवतिक्रान्तोऽतिसुभगः ॥६॥

Shloka 6.—If at a birth the Moon be in the 4th house, the person concerned will be happy and indulging in sensual pleasures. He will be liberal in gifts, will have friends, vehicles and become renowned. If the Moon should occupy the 5th house, the person born will have good sons, will be very intelligent, will walk gently and will become a minister. If the Moon be in the 6th house, the person born will be short-lived, ignorant, will suffer from stomach-ache, etc., he will also suffer humiliation. If the Moon should occupy the 7th house, the person born will be agreeable to look at, will be loved by a beautiful damsel, and will be exceedingly lovely.

मृतौ रोग्यस्वायुस्तपसि शुभधर्मात्मभुतवान्
अयी सिद्धारम्भो नभसि शुभकृतसत्प्रियकरः ।
मनस्वी बद्धायुर्धनतनयभृत्यैः सह भवे
व्यये ज्ञेयो दुःखी शशिमि परिभूतोऽलसतमः ॥७॥

Shloka 7.—The person at whose birth the Moon is in the 8th house will suffer from diseases and will be short-lived. If the Moon should occupy the 9th house at a birth, the person concerned will be prosperous,

virtuous and blessed with children. He will be victorious, and all his undertakings will be crowned with success at the beginning itself. If the Moon should occupy the 10th house at a birth, the person concerned will do good acts and will be helpful to the virtuous. If the Moon be in the 11th house, the person born will be high-minded, long-lived, and endowed with riches, children and servants. If the Moon be in the 12th house at a birth, the person concerned will be odious to others; he will suffer misery, will be insulted and will be most indolent

क्षततनुरतिक्रूरोऽप्यायुस्तनौ धनसाहसौ

वचसि विमुखो निर्विघ्नार्थः कुजे कुजनाथितः ।

सुगुणधनशालीऽक्रूरोऽभृष्यः सुखी व्यनुजोऽनुजे

सुहृदि विमुह्यमावृक्षोणीसुखालयवाहनः ॥८॥

Sloka 8.—If Mars occupy the Lagna at a person's birth, he will have an injured limb; he will be short-lived and will be very cruel and adventurous. If Mars be in the 2nd house, the person concerned will be adverse or ugly-faced, devoid of learning and wealth and will be dependent on bad people. If Mars occupy the 3rd house, the person born will be of good qualities, possess wealth, will be brave, unassailable, happy and will have no brothers. If at a birth Mars should occupy the 4th house, the person concerned will be without friends, mother, lands, happiness house and vehicles.

विसृष्टतनयोऽनर्थप्रायः सुते पित्रुनोऽहर्षीः

प्रबलमदनः धीमान् स्यात्तो रिपौ विजयी नृपः ।

अनुचितकरो रोगार्तोऽस्तेऽप्यगो मृतदारयान्

कुतनुरधनोऽप्यायुश्छिद्रं कुजे जननिन्दितः ॥९॥

Sloka 9.—If at a birth Mars be in the 5th house, the

person concerned will be unhappy, without children, full of reverses, back-biting and weak-minded. If Mars occupy the 6th house, the person born will be exceedingly smitten with love, wealthy, and famous: he will be a King and victorious (in battle). Mars in the 7th house makes the person born do improper acts, suffer affliction through disease, wander in the roads and lose his wife. If Mars be in the 8th house, the person born will have a deformed body, will be poor, short-lived and cursed by the people.

नृपसुहृदपि द्वेष्योऽस्तातः शुभे जनयातको

नभसि नृपतिः कुरो दाता प्रधानजनस्तुतः ।

घनसुखयुतोऽशोकः शूरो भवे सुशीलः कुजे

नयनविरुतः कुरोऽदारो व्यये विद्वानोऽधमः ॥१०॥

Sloka 10.—If Mars occupy the 9th house at a person's birth, the native will, though a friend of the sovereign, be hated by others; he will be fatherless and will commit homicide. Mars in the 10th house makes the person born a King cruel, liberal and praised by important people. If at a birth Mars should be in the 11th house, the person concerned will be endowed with riches and happiness. He will be brave, will have no sorrow and possessed of good character. When Mars occupies the 12th house at a birth, the person concerned will have deformed eyes; he will be cruel, and without a wife. He will be a slanderer and a mean wretch.

दीर्घायुर्जन्मनि ज्ञे मधुरचतुरधाक् सर्वशास्त्रार्थदाधः

साधुद्वयोपाजितस्वः कविरमलवचा पाचि मिश्रप्रभोक्ता ।

शौर्ये शूरः समाश्रुः सुसहजसहितः सधर्मो दैन्ययुक्तः

संख्यावान् चादुवाक्यः सुहृदि सुखसुहृत्संभ्रमाब्धार्थभोगी ॥११॥

Sloka 11.—If at a person's birth Mercury occupy the Lagna, he will be long-lived, speaking sweetly and

cleverly. He will be sharp-witted, and learned in all Sastras. If Mercury be in the 2nd house, the person born will acquire wealth by his own talents, will be a poet, sincere and attractive in his speech, and will eat sumptuous food. If Mercury should occupy the 3rd house at a birth, the person concerned will be brave, of medium life, and have good brothers; he will suffer fatigue and be dejected. Mercury occupying the 4th house at a birth makes the person concerned learned, witty in speech happy and possessed of friends, lands, corn, wealth and enjoyment.

विद्यासौख्यप्रतापः प्रचुरमुत्पद्यते मान्त्रिकः पञ्चमस्थे

जातक्रोधो विद्यादैर्द्विपि रिपुबलहन्तालसो निष्ठुरोक्तिः ।

प्राज्ञोऽस्ते चारुवेयः ससकलप्रदिमा याति भार्या सचिन्तां

विख्याताक्यधिरायुः कुलभृदधिपतिर्ह्येष्टमे दण्डनेता ॥१२॥

Shloka 12.—If Mercury be in the 5th house at a birth, the person concerned, will be learned, happy and courageous. He will have a good number of children and will be conversant with charms or spells. Mercury in the 6th house makes the person born angry through disputes, harsh in speech and idle. The native will destroy the power of his enemies. When Mercury occupies the 7th house, the person born will be learned; he will dress himself beautifully, will have all the greatness, and will have a rich lady as his wife. If Mercury should be posited in the 8th house at a birth, the person concerned will be widely renowned, and long-lived; he will be the supporter of his family, a lord and a commander of the army.

विद्यार्थोचारधर्मः सह तपसि युगे स्यात्प्रवीणोऽतिवाग्मी

सिद्धारम्भः सुविद्याबलमतिपुष्टसत्कर्मसत्यान्वितः स्ने ।

यज्ञायुः सत्यसन्धो विपुलधनसुखी लाभगे भृत्ययुक्तो

दीनो विद्याविहीनः पतिभयतर्हिणोऽन्ये नृक्षोऽलसश्च ॥१३॥

Sloka 13.—If at a birth Mercury should occupy the 9th house from the Lagna, the person concerned will have learning and wealth; he will be of good conduct; he will be religious-minded, conversant with everything, and very eloquent in speech. If Mercury be in the 10th house, the person born will be successful in whatever he undertakes, will have good learning, strength, intelligence, and happiness. He will do good acts and be truthful. Mercury in the 11th house makes the person born long-lived, truthful, very rich, happy and possessed of servants. If Mercury be in the 12th house, the person born will be miserable, devoid of learning, suffer humiliation, will be cruel and inactive.

शोभावान् सुकृती चिरायुर्भयो लभे गुरौ सातमजो

शास्त्री भोजनसारवाञ्छ सुमुक्तो वित्त धनी कांक्षिन् ।

सावशः कृपणः प्रतीतस्तद्वजः दीर्घोऽयमदुष्टधीः ।

रन्धी मातृभृतृपरिच्छेदसुतस्त्रीसीक्यधान्यान्वितः ॥१४॥

Sloka 14.—If at a birth Jupiter should be posited in the Lagna, the person concerned will be handsome, fortunate, long-lived, fearless, and blessed with children. If Jupiter occupy the 2nd house, the person born will be eloquent, and a good connoisseur in food. He will have a lovely face, will be wealthy and learned. If Jupiter be in the 3rd house at a birth, the person concerned will be treated with disrespect, will be miserly, will have a renowned brother, will commit sins, and will be wickedly-disposed. When Jupiter occupies the 4th house, the person born will live with his mother, friends, attendants, sons, wife, corn, etc. and be happy.

पुत्रैः ह्येतायुतो महीशतचिबो धीमान् सुतस्थे गुरौ

पठे स्यादलसोऽरिहा परिभरी मन्त्रामिचारे षट् ।

क.दी—12

सत्पत्नीसुतवाग्मदेऽतिसुभगस्तातादुदारोऽधिको

दीनो जीवति सेवया कदुरभादीर्घायुर्ज्येऽष्टमे ॥१५॥

Sloka 15.—Jupiter in the 5th house at a birth makes the native suffer distress through sons. The person will be intelligent and will be a king's adviser. If Jupiter should occupy the 6th house at a birth, the person concerned will be very inactive, suffer disrespect, destroy his enemies, and clever in charms and exorcising. If Jupiter be in the 7th house, the person born will possess a good wife and sons. He will be very amiable, and more munificent than his father. If Jupiter be posited in the 8th house, the person born will be poor and earn his livelihood as a menial; he will be sinful but long-lived.

स्यातः सन् सचिवः शुभेऽर्थसुतवान् स्वाधर्मकार्यंतसुकः

स्वाचारः सुयशा नभस्यनिधनी जीवे महीशप्रियः ।

भावस्थे धनिकोऽभयोऽल्पतनयो जैवातुको यानगो

द्रेष्यो धिक्कृतवाग्व्यये चित्तनयः साधोऽलसः सेवकः ॥१६॥

Sloka 16.—If Jupiter occupy the 9th house at a person's birth, he will become a famous minister, will be endowed with wealth and children and will be anxious to do virtuous acts. If Jupiter should be in the 10th house, the person born will follow the right course of conduct, will be renowned for his virtues, will become very rich and a friend of the king. When Jupiter is posited in the 11th house, the person born will be wealthy, fearless, will have a few children, will be long-lived and will be going in vehicles. If Jupiter be in the 12th house, the person concerned will be hated by others, will be foul-mouthed, will have no children, will be sinful, idle and a menial.

तनी सुतनुदक्षिणं सुखिनमेव सुदीर्घायुं
 करोति कथिरर्थगः कथिमनेकचित्तान्वितम् ।
 विदारसुखसम्पदं रूपममियं विक्रमे
 सुवाहनसुमन्दिराभरणवस्त्रमन्त्रं सुखे ॥१७॥

Sloka 17.—If Venus should occupy the Lagna at a person's birth, he will have a healthy and beautiful body; he will be happy and endowed with long life. When Venus occupies the 2nd house, the person born will become a poet and endowed with riches of various kinds. Venus in the 3rd house at birth makes the native wifeless, unhappy, poor, miserly and unpopular. If Venus should be in the 4th house at a birth, the native will have good vehicles, good house, jewels, clothes, scents, etc.

अक्षिपितभनं नृपं सुमतिमात्मजे सात्मजं
 विशात्रुमघनं क्षते पृथगिदृषितं विद्वदम् ।
 सुभार्यमसतीरतं मृतकलप्रमादं मदे
 चिरायुमिलापिपं धनिनमप्रेमं संस्थितः ॥१८॥

Sloka 18.—If Venus be in the 5th house at a birth, the person concerned will be the owner of immense wealth, will protect others, will be very wise and blessed with children. When Venus occupies the 6th house, the person born will have no enemies, no riches, will be corrupted by young females and affected by grief. If Venus should be posited in the 7th house at a birth, the person concerned will have a good wife but will have intrigues with bad women. He will lose a wife and will be wealthy. Venus in the 8th house makes the native long-lived, rich, and a ruler of the earth.

सदारसुहृदात्मजं क्षितिपल्लभभाग्यं शुभे
 नभस्यतिपशः सुहृत्सुखितृप्तिपुङ्गवः प्रभुम् ।
 धनाढ्यमितराङ्गनारतमनेकसौख्यं भवे
 भुगुर्जनयति व्यये सरतिसौख्यवित्तपुत्तम् ॥१९॥

Stoka 19.—If Venus occupy the 9th house at a birth, the person concerned will be blessed with a wife, friends and children, and will become prosperous through royal favor. If Venus should be in the 10th house, the person born will become widely renowned, will have friends, and will be a lord happily employed. Venus in the 11th house makes the person born rich, fond of the company of other females and endowed with many comforts. When Venus occupies the 12th house, the person born will have sexual enjoyment, wealth and splendour.

स्वोद्ये स्वकीयमयने क्षितिपालतुल्यो
लेमाऽर्कजे भवति देशपुराधिनाथः ।
शेषेषु दुःखपरिपीडित एव वास्ये
दारिद्र्यदुःखवशागो मलिनोऽलसश्च ॥२०॥

Stoka 20.—If at a birth Saturn occupies his exaltation or own house identical with the Lagna, the person concerned will be on a par with the king, a chief or mayor of a city. If Saturn should be rising in any other Rasi, the person born will be afflicted with sorrow and misery from his very childhood and will suffer from indigence. He will be slovenly and indolent.

विमुलमधनमर्थेऽन्याययन्तं च पश्चा-
दितरजनपदस्थं यानमोगार्थयुक्तम् ।
विपुलमतिमुदारं दारसीष्यं च शौर्यं
जनयति रघुपुत्रश्चालसं विदुषं च ॥२१॥

Stoka 21.—If Saturn should occupy the 2nd house at a person's birth, he will have an ugly face; he will be without wealth, and following evil courses. At a later age he will live in a foreign country endowed with vehicles, wealth and other enjoyments. When Saturn is posited in the 3rd house at a birth, the person concerned will be very intelligent, liberal in gifts and happy with his wife. He will however be inactive and overcome with sorrow.

दुःखी स्याद् गृहयानमावृचियुतो वास्ये सख्यबन्धुमे
 भ्रातो ज्ञानमुत्तार्थहर्परदिनो पीस्थे शठो दुर्मतिः ।
 ब्रह्माक्षी दक्षिणान्वितो रिपुहतो धृष्टश्च मानी रिपौ
 कामस्ये रविजे कुन्दारनिरतो निःस्योऽध्यगो विद्वलः ॥२२॥

Sloka 22.—If at a birth Saturn should occupy the 4th house, the person concerned will be unhappy, houseless, without vehicles, deprived of his mother and sickly during his early years. If Saturn should be posited in the 5th house, the person born will be roaming about, will have lost his reason, will be bereft of children, wealth and happiness, will be perfidious and evil-minded. When Saturn occupies the 6th house, the person born will be a voracious eater, will be wealthy, subdued by his enemies, will be stubborn and possessed of self-respect. Saturn in the 7th house will cause the native to be wedded to a bad wife, to be poor, roaming and be distressed.

शनैश्चरे मृतिस्थिते मलीमसोऽशंसोऽवसुः ।
 करालधीर्भुक्षितः सुदृजनावमानितः ॥२३॥

Sloka 23.—The person at whose birth Saturn is in the 8th house will be unclean and without wealth. He will suffer from piles, will be cruel-minded, will be pinched with hunger and will be despised by his friends.

भाग्यार्थमज्जतातर्धमरहितो मग्ने शुभे दुर्जनो
 मन्त्री वा नृपतिर्धनी कृषिपरः दूरः प्रसिद्धोऽश्चरे ।
 ब्रह्मायुः स्थिरसंवदायसहितः दूरो विरोधी धनी
 निर्लज्जार्थमुतो व्यग्रेऽह्नविकलो मूर्खो रिपूत्सारितः ॥२४॥

Sloka 24.—The person at whose birth Saturn is in the 9th house will be bereft of fortune, wealth children, father and religious merit. He will be wicked. If

Saturn should occupy the 10th house, the person born will be a king or his minister, will devote himself to agriculture, will be brave, rich and renowned. The person who has Saturn in the 11th house in his nativity will have a long span of life, lasting wealth and good income, will be brave, free from disease and moneyed. Saturn in the 12th house makes the native impudent, indigent without children, defective of some limb, stupid and driven out by his enemies.

लग्नेऽहावचिरायुर्धनवानूर्ध्वारोग्यवित-

श्चश्रोत्रिर्मुखरुग्घृणी नृपधनी वित्ते सरोरः सुखी ।

मानी भ्रातृविरोधको ददमतिः तीर्षे चिरायुधनी

मूर्खो वेदमनि दुःखहरतमुद्धवस्पायुः कदाचित्सुखी ॥२५॥

Shloka 25.—If at a birth Rahu occupy the Lagna, the person concerned will have a short life, possess wealth and strength, and will suffer from diseases in the higher limbs of his body (head, face, etc). The person who has at his birth Rahu in the 2nd house will be dubious or insincere in his speech, will suffer from disease in the mouth or face, will be tender-hearted, will get wealth through his sovereign, will be wrathful and happy. Rahu in the 3rd house makes the person born proud, hostile to his brothers, strong-willed, long-lived and wealthy. If Rahu should occupy the 4th house, the person born will be a fool, will cause sorrow, will have friends, will be short-lived and happy at some time or other.

नालोचद्वचनाऽ सुतः कटिनहृद्राहो सुते कुक्षिद-

ग्निहृकूरग्रहपीडितः समुद्रकषणीमांश्चिरायुः क्षते ।

स्त्रीसंगादधनो मदेऽथ विधुरोऽवीर्यः स्वतःप्रोऽस्पृधो-

रन्ध्रेऽवपायुरनुक्षिरुण विकलो घातामयोऽव्यात्मजः ॥२६॥

Shloka 26.—If at a person's birth Rahu should be posited in the 5th house, he will talk through the nose.

will be childless, will be hard-hearted and suffer from belly-ache. If Rahu be in the 6th house, the person born will be troubled by his enemies, or oppressed by malefic planets (demons). He will suffer from a disease in the anus. He will be wealthy and long-lived. When Rahu occupies the 7th house, the person concerned will lose his wealth through intrigues with women, suffer separation from his beloved, lose his manhood, become self-willed and silly. If Rahu occupy the 8th house, the person born will be short-lived, will do impure acts, will be defective of a limb, will suffer from wind-disease and will have limited issue.

धर्मस्थे प्रतिकूलवाग्वणनुरग्रामाधिपोऽपुण्यवान्

ख्यातः सेऽप्युत्तोऽन्यकार्यनिरतः सत्कर्महीनोऽभयः ।

धोमात्रातिसुतश्चिरायुर्मरे लभे सकर्णमयः

प्रलब्धप्राघरतो बहुध्ययकरो रिःकेऽम्युत्परीक्षितः ॥२॥

Stoka 27.—If Rahu happens to be in the 9th house at a birth, the person concerned will speak opposingly. He will be the head of his clan, the headman of a village or mayor of a city and will commit unrighteous deeds. Rahu in the 10th house makes the native famous; the man will have a limited number of issue, will engage himself in other's business, will not do any good act and will be fearless. If Rahu be in the 11th house; the person born will be prosperous, will not have many children, will be long-lived and will suffer from ear disease. If Rahu should occupy the 12th house, the person concerned will be intent on committing sinful acts secretly, will spend much and will suffer from a water-disease

लभे कृतममसुखं पिशुनं पिबन् स्यान्नरपुत्रं विकलदेहमसत्समाप्तम् ।

विद्यार्थहीनमधमोक्तिपुत्रं कुदृष्टिं पातः पराश्रितं कुरुते धनस्य ॥

Sloka 28.—The person at whose birth Ketu occupies the Lagna will be ungrateful, unhappy and bearing tales against others. He will be an outcast, fallen from his position, will have a deformed body and associating with the wicked. Ketu in the 2nd house makes the native devoid of learning and riches. His speech will be very vile in quality, and he will have a sinister look. He will ever be eating at other's tables.

भायर्बलं धनयशःप्रमदाजसौख्यं केतौ तृतीयभवने सहजप्रणाशम् ।
भूक्षेत्रयानजननीसुखजन्मभूमिनाशं सृष्टे परवृद्धिभित्तिमेव दत्ते ॥२९॥

Sloka 29.—Ketu in the 3rd house confers on the native long life, strength, wealth and fame. The person will live happily with his wife and eat good food. He will lose a brother. If Ketu be in the 4th house, the person concerned will lose his lands, vehicles, mother and happiness. He will leave his native country and dwell in a foreign place and live at the bounty of another.

पुत्रक्षयं जटारोगपिशाचपीडां दुर्भुद्धिमात्मनि स्वल्पवृद्धिं च पापः ।
बीदार्यमुत्तमगुणं ददतां प्रसिद्धिं पष्टे प्रभुत्वमरिमर्दनमिष्टसिद्धिम् ॥

Sloka 30.—Ketu in the 5th house at a person's birth will cause loss of children, disease in the stomach, and trouble from goblins. The native will become evil-minded and wicked. If Ketu should occupy the 6th house at a birth, the person concerned will be very magnanimous and possess the best qualities. He will attain everlasting fame, firmness and high authority, destroy his enemies and realise his wishes.

दृष्टेऽवमानमसतीरतिमान्ग्ररोगं पापः स्वदारविश्रुतिं मदधातुहानिम् ।
स्यत्पायुरिष्टचिह्नं कलहं च रन्ध्रे शस्त्रक्षतं सकलकार्यविरोधमेव ॥

Sloka 31.—The person at whose birth Ketu is posited in the 7th house will suffer disrespect, seek the

company of bad women, will be afflicted by a disease relating to the bowels and will suffer loss of wife and vital power. If Ketu be in the 8th house, the person born will be short-lived, will suffer the separation of his dear friends and engage in quarrels, will meet with injury from a weapon and disappointment in all his undertakings.

पापप्रवृत्तिमशुभं पितृभग्न्यहीनं दारिद्र्यमार्यजनदूषणमाह धर्मः ।
सत्कर्मविघ्नमशुचित्वमवयवकृत्यं तेजस्वित्वं नभसि शौर्यमतिमसिद्धम् ॥

Sloka 32.—If Ketu should occupy the 9th house at a person's birth, he will follow a sinful course, will do unrighteous things and be deprived of his father, will be unlucky, indigent and will slander the good. When Ketu occupies the 10th house, the person born will experience obstacles to the performance of good acts, will be impure, and will be engaged in doing vile acts. He will be energetic, bold and widely renowned.

लामेऽर्थसंचयमनेकगुणं सुभोगं सद्गुणसोपकरणं सकलार्थसिद्धिम् ।
प्रच्छन्नपापमघमव्ययमर्थनाशं रिःफे यिरुद्धगतिमक्षिरुजं च पातः ॥

Sloka 33.—If Ketu be posited in the 11th house at a birth, the person concerned will hoard money, will have many good qualities, will enjoy himself well, will command all the facilities for getting good materials and will be successful in obtaining all his requirements. If Ketu occupy the 12th house, the person born will secretly commit sinful acts, spend money on vile things, will destroy wealth, will be of forbidden conduct, and will suffer from eye-diseases.

उदयर्क्षाशस्फुटतुल्यांशे निवसन् पूर्णं फलमाधत्ते ।

शनिबद्राहुः कुजवत्केतुः फलदाता स्यादिह संश्रोकः ॥३३॥

Sloka 34.—A planet produces the full effect of the Bhava in which it is when its distance (in Navamsas,

degree etc,) from the commencement of the Rasi occupied is equal to that traversed by the Lagna-point in the Lagna Rasi. It is declared by the authorities that Rahu is similar to Saturn and Ketu to Mars in giving effects.

भावसमांशकसंस्था भावफलं पूर्वमेव कलयन्ति ।

न्यूनाधिकांशवशातः कलवृद्धिहासता वाच्या ॥३५॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरविरचितायां फलदीपिकायां रव्यादीनां

लभादि द्वादशभावाश्रयफलं नाम षष्ठोऽध्यायः

Sloka 35.—Planets produce the full effects of the Bhavas respectively occupied by them when they are exactly posited in the (Bhavamsa = Semi-bhava = in the middle or centre of the Bhava). If they should occupy a position less or greater than the semi-bhava, the effects are declared to be correspondingly increasing or decreasing as the case may be.

Thus ends the 8th Adhyaya on "The effects of the (Sun and other planets in the 12 Bhavas from the Lagna onwards" in the work Phaladeepika composed by Mantreswara.

॥ नवमोऽध्यायः ॥

गुलेक्षणो दुर्बलज्ञानुरग्रो भीरुर्जले सह्यधुमुक् सुकामी ।

संचारशीलश्च एवोऽनुतोक्तिर्गणाङ्किताङ्गः क्रियमे प्रजातः ॥१॥

ADHYAYA IX.

Sloka 1.—The person at whose birth the sign Mesha is the Lagna will have round eyes, will be weak-kneed, fierce, afraid of water, will eat sparingly, will long for women, will always be on his legs, will be huckle, will speak falsehoods and will have bruised limbs.

पृथुवक्त्रः कृषिकर्महस्त्यान्मध्यान्तसौम्यः प्रमदाप्रिवधः ।

त्यागी क्षमी ह्रैदासह्य गोमान् पृष्ठास्यार्धेऽङ्गयुतो वृणोत्यः ॥२॥

Stoka 2.—If at the birth of a person, the sign Vrishabha be rising, he will have plumpy thighs and a big face; he will be engaged in agriculture. He will be happy in the middle and concluding portions of his life. He will be fond of young women, will be liberal in gifts, will be of a forgiving disposition, will endure hardships, possess cattle, etc., and will have marks or moles on the back, face and sides.

दयामेक्षणः कुञ्चिनमूर्द्धजः स्त्रीक्रीडानुरक्तश्च परेद्वित्तदः ।

उत्तुङ्गनासः प्रियगीतनृत्तो वसन् सदान्तः सद्ने च युग्मे ॥३॥

Stoka 3.—When the Ascendant is Mithuna, the person born will possess black eyes, will have curled hairs, will be intent on sporting with women, will be skilled in interpreting others' thoughts, will have an elevated nose, will have a liking for music and dancing, and will always be home-keeping.

स्त्रीनिर्जितः पीनगलः समिश्रो बडालयस्तुङ्गकटिर्धनाढ्यः ।

हस्तश्च वक्रो द्रुतगः कुलीरे मेधान्वितरतोयरतोऽल्पपुत्रः ॥४॥

Stoka 4.—The person at whose birth Karkataka is the Lagne will be henpecked, have a fleshy neck, will be surrounded by friends and possess many houses. He will have elevated buttocks, will be rich, short in stature, crooked in his views, fast in walking, intelligent, fond of water and possess very few sons.

विद्वेक्षणः स्मूलहनुर्विशालवक्त्रोऽभिमानि सपरारम्भः स्यात् ।

कुप्यत्यकार्ये वनशैलगामी मानुर्विषेधः स्थिरशीर्मेणेन्द्रे ॥५॥

Stoka 5.—If a person be born when the Ascendant is Simha, he will have reddish eyes, large chin, and a

broad face : he will be arrogant and powerful. He will be angry at trifles ; he would like to go to forests and hills, will be obedient to his mother and firm-minded.

अस्तासबाहुः परवित्तमेष्टेः संपूज्यते सत्यरतः प्रियोक्तिः ।

मीढालसाक्षः सुरतप्रियः स्याच्छास्त्रार्थविद्याव्यवृत्तोऽङ्गनायाम् ॥६॥

Sloka 6.—If a person be born when Sign Kanya is rising, his shoulders and arms will be drooping ; he becomes respectable through others' houses and wealth. He is truthful and will speak kindly. His look is faint due to modesty. He is fond of sexual enjoyment. He knows the interpretation of Sastras and will have a very limited number of children.

चलत्कृशाङ्गोऽव्यवृत्तोऽतिभक्तो देवद्विजानामटनो द्विनामा ।

प्रांशुश्च दक्षः नयविक्रयेषु धीरोऽदयस्तीक्ष्णनि मध्यघादी ॥७॥

Sloka 7.—The person at whose birth the Lagna is Tula has a lean and frail body, will have a limited number of children, will be intent on worshipping Gods and Brahmins, will be wandering, will have two names, will be tall in stature, will be clever in trading, brave, merciless and impartial in his argument.

वृत्तोऽजङ्गः पृथुनेत्रवक्षः रोगी शिशुत्वे गुरुतातहीनः ।

क्रूरक्रियो राजकुलामिमुख्यः कीटेऽप्यरेखाङ्कितपाणिपादः ॥८॥

Sloka 8.—If a person be born when sign Vrischika is rising, he will have round thighs and knees, broad and expansive eyes and chest, suffer from diseases at a very early age and will be separated from his parents and preceptors. He will do cruel acts, will be honoured by his sovereign and his hands and feet will possess marks of lotus (Padmarokha)

दीर्गांश्चकण्ठः पूयुर्बर्णनासः कमौघतः कुम्भतनुर्नृपेष्टः ।

प्रागल्भ्यवाक्पत्यागयुतोऽरिहता सासौकसाभ्योऽश्विभवो बलाकः ॥९॥

Sloka 9.—If the *Logna* be *Dhanus* at a person's birth, he will have a very long face and neck; his ears and and nose will be big; he will be intent on his business; he will be dwarfish in stature; he will be the favourite of the King; he will be eloquent; he will be liberal in his gifts and will destroy his enemies. He can be won over only by kind treatment and will be endowed with great strength.

भयः कृतः सत्त्वयुतो गृहीतवाक्योऽलसोऽगम्यज्जराकृतेष्टः ।

धर्मभ्यजो भाग्ययुतोऽटनश्च यातार्क्षितो नक्रभवो विलज्जः ॥१०॥

Sloka 10.—The following will be the characteristics of a person who is born when *Makara* is rising. He will be weak in the lower limbs; he will have exceeding strength or courage; he will carry out the task he has undertaken; he will be indolent; he will be attached to old women of the prohibited class. He will be a religious hypocrite. He will be fortunate; he will be always on his legs; he will suffer from wind-disease and he will be devoid of all shame.

प्रच्छन्नपापो घटतुल्यदेहो विघातदक्षोऽश्वसहोऽन्धविष्टः ।

लुब्धः परार्थी क्षयवृद्धियुक्तो घटोद्भवः स्यात्प्रियगन्धपुष्पः ॥११॥

Sloka 11.—The person at whose birth sign *Aquarius* is rising will secretly commit sinful deeds, will have a body similar to a water-pot; will be clever in hitting or killing others; will endure long marches on roads. His means will be very limited. He will be covetous and freely utilise others' wealth and will have pecuniary losses and gains, and will be fond of perfumes and flowers.

भुक्त्वाभुपानः समचायदेहः स्वदारगस्तोयजविचभोजत ।

निद्रान्कृतशोऽभिभवत्यमित्रान् शुभेक्षणो भाग्ययुतोऽन्त्यराशौ ॥१२॥

Stoka 12.—If at a birth sign Meena be the Lagna, the person born will drink water excessively, will have a symmetrical and shining body, will be fond of his wife, will gain money by selling pearls and other produce of the ocean. He will be learned, feel grateful for past favours done to him, will overcome his enemies, possess very good eyes and will be fortunate,

राशेः स्वभावाधयरूपवर्णान् हात्वा नुरुपाणि फलानि तस्य ।

युक्त्या च देदत्र फलं यित्ते यच्चन्द्रलोकऽपि तं देव वाचयम् ॥१३॥

Stoka 13.—After examining the nature, place, form, color, etc., of any particular Rasi, one ought to intelligently guess the effects thereof. Whatever have been declared as the effects arising out of a particular Rasi being the Lagna, the same should also be said to come to pass, if the sign happens to be occupied by the Moon.

ग्रहे सति निजोच्यते भवति रत्नगर्भाधिपो

महीपतिवृत्तस्तुतिर्महितसंपदामालयः ।

उदरगुणसंयुतो जयति विक्रमाकौ यथा

नये यशसि विक्रमं यितरणे धृती कौशले ॥१४॥

Stoka 14.—If at a birth a planet be in its exaltation, the person born will be the ruler of the earth, will receive praises from Kings, will be the abode of valuable treasures, will be endowed with excellent virtues; he will shine like King Vikramarka in all his policy, fame, valour, liberality, courage and cleverness.

स्वमन्दिरगते ग्रहे प्रभुपरिग्रहादायति

प्रभुत्वमपि वा गृहस्थितिमन्त्रश्रुतां प्राप्नुयात् ।

नवं भवनमुखैराश्रितिमुपैति काले स्वके

जने बहुमति पुनः सकलनष्टवस्तुष्वपि ॥१५॥

Stoko 15.—If a planet should occupy his own sign in a nativity, the person concerned will during the Dasa period of the said planet attain power and strength through the help of a wealthy personage or may himself become a lord, will stick up to his residence without moving anywhere, will acquire a new house as well as lands capable of yielding every kind of crop and will be honoured by his people. He may get back even lost articles.

ग्रहः सुहृत्क्षेत्रगतः सुहृद्भिः कार्यस्य सिद्धिं नवसौहृदं च । ;

सत्पुत्रजायामनधान्यमार्गं ददात्ययं सर्वजनानुकूल्यम् ॥१६॥

Stoko 16.—The effect of a planet occupying a friends' house in a nativity will be to make the owner thereof gain success through his friends in all his attempts, cultivate new friendships, possess good sons, wife, wealth, corn and other fortunes and receive help from all people.

गते ग्रहे शत्रुगृहं निकृष्टां पराश्रयति परमन्दिरस्थितिम् ।

अकिञ्चनत्वं रिपुपीडनं सदा श्लिष्योऽपि न स्याति रिपुत्वमाप्नुयात् ॥१७॥

Stoko 17.—If a planet should occupy an inimical sign, the person concerned will have a base disposition of mind. He will live 'in others' houses eating their food. He will be utterly destitute and will be always teased by enemies. Even a person who was originally his friend will prove inimical to him in the Dasa of such a planet.

नीचे ग्रहेऽथः पतनं स्वदुर्नैर्द्वयं दूराचारमृणासिमाहूः ।

नीचाथयं कीकटदेशदासं भृत्यत्वमध्वानमनर्दकार्यम् ॥१८॥

Stoko 18.—If a planet be in depression, the native

concerned will, during the planet's Dasa period, have a degradation from his position, will suffer humiliation, will do sinful deeds, will contract debts, will seek help from low people, dwell in insanitary surroundings, will do menial work, will walk long distances and commit useless acts.

ग्रहो मीढ्यं प्राप्तो मरणमचिरात् स्त्रीसुतघनेः

ग्रहीणस्यैवार्थे कलहमपवादं परिभवम् ।

समर्क्षस्थः श्वेटो न कलयति वैशेषिकफलं

सुखं वा दुःखं वा जनयति यथापूर्वमचलम् ॥१९॥

Sloka 19.—If a planet be eclipsed by the Sun's rays, the person born will, (during the said planet's Dasa period) meet with his end within a short time. His wife, children as well as his wealth will also be destroyed. He will unnecessarily be drawn into quarrels, will incur the odium of others and also suffer humiliation. A planet posited in a neutral's sign does not urge any marked effect, but will only leave the happiness or misery unaffected.

चक्रं गतः स्वोच्चफलं विदध्यास्तपस्वी चर्षगतोऽपि श्वेटः ।

वर्गोत्तमांशस्थितश्चैवरोऽपि स्वक्षेत्रगस्योक्तफलानि तदन्तः ॥२०॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरचिरञ्जितायां फलदीपिकायां मेवादीनां लग्नफलं

नाम नवमोऽध्यायः

Sloka 20.—When a planet is retrograde in his motion, he will produce effects similar to those that arise from his occupying his exaltation sign, should be even though the planet is posited in an inimical or depression sign. The effects produced by a planet situated in his Swakshstra-own house should be ascribed to him similarly when he happens to occupy a Vargottamamsa.

Thus ends the 9th Adhyaya on "Effect of Mesha and other signs happening to be the Lagna" in the work,

Phaladeepika composed by Mantrsswara.

॥ दशमोऽध्यायः ॥

शुभाधिपयुतेक्षिते सुतकलशमे लग्नतो

विधोरपि तयोः शुभं त्वितरया न सिद्धिस्तयोः ।

सिताद्ययमुखाएगैः खरखगैरगन्मध्यगे

सितेऽप्यथ शुभेतरक्षितयुते च जायावधः ॥६॥

ADHYAYA X.

Shloka 1.—'If the 5th and the 7th house reckoned either from the Lagna or the Moon be occupied or aspected by the lord of the 9th house, or by benefics or their own lords, then there is good for the two Bhavas: otherwise not; i.e., the Bhavas will not bear fruit. If malefic planets are posited (1) in the 12th, 4th and 8th houses counted from Venus or if Venus be hemmed in between two malefics, or if Venus be aspected by or conjoined with malefics, there is loss of wife.

दारेण सुतगे प्रणष्टवर्तितोऽपुत्रोऽधवा श्रीश्वरो

घृते वा निधनेश्वरोऽपि कुरते पत्नीविनाशं ध्रुवम् ।

क्षीणेन्दौ सुतगे व्ययास्ततनुर्गः पापैरदारान्मजः

स्त्रीसंगाद्धननाशनं मदगयोः स्वर्भान्भान्धोपदेन् ॥२॥

Shloka 2.—If the lord of the 7th house be in the 5th, the native will lose his wife or become sonless. The loss of the wife is certain, if the lord of the 5th or the 8th house happens to be in the 7th. If the weak Moon be in the 5th and malefics should occupy the 12th, 7th and the 1st houses, the person will be bereft of wife and children. If the Sun and Rahu be in the 7th house, one ought to predict loss of wealth through the association of women.

शुके वृश्चिके मदे मृतबधूः कामे वृषस्थे पुषे
 स्त्रीनाशस्त्वथ नीचगे सुरगुरौ घ्नाधिके तथा ।
 जामित्रे ह्यग्रे शनौ सति तथा भौमेऽथवा स्त्रीमृति-
 ध्वद्रक्षेत्रगयोर्मदेऽर्किकुजयोः पत्नी सती शोभना ॥३॥

Sloka 3.— When Venus occupies Vrischika identical with the 7th house, the wife of the person horn will die. The same will be the effect when Meroury is in Vrishahha identical with the 7th house or when Jupiter occupies the 7th and is in depression, or when Saturn or Mars is posited in Meena identical with the 7th house. If Saturn and Mars are in the 7th house identical with Karkataka, the wife of the person concerned will be chaste, fortunate and beautiful.

अस्ते वास्तपतायसद्रहयुते दृष्टेऽप्यसन्मध्यगे
 नीचारातिगृहेऽर्ककात्स्वमिहते द्रव्यास्कलप्रच्युतिम् ।
 कामे वा मृतभाग्ययोर्विकलदारोऽसौ सपापे भृगौ
 शुके वा कुजमन्दबर्गसहिते दृष्टे परस्त्रीरितः ॥४॥

Sloka 4.— If the 7th house or its lord be associated with, aspected by or posited betwixt malefics or be in depression or inimical sign, or eclipsed by the Sun's rays, loss of wife is certain. Venus in conjunction with a malefio occupying the 7th, 5th or 9th house will make the native bereft of wife or have a crippled wife. When Venus is in a (Varga) of Mars or Saturn or has the aspect of these planets, the person horn will have liaison with other people's wives.

भौमाभ्यस्ते भृगुजशशिनोर्दारहीनोऽसुतो वा
 कृत्रिऽस्ते वा भवति भयनी द्रौ मही स्त्रीहयं स्यात् ।
 द्वादशानो मदपनितितौ तस्य जायाहयं स्यात्
 वाभ्यां युकेर्गगननिलयेर्दारसंख्या वदन्तु ॥५॥

Sloka 5. If Venus and the Moon are in opposition to Mars and Saturn in any nativity, the person concerned will be either wifeless or issueless; when there is a hermaphrodite planet in the 7th house and the 11th house is occupied by two planets, the person will have two wives. If the lord of the 7th house and Venus be each posited in a dual Rasi or Amsa, the person will have two wives. Generally one ought to predict the number of wives in such cases by the number of the planets in conjunction with those two, viz., the lord of the 7th and Venus.

स्त्रीसंख्यां मन्त्रैर्ग्रहेर्मृतिमसत्कैश्च सद्भिः स्थितिं
 घ्नेने सप्तले शुभे सति यधूः साध्वी सुपुत्राभिता ।
 पापोऽपि स्वगृहं गतः शुभकरः पत्न्याश्च कामस्थितो
 हित्या पद्भ्यश्चरन्मरणमदनगाः सौम्यास्तु सौख्यायहाः ॥६॥

Sloka 6.—It is through the (number of) planets in the 7th house that one ought to divine the number of women that a person may associate with. Of these the number that will die (at an early age) will correspond to the number (of planets in the 7th house) that are malefic, while the number of benefics will denote the number that will survive. If the Lord of the 7th be benefic and possessed of strength, the native will have a good-natured woman as his partner and be endowed with good children. Even a malefic will do good to the wife, if he should be in the 7th owning that house. Benefics in the 7th will be productive of good unless they happen to be the lords of the 6th, 8th and 12th houses.

भार्यानां सप्तवशुभसहितो वीक्षितो वार्धकामौ
 तत्र प्राहुस्तथैव भक्तदां कुरु हर्षि चित्तेशाह ।
 एवं पत्न्या अपि सति मदे चाष्टमे वासि दोषः
 सौम्यैर्ग्रहे सति शुभयते वंशती भाग्यवन्तौ ॥७॥

Sloka 7.—When the 2nd and 7th houses are either occupied or aspected by malefics there will be loss of wife ; and the effect will invariably be untoward in the case of malefic aspects. Similar predictions (about husbands) may be made from the wife's nativity when the 7th and 8th houses are likewise afflicted. But if the concerned two houses be aspected or occupied by benefics, the couple will be lucky and enjoy all comforts.

चन्द्रे समन्दे मदगे पुनर्भः पतिर्भवेद्वाप्यसुतो विदारः ।
नीचारिभस्थैरशुभैर्मदे स्त्रीपुंसोर्मृतिः सान्निध्ये धने वा ॥८॥

Sloka 8.—When the Moon along with Saturn occupies the 7th house in a woman's nativity, the women concerned will be remarried and in the case of a male, he will be either wifeless or childless. If malefics in their depression or inimical house be posited in the 7th, the 8th or the 2nd, the demise of the wife or the husband should be predicted as the case may be.

लघात्कलत्रभवने समराशिसंज्ञे भावाधिपेऽपि च तर्भय गतेऽगुरेभ्यः ।
सूर्यामिततरहिते सुतदारनाथे वीर्याश्रिते तु जननं भयुनं कलत्रम् ॥

Sloka 9.—When the 7th house is an even sign and if the lord of that house and Venus be also similarly situated (that is, in an even sign) and if the lords of the 5th and 7th houses possessing strength are not overpowered by the Sun's rays, the person concerned will certainly be blessed with wife and children.

कुटुम्बदारव्ययराशिनाथा जीवेक्षिताः फौजचतुष्टयस्थाः ।
वारिध्वराद्विसकलप्रलाभे सौम्याः कलत्रं ससुतं सुखाद्यम् ॥१०॥

Sloka 10.—If the planets owning the 2nd, the 7th and the 12th houses be aspected by Jupiter and occupy Trikona or Kendra positions, or if benefics be posited in the 2nd, the 7th and the 11th houses reckoned from the planet owning the 7th house, the wife of the native

will command all happiness and be endowed with children.

ललास्तनाधस्थितभांशकोणे नीचोद्यमे स्त्रीजननं च पर्युः ।
चन्द्राष्टमोऽधिकविन्दुराशी कलत्रजन्मेति तथा धवस्य ॥११॥

Sloka 11.—Find the Rasi and Navamsa occupied by the lords of the 1st and the 7th houses in a person's nativity. The Janma Rasi of the wife will be a sign triangular to the aforesaid Rasi or Navamsa, or it may be the exaltation or depression Rasi of the lords of the 1st and the 7th; or it will be that Rasi which contains the largest number of benefic dots in the Moon's Ashtakavarga table of the husband

कामस्वकामाधिपभांशवानामृशं दिशं शंसति तस्य पत्न्याः ।
शुक्रोऽस्तपो वा तनुनाभभांशकविकोणमायाति तदा विवाहः ॥१२॥

Sloka 12.—The direction of the country of the wife will be that signified by the Rasi owned by the strongest of the three planets, viz., (1) occupying 7th house (2) owning the 7th house and (3) Venus: The marriage may be expected to come off when Venus or the lord of the 7th house in his orbit passes through a sign which is triangular to the Rasi or Navamsa occupied by the Lord of the Lagna.

कलत्रसंस्थस्य कलत्रदृष्टेशागमे वाथ कलत्रपरय ।
यदा विलगाधिपतिः प्रयाति कलत्रमं तर्धं कलत्रलाभः ॥१३॥

Sloka 13.—The acquisition of a wife may happen during the Dasa period of the planet (1) posited in the 7th house, (2) aspecting the 7th house or (3) owning the 7th house. The same may also happen, when the lord of the Lagna in his orbit comes to the Rasi representing the 7th house.

कलत्रनाधस्थितभांशकेशयोऽसितक्षपानायकयोर्बलीयसः ।
दशागमे दृगपयुक्तभांशकविकोणगे देवगुरौ कलत्रदः ॥१४॥

Sloka 14.—Find which of the two in the following two pairs is stronger : (1) the lords of the Rasi and Navamsa occupied by the lord of the 7th house ; (2) Venus and the Moon. During the Dasa-period of that planet when Jupiter passes through a sign triangular to the Rasi or Navamsa occupied by the lord of the 7th, the marriage may be declared to take place.

कलत्रनाथे रिपुनीचसंस्ये मूढेऽथवा पापनिरीक्षिते वा ।

कलत्रमे पापयतेऽथ दृष्टे कलत्रहानि प्रयदन्ति सन्तः ॥१५॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरविरचितायां फलदीपिकायां कलत्रभायो
नाम दशमोऽध्यायः

Sloka.—15 If the lord of the 7th house occupies an inimical or depression sign, or be eclipsed or be aspected by malefics and if the 7th house be associated with or aspected by malefics, there will be loss of wife; so say the wise,

Thus ends the 10th Adhyaya on "the Kalatra-
Bhava or the 7th house" in the work Phala-
deepika composed by Mantreswara.

॥ एकादशोऽध्यायः ॥

यद्यत्पुंसस्यै क्षमं तदस्त्रिलं स्त्रीणां प्रिये वा वदे-

न्माहुर्यं निधनात् सुतांश्च नयमाह्वयान्नोभारताम् ।

भर्ताहं शुभगत्यमस्तमवनात्संगं सतीत्यं सुखात्

सन्तस्तेषु शुभप्रदास्त्यशुभदाः कृतास्तदीशं विना ॥१॥

ADHYAYA XI.

Sloka 1.— Whatever effects are declared for men's horoscopes are entirely applicable to women too, or to their husband. Her prosperity and happiness

have to be deduced from the 8th place (from the Lagna or the Moon whichever is stronger). Children should be declared through the 9th house and matters relating to her appearance beauty etc. should be determined from the Lagna. It is from the 7th place that her welfare (power of influencing her husband) and the (nature of the) husband should be ascertained while her association and chastity should be predicted from an examination of the 4th house. Benefics in these houses produce good results while malefics in these in the above houses are productive of evil unless they happen to own the houses, in which case the effect will be good.

उदयहिमकरी द्वौ युग्मगौ सौम्यदृष्टौ
सुतनयपतिभूपाक्षवदुत्तृणशीला ।
भद्रभसहितदृष्टौ सौम्यगौ पुंस्वभावा
कुटिलमतिरवदया भर्तुरग्रा हरिद्रा ॥२॥

Stoka 2.—If both the Ascendant and the Moon are in even signs and be aspected by benefic planets, the woman horn will bear good sons, possess an excellent husband and be well-ornamented. She will be very prosperous and possess excellent qualities. If the Lagna and the Moon are in odd signs and be aspected by or associated with malefic planets, she will be masculine in her bearing, insincere, ungovernable to her husband; and cruel beyond measure, and poor.

सद्राश्यंशयुते मदे पुतिगशोविचार्यचांस्तदरति-
व्यत्यस्ते कुतनुर्जदश्च कितवो निःस्वो वियोगस्तयोः ।
आग्नेर्गर्मदनस्थितेश चिधवा मिधैः पुनर्भूभवेत्
मूरेध्वायुपि भर्तृहन्त्यपि धने सन्तः स्वयं स्त्रीमृतिः ॥३॥

Stoka 3.—If the 7th house or setting Navamasa be a sign owned by a benefic, the husband of the woman

will be bright in appearance, famous, learned and wealthy. If it be otherwise, he will be deformed, end stupid or be a gambler (or deceitful) and will have lost all his wealth, and the couple will not live together. If the Rasi and Amsa of the 7th house belong to Mars or if Mars occupies it (the 7th), the female born will, become a widow; if the planets in the 7th house be of a mixed sort, she will be remarried. If the 8th house be occupied by malefics, she will cause the destruction of her husband. If benefics should occupy the 2nd house she would herself die.

सुतस्थेऽलिस्तीगोदृष्टिषु हिमगी चाक्षतनया

यमाराकांशार्धे मदनसदने सामयभगा ।

सुखे पापैर्युक्ते भवति कुलटा मन्दकुजयो-

र्गहेऽशे लगेन्दु भृगुरपि च पुंभृत्यमिहिता ॥३॥

Stoka 4.—When the Moon is in Scorpio, Virgo, Taurus or Leo identical with the 5th Bhava, the woman concerned will have but a few children. If the 7th house or the setting Navamsa belongs to Saturn, Mars or the Sun, the woman will have a diseased womb. If malefic planets be in the 4th Bhava, the female born will become unchaste, posited in the Rasi or Amsa of Mars or Saturn, she will be a concubine. If the Lagna, the Moon and Venus.

सुभक्षेत्रांशेऽस्ते सुभगजघना मङ्गलवती

विधोः सत्संयन्त्रेऽप्युदयसुखयोः साध्यतिगुणा ।

विक्रमे सौर्याभेः सुखसुतसंपद्वृण्वती

बलोनाः कूराभेयदि भवति रन्ध्या मृतसुता ॥४॥

Stoka 5.—If the 7th Bhava or setting Navamsa belongs to a benefico planet, the woman born will be possessed of handsome hips and very fortunate. If

the Moon, the Lagna and the 4th house be connected with benefics, the woman concerned will be chaste, and be endowed with very good qualities. If benefics are posited in Trikona houses, she will be happy, possessed of children, and wealth and be good-natured. If the said houses be occupied by weak malefics, the woman will become barren or her children will all die early.

चन्द्रे भीमगृहे कुजादिकयितत्रिशांशकेषु क्रमात्
दुष्टा दास्यसती सुशीलविभवा मायाविनी दूषणी ।
शूकरक्षे बहुदूषणान्यपत्तिगा पूज्या सुधीर्विभ्रुता
शर्क्षे छद्मवती नपुंसकसमा साध्वी गुणाढ्योत्सुका ॥६॥

Sloka 6 — When the Moon is in a Rasi belonging to Mars, the woman born will be (1) ill-behaved (2) a monial or slave, unchaste (3) virtuous lofty-minded and prosperous (4) deceitful and (5) frail according as the Trimasana of the Moon belongs to (1) Mars. (2) Saturn (3) Jupiter (4) Mercury and (5) Venus respectively. When the Moon is in sign Vrishabha or Tula the corresponding effects are: (1) She will be very frail (2) she will resort to a second husband (3) she will be highly respected (4) very intelligent and (5) famous. When the Moon occupies a house of Mercury, the respective effects are: (1) she will be dishonest (2) she will be a eunuch (3) Chaste (4) endowed with all good qualities and (5) reigning.

स्वच्छन्दा भर्तृयातिन्यतिमद्वितगुणा शिष्टिनी साधुवृत्ता
चान्द्रे जने गुणाढ्या धिरतिरतिगुणा शतशिष्ट्यानि साध्वी ।
माग्ने दास्यन्यसकाधितपतिरसती निष्प्रजार्थार्कमे स्याद्
दुर्भार्या हीनवृत्ता धरणिपति रथः पुंविशेषान्यसका ॥७॥

Sloka 7 — If the Moon be posited in Karkatika, the effects in their order are: (1) she will be self-willed and

uncontrolled (2) she will kill her husband (3) she will be endowed with many good qualities (4) she will be skilled in the Arts and (5) she will be virtuous. If the Moon occupies a sign of Jupiter, the effect will be to make the woman born (1) endowed with many good qualities (2) not to have much sexual activity (3) possess many good qualities (4) skilled in the Arts and (5) very chaste. When the Moon is in a sign owned by Saturn, the several effects will respectively be to make the female born (1) a maid servant (2) attached to another man (3) have the husband under her control (4) unchaste and (5) barren and indigent. If the Moon be in Simha, the effects of the Moon being posited in the several Trimsamsas will respectively be to make the woman born (1) a wicked wife (2) a person of despicable character (3) the wife of a king (4) one of a masculine disposition and (5) attached to a man other than her husband

शशिलसप्तमायुक्तः फलं त्रिंशत्शकैरिदम् ।

बलाबलविकल्पेन तयोरेषं विधिगतेत् ॥८॥

Sloka B.—The effects described above as due to the Trimsamsa or degree are occupied by the Moon at birth or those mentioned for the Trimsamsa rising at the time will come to pass according as the one Trimsamsa or the other is stronger.

ज्येष्ठधातरमश्चिकां च पितरं भर्तुः कनिष्ठं क्रमात्

ज्येष्ठा ह्यामरदूषंजाश्च वनिता मन्तीति तज्ज्ञा विदुः ।

त्रिज्याद्राभुजगत्याहच्छतमिषहमूलाप्रितिष्योज्ञवा

वन्ध्या वा विधवाथवा मृतमुता त्यक्ता प्रियेणाधना ॥९॥

Sloka 9.—Astrologers declare that (1) the oldest brother (2) the mother (3) the father (4) the youngest brother respectively of a person will die (soon after the marriage) if his wife be born under the stars (1) Jyesta

Stabhisak, Moola, Krittika and Pushya will be barren, have become widows, mothers of children that are dead, will have been cast away by their husbands or be without wealth.

चन्द्रास्तोदयभाग्ययाः सह शुभेः सुस्वातगा भास्वराः
 पूज्या बन्धुषु पुण्यकर्मकुशला सौन्दर्यभाग्याम्बिता ।
 मर्तुः प्रीतिकरी सुपुत्रसहिता कल्याणशीला सती
 तावद्भाति सुमहती च भुतनुर्वाचस्तु भाग्यऽष्टमे ॥१०॥

Sloka 10.—If the lords of (1) the Lagna, (3) the 9th house and 3 the sign occupied by the Moon be associated with benefics and are posited in good houses and be of brilliant rays (be not be eclipsed), the woman concerned will be held in high esteem by her relations. She will do many good deeds, will be very handsome and be prosperous. She will please her husband, bear good sons and be virtuous in her disposition, the period of this happy life with her husband depending on the strength derived by the 8th house from benefics (through association or aspect).

जीतज्योतिषि योषितोऽनुपचयस्वाते कुजेनेक्षिते
 जातं गर्भफलवर्द्धं खलु रजः स्यादन्यथा निष्फलम् ।
 दृष्टेऽस्मिन् गुरुणा निजोपचयगे कुर्यान्निवेकं पुमान्
 भत्याज्ये समवे शुभाधिकयुते पर्वादिकालोज्झिते ॥११॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरविरचितायां फलदीपिकायां स्त्रीजातको
 नाम एकादशोऽध्यायः

Sloka 11.—If a woman's menses set in when the Moon is in an अनुपचय (Anupachaya-1st, 2nd, 4th 5th, and 7th, 8th, 9th and 12th place and aspected by Mars, they be come favourable to conception and not otherwise. The husband should sow the seed when the

Moon occupies an उपचय Upachaya (3rd, 6th, 10th and 11th) house in respect and to the female's nativity) is aspected by Jupiter. This is to be done at an unexceptionable Lagna with many good points in its favour and unconnected with पर्य (Parva) and other objectionable period of time.

Thus ends the 11th Adhyaya "on the Horoscopes of women" in the work Phaladeepika composed by Mantreswara.

॥ द्वादशोऽध्यायः ॥

सुस्था विलग्नशशिनोः सुतमेशजीवाः
सुस्थाननाथशुभदृष्टियुते सुतर्क्षे ।
लग्नात्मपौ यदि युतौ च मिथः सुदृष्टौ
क्षेत्रे परस्परगतौ यदि पुत्रसिद्धिः ॥१॥

ADHYAYA XII.

Sloka 1. If Jupiter and the lords of the 5th house reckoned from the Lagna and the Moon be well-placed, and 5th house has on it the aspect of a benefic planet or of one owning an auspicious house (i.e., other than 6th, 8th and 12th), or if the lords of the Lagna and the 5th house be posited together in a house or have mutual benefic aspect or occupy each other's places, the acquisition of children is assured.

लग्नमरेखशशिनं सुतमेषु पापैर्युक्तेक्षितेभ्यश्च शुभैर्युक्तेक्षितेषु ।
पापोभयेषु सुतमेषु सुतेश्वरेषु दुस्थानगेषु न भवन्ति सुताः कथञ्चिन् ॥

Sloka 2.—When the 5th places counted from the Lagna, Jupiter and the Moon are either associated with or aspected by malefics and are devoid of benefics

or of their aspect, or, when these houses are surrounded by malefics on both sides and when the lords of the above said houses are posited in Dussthanas (i. e., 6th, 8th and 12th), the person concerned can have no issue whatever.

पापे स्वर्क्षगते सुते तनयभाक् तस्मिन् सपापे पुनः

पुत्राः स्युर्बहुलाः शुभस्वभवने सोमे सुते पुत्रहा ।

संज्ञां चाल्पसुतर्क्षमित्यलिवृषस्त्रीलिङ्गभानां विदुः

तद्राशौ सुतभावोऽल्पसुतवान् कालान्तरे साध्यति ॥३॥

Sloka 3.—If a malefic planet owning the 5th house be in that house, the person concerned will have children. When that house is occupied by a malefic, the person will have sons in plenty. If a benefic planet should occupy the 5th house and at the same time own that sign or be in exaltation, there, the result is loss of children. The signs Vrischika, Kanya and Simha when they happen to represent the 5th house are termed childless Rasis and a person born under such a condition will be of very limited progeny and this too will be accomplished only after a long interval.

सूर्यं चाल्पसुतर्क्षेण निधनगे मन्त्रे कुजे लग्ने

लग्नाष्टम्यगैः शनीच्चरधिरैश्चाख्यात्यस्मजर्क्षं सुते ।

चन्द्रे लाभगते गुरुस्थितसुतस्थाने सपापे भवे-

हृष्टेऽनेकलग्नाश्रिते तनयभाक्कालान्तरे यत्नतः ॥४॥

Sloka 4.—When the Sun is posited in the 5th house identical with childless Rasi, Saturn is in the 8th and Mars in the Lagna; or when Saturn, Jupiter and Mars occupy respectively the Lagna, the 8th and the 12th and the 5th house happens to be a childless sign; or when the Moon occupies the 11th, and the 5th house reckoned from Jupiter is occupied by a malefic planet

and there are many planets stationed in the Lagna; the person concerned will have a child late in life after a great effort.

सूर्ये नान्ययुते सुतर्जसहिते चन्द्रस्य गेहे स्थिते
भोमे वा भृगुजेऽपि वा सति सुतप्राप्तिं द्वितीयस्त्रियाम् ।
मन्दे वा बहुपुत्रवाञ्छुदिति वा सौम्येऽपि वास्वात्मजो
देवेभ्ये बहुदारिका शशिशृङ्गे तद्वत्सुताधिष्ठिते ॥५॥

Sloka 5.—If the Sun should singly (without being associated with any other planet) occupy the 5th house identical with Karkataka, there is possibility of the person concerned having children by a second wife. The same should be predicted if Mars or Venus be similarly situated. Saturn in such a position will give many children. The Moon or Mercury similarly placed will not give many while Jupiter in the Moon's sign identical with the 5th house will make the person concerned the father of many daughters.

सुखास्तदशमस्थितैरिष्टुमकाव्यशीतांशुभि-
र्ह्ययाष्टतनयोदयेभ्यश्चभनेषु पेशक्षयः ।
मरे कविविदौ मर्तौ गुरुसङ्घ्रिं बुद्धिस्थितैः
सुते शशिनि नैधनव्ययतनुस्वपयैरपि ॥६॥

Sloka 6. The following 4 yogas lead to family extinction: (1) The 4th, the 7th and the 10th houses in my nativity being occupied respectively by a malefic planet, Venus and the Moon; (2) the 12th, the 8th the 5th and the first houses being occupied by malefics; (3) Venus and Mercury in the 7th, Jupiter in the 5th and malefics in the 4th houses; and (4) the Moon in the 5th and malefics in the 8th, the 12th and the 1st.

पापे लग्ने लग्ने पुत्रसंख्ये क्षीने क्षीये वेदमनीन्द्रावपुत्रः ।

भोजक्षेत्रे पुत्रगे सूर्यदं चन्द्रे पुत्रक्षेत्रात् स्यादसुनुः ॥७॥

Sloka 7.—The following two yogas lead to affliction through children or barrenness: (1) a malefic in the Lagna, its lord in the 5th, the lord of the 5th in the 3rd, and the Moon in an odd Rasi or Amsa in the 5th and aspected by the Sun.

मान्दं सुतर्क्षं यदि वाऽधर्षीधं मान्यकपुत्रान्वितवीक्षितं चेत् ।
दत्तात्मजः स्यादुदयास्तनाशसंयन्धहीनो विरलः सुतेशः ॥८॥

Sloka 8. If the 5th bhava be asign owned by Saturn or Mercury and is aspected by or associated with Mandi or Saturn, the person concerned will have a son by adoption, The same will be the result when the lord of the 5th house is weak and is not connected in any way with the lords of the 1st and the 7th houses.

नीचारिमूढोपगते सुतेजे रिःकारिरन्धाधिपसंयुते वा ।
सुतस्य नाशः कथितोऽथ तज्ज्ञैः शुभैरदृष्टे गतमे सुतेजे ॥९॥

Sloka 9.—If the lord of the 5th house be in depression or in an inimical house or be eclipsed, or be in conjunction with the lords of the 12th, the 6th and the 8th houses the result will be the loss of children, say the astrologers. The same will be the case when the lord of the 5th is posited in the 5th and is not aspected by benefica.

सुतनाशजीवकुत्रभास्करेषु नै पुदपाशकैषु च गतेषु कुत्रचिद् ।
मुनयो वदन्ति बहुपुत्रतां तदा सुतनाशर्यैर्यवशतः सुपुत्रताम् ॥१०॥

Sloka 10.—If in any nativity the lord of the 5th house, Jupiter, Mars and the Sun are all posited in male Navamasa, they lead to the possession of a good number of children, so, the sages say, the nature—good or otherwise—of the children being ascertained from the strength of the lord of the 5th house.

पुंराश्यंशे श्रीश्वरे पुंमहेन्द्रैर्युके दृष्टे पुंमहे पुंमसृतिः ।

स्त्रीराश्यंशे स्त्रीमहेन्द्रैर्युकदृष्टे स्त्रीणां जन्म स्यात्सुतर्क्षे सुतेजे ॥११॥

Sloka 11.— If the house or its lord be posited in a male sign or Amsa or be in conjunction with or aspected by male planets, the children will be all males. The birth will be of daughters if the said house or its lord be in a female Rasi or Amsa. or be associated with or aspected by female planets.

बलयुक्तौ सगृहांशेष्वर्कसितावपचयर्क्षगौ पुंसाम् ।

स्त्रीणां वा कुजचन्द्रौ यदा तदा संभवति गर्भः ॥१२॥

Sloka 12.—Conception (of a birth) may take place when the Sun and Venus in the case of males, and Mars and the Moon in the case of females, are possessed of strength and pass through their Rasas or Amsas identical with an Apachaya (1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 12th Rasi (अपचयराशि)

अशहनीचारिजवांशकैः पुंते सुनेशयुक्तरपि तैस्तथाविधैः ।

सुतर्क्षगैर्वा गुरुभादिनांशकात्पुंते फलैः प्रमितिर्विचिन्त्यते ॥१३॥

Sloka --13. The number of issues should be determined by a consideration of (1) the planets in the 5th house or those that are posited along with the lord of the 5th house, as to how many of them are in friendly, depression or inimical Navamshas. A similar-examination should also be made in respect of the 5th house or its lord reckoned from the sign occupied by Jupiter the sign representing the Navamsha occupied by the Sun.

जीवेन्दुक्षितिजस्फुटैक्यभवने युग्मे च युग्मांशकैः

स्त्रीणां क्षेत्रबले वदन्ति सुतर्क्षं मिथं प्रयासात्फलम् ।

भाग्यवद्भुक्तगुरुस्फुटैक्यभवनेऽप्योजांशकेऽप्योजमे

पुंसां बीजबले सुतप्रदमिमं मिथं तु मिथं वदेत् ॥ १४॥

Ex. 14—Add together the figures representing the positions of Jupiter, the Moon and Mars in the case of female horoscopes. If the result denotes an even Rasi and an even Navamsa, the strength of fecundity in the female for producing offspring is assured. If it is mixed (i. e., Rasi male and Amsa female or *vice versa*), there will be children only after a great effort. If the sum-total of the figures denoting the positions of the Sun, Venus and Jupiter signify an odd Rasi and an odd Navamsa, it denotes that the virility in the male to produce offspring is very strong; and in case one of the two (Rasi and Navamsa) be even, one has to predict a mixed result.

Take below two horoscopes, —a husband and his wife

HUSBAND

WIFE

Born, Tuesday the
24th March 1891, 4-15 P. M.

Born Friday, the 24th/24th,
June 1905, night 9-10 A. M.

(1)	11-11°-13'-2"	Sun
(2)	4-20°-16'-11"	Moon
(3)	0-10°-5'-8"	Mars
(4)	11-11°-38'-11"	Mercury
(5)	10-11°-27'-11"	Jupiter
(6)	9-27°-59'-8"	Venus
(7)	4-10°-38'-51"	Saturn
(8)	4-13°-25'-11"	Uranus

1-9-10'-1"	(1)
10-28°-55'-10"	(2)
6-16°-5'-17"	(3)
1-8°-8'-21"	(4)
1-2°-11'-21"	(5)
0-24°-11'-21"	(6)
10-10°-18'-7"	(7)
11-16°-48'-14"	(8)

Adding (1) (6) and (5) we get

Adding (3), (2) and (7) we get

7-20°-39'-21" =

6-17°-11'-31"

Vrishchika Rasi, Makara Navamsa. Both Rasi and Navamsa are even. So the virility in the male to produce offspring is not strong.

Tula Rasi, Meena Navamsa. Rasi odd Navamsa even. The result in this case is mixed.

The couple are living and have no further children.

॥ सप्तहानतिथिस्कृतम् ॥

पञ्चमार्गशिनः स्फुटादिपुहते भानुस्कृते शोधये

जीत्वा तत्र तिथि सिते शुभतिथौ पञ्चोऽस्वयन्नादपि ।

क. दी-16

एतन्ने नास्ति सुनस्तिर्वैलयनाद्भयाद्भयोः पक्षयोः

दर्शे चिद्रतिथौ च विष्टिकरणे न स्यात् स्थिराग्न्ये सुतः॥१५॥

Sūtra 15 Subtract five times the figures for the Sun from five times the figures for the Moon. If the Tithi represented by the result be an auspicious one in the bright half of a month, progeny is assured to the native (even) without much exertion. But if it be one of the dark half of the month, there is no such possibility. It is by a close examination of the strength of the Tithi—whether it is auspicious or otherwise—in both the Pakshas—bright and dark—that one has to divine the possibility of the native being blessed with issue. During an अमवास्या (Amavasya), a चिद्र (Chidra) Tithi, the विष्टि (Vishṭi) Karana or any one of the स्थिराकरण (Sthira-karanas), there will be no issue at all.

The चिद्र (Chidra) Tithis are (1) चतुर्थी (Chaturthi), (2) पञ्चमी (Pañchmi), (3) षष्ठी (Ṣaṣṭhi), (4) सप्तमी (Saptami), (5) अष्टमी (Aṣṭami) and (6) नवमी (Navami). These 6 are generally avoided for any auspicious function.

There are 11 Karanas distributed over the 30 Tithis of the lunar month at the rate of 2 Karanas for each Tithi—four of them, viz., (1) चतुष्पाद (Chaturshpada), (2) नागय (Nagaya), (3) किंस्तुम (Kinstuma) and (4) राहुन (Rakuna), are called स्थिर (Sthira) Karanas and are so named as they permanently hold sway over the four half Tithis commencing from the second half of कृष्णपक्षचतुर्दशी (Kṛishna Paksha Chaturdashi). The other seven, viz., (1) नव (Nava), (2) बाल्य (Balaya), (3) कौल्य (Kaulaya), (4) तैत्थिल्य (Taitthilya), (5) गरज (Garaja), (6) वणिज (Vanija) and (7) विष्टि (Vishṭi) or भद्र (Bhadra) are called चर (Chara) or movable Karanas and occur in 3 cycles to provide over the remaining 16 half-Tithis of the lunar month beginning with the first half of शुक्लपक्षप्रथमा (Shuklapaksha prathama).

Taking the sample horoscope given under the previous Sloka,

HUSBAND.

5 times the figures for
the Moon $24-26'-20''-27''$
5 times the
figures for
the Sun $50-36''-3'-10''$
Subtracting
we get $4-0''-18'-15''$
 $=120' 18' 15''=11th$ Tithi
Jy. v. s. (Bright half).

WIFE.

5 times the figures for
the Moon $51-24'-35''-50''$
5 times the
figures for
the Sun $11-15'-50''-6''$
Subtracting
we get $43-8'-45'-45''$
 $=218' 45' 45''=19th$ Tithi -
Chaturthi (Dark half), which
is a छिद्र (Chidra) Tithi.

॥ सन्तानदोषपरिहारः ॥

विष्टिः स्थिरं वा करणं यदि स्वात् कृष्णं यजेत् पीयूषात्कमर्त्यः ।

पशूनां गुहाराधनमत्र कार्यं यजेच्चतुर्थ्या किल नागराजम् ॥१६॥

रामायणस्य श्रवणं नवम्यां यद्यष्टमी चेच्छ्रवणमतं च ।

चतुर्दशी चेद्यदि रुद्रपूजां समाद्धार्या चैतस्मृतमभद्रानम् ॥२॥

तृप्तिं पितृभामिह पञ्चदश्यां कृष्णे दशम्याः परतोऽतिथक्तात् ।

यश्चित्रमार्गेष्वपि नागराजं हकम् च सेवेत हर्षि क्रमेण ॥१८॥

. Sloka 16-18.—Should however the result happen to be one of the छिद्र (Chidra) Tithis, the विष्टि (Vishti) Karana, or a स्थिरकरण (Stthirakarano, alluded to in the last sentence of the previous Sloka), one ought to worship God Krishna by means of the पुरुषसूक्त (Purusha Sukta) Mantras to ward off the barrenness threatening the family. If the Tithi disclosed be षष्ठी (Shashti), he ought to worship God Subrahmanya; if it be चतुर्थी (Chaturthi), he ought to propitiate the lord of serpents; if it be नवमी (Navami), he ought to arrange for the reading of रामायण (Ramayana) and hear that story; if it be अष्टमी (Ashlami), he ought to observe the श्रवण (Sraavana) Vrata (by fasting); if it be चतुर्दशी (Chatur-

dasi), he must worship God Rudra (Eiva) by रुद्रपारयण (Rudraparayana); If it be द्वादशी (Dwadasi) he must propitiate the Gods by liberal feeding; If it be अमावास्या (Amavasya) or पौर्णमी (Pournami), he ought to propitiate the Manes. These things he ought to do all the more and with greater care and effort when the Tithi happens to be one among the last five of the month—viz., after कृष्णपक्षपौर्णमी (Krishna Paksha Pournami). Generally, in the dark half of a month to which one or over of the three divisions a Tithi may belong, worship ought to be resorted to: the particular deity to be propitiated being नागराज (Nagaraaja, in the first division, viz., 1-5 Tithis), स्कन्द (Skanda) in the second (next 5 Tithis—i. e., 6-10) and हरि (Hari) in the third (or last 5).

पुत्रदो दिवुनीचगोऽस्तमयगो रिःकाएमारिस्थितः

स्तद्वसुवृहस्थितोऽपि यदि या दुःस्थानपक्षदशम ।

पुत्राभावनिदानमेव कथयेत् तत्सौचराप्रान्तम्

मोक्षेर्दिवतभूठैरपि सुगैः सन्तानहेतुं धातु ॥१७॥

Stoko 19.—If at a birth the lord of the Sth house be posited in his inimical or depression sign or be eclipsed (by the Sun's rays) or occupy any of the दुःस्थानानि (Dus-sthanas, viz., the 6th, the 8th or the 12th); or the planet occupying the Sth house be similarly situated or happen to be the lord of any one of the three houses, viz., the 6th, the 8th or the 12th one ought to declare childlessness as an inevitable result. He ought to divine the source of the same by an examination of the particular deity, tree and animal represented by the sign occupied by that planet.

द्रोहाच्छुभसुपणेषां न हि सुतः शप्राप्तिपुत्रां रवे-

रिन्दोर्माहसुयासिनीभगवतीकोपात्मनोदोषतः ।

सप्तमं स्थितं देवतागुह्यं पुनः पुनश्च दोषात् पुनः

शापाद्वालकृताद्विलास्ययतः शीघ्रिष्णुकोपादुपे ॥२०॥

पापं पर्यसुरमियद्विजगुरुद्रोहाफलाख्यद्रुम-

कण्डे वा ईश्वरी तथा सति भूमीः पुष्पद्रुमकण्डे दानात् ।

सः पीगोकुलजातदोषवशतो यक्षपादिकामेन वा

मन्देऽभ्युत्थवधाद्रुगा पिबुपतेः प्रेतैः पिशाचादिभिः ॥२१॥

अभर्मानो मृतने सुने शमहिते गर्पस्य शापात्तथा

केनो ब्राह्मणशापतश्च गुलिके प्रेतोत्थशापं यदेत् ।

गुरुं च गुलिकाचित्तोः यदि चक्षुर्गोहनिम्राहुः सुने

जीवो वाथ शिखी सनान्द्रिक्विह चेन्न देवहत्याऽमुतः ॥२२॥

Stake 20-22. If the planet in question happens to be the Sun, the person concerned becomes sonless owing to injury done to God Siva and Garuda and the consequent curse of the Menos; if the Moon, it will be due to the displeasure and anger of the mother, a Sumangali (Sumangali; o. other venerable woman owing to her feelings having been hurt; in the case of Mars, it will be due to some fault done to the village deity, to God कार्तिकेय (Kartikeya), to an enemy, or one's Dayadine; if the planet be Mercury, the sonlessness will be due to curses made by youngsters or to the killing of spawn (eggs of fishes and similar creatures) or to the wrath of God Vishnu; if Jupiter be such planet, it will be due to some harm done to the hereditary Brahman family priest or the destruction of a tree full of fruits: if the lord of 5th or the planet posited therein be Venus, the cause of childlessness will be due to the cutting off of a tree full of flowers, or an injury caused to a virtuous lady or to the cow kind or a sinful deed to people that ought to be revered; if Saturn be the planet under advertence, it will be due to the destruction of an अश्वत्थ (Aswattha or

Pipul tree or on account of (यम) Yama's ire or through departed spirits, goblins and the like; if Rahu should occupy the 5th house or be associated with the lord of that house it will be due to the curse of a serpent; in the case of Ketu, it will be owing to the curse of a Brahmin. If it be Mandi, it will be due to a curse from departed spirits. If Venus and the Moon in conjunction with Mandi should be in such a position, the cause will be attributed to the murder of a damsel or the killing of a cow. If Jupiter or Ketu in conjunction with Mandi be in the 5th house, the sonlessness will be on account of the murder of a Brahmin.

विडालवधतः is another reading in the last quarter of the 23rd Sloka.

एवं हि जन्मसमये बहुपूर्वजन्मकर्माजितं दुरितमस्य वदन्ति तज्ज्ञाः ।
नृसद्रूपोक्तजपदानशुभक्रियाभिस्तदोपशान्तिमिह शंसन्तु पुत्रसिद्धये ॥

Sloka 23.—Thus have been detailed the several sins accrued by one's actions in his many previous births and now revealed in his present nativity which lead to childlessness and to ward off which and to secure a son, persons versed in the Astrological science have recommended (appropriate) particular Japas, gifts and such other good actions prescribed for the several planets.

सेतुस्नानं कीर्तनं सत्कथायाः पूजां दामोः धीपतेः सहितानि ।
दानं श्राद्धं कर्जनाप्रतिष्ठां कुर्यादेतैः प्राप्नुयात्सन्तति सः ॥२४॥

Sloka.—24 A holy bath in Ramaswaram, engaging oneself in reciting the accounts of a venerable and a revered personage, worship of God Siva, observance of vows with reference to (propitiate) God Vishnu, gifts, ceremonies in honor of departed spirits, installation of the serpent deity—these are the various modes recommended by which one can attain progeny.

लक्ष्मस्तपुत्रपतिर्जीवदशापहारे दुर्धनकला सुतगस्य च पुत्रसिद्धिः ।
पुत्रेशराशिमयया यमकण्टकक्षी जीवे गते तनयसिद्धिर्धातुमे वा ॥

Sloka 25.—The birth of a son should be expected during the Dasa or Apahara of any one of the 6 planets, viz., (1) the lord of the Lagna, (2) the lord of the 7th, (3) the lord of the 5th, (4) Jupiter; (5) the planet aspecting the 5th house or (6) the one occupying the 5th house or when Jupiter in his orbit transits the sign or the Navamsha Rasi occupied by the lord of the 5th house or the उपग्रह (Upagraha) Yamakantaka.

लक्ष्मधीनः पुत्रनाशेन योगं स्थोजं स्वर्गं चारगत्या समेति ।
पुत्रप्राप्तिः स्वात्तदा लक्ष्मनाथः पुत्रार्थं वायाति वीजातमं वा ॥२६॥

Sloka 26.—Find when the lord of Lagna comes during his transit (1) in conjunction with the lord of the 5th house (2) to his exaltation sign (3) to his own Rasi (4) to the 5th house and (5) to the sign occupied by the lord of the 5th house. During any one of these transits the birth of a son is possible.

विलक्ष्मन्मात्मजनायकानां योगस्तमान्नीय दशां महास्वाम् ।
गुप्तस्थतडीक्षकस्तपतीनां दशापहारेषु सुतोद्भवः स्यात् ॥२७॥

Sloka 27. Add the figures of the following three planets.—(1) The lord of the Lagna (2) the lord of the 7th house and (3) the lord of the 5th house. During the course of the Maha Dasa represented by the ruler of the asterism and in the Apaharas of any one of the following, viz., (1) the planet in the 5th house, (2) the planet aspecting the 5th house and (3) the planet owning the 5th house, the birth of a son may be predicted.

गुप्तपतिगुवांशश्च तथुक्तदशंशकाधिपानां वा ।
बलसहितस्य दशापहारे वा सुतप्राप्तिः ॥२८॥

Sloka 28.—Find which of the following is strong :
(1) The lord of the 5th house (2) Jupiter, (3), (4), (5)
and (6) the lords respectively of the Rasi and Navam-
sas occupied by (1) and (2). During the Dasa or Apa-
hara of this strong planet, birth of a son is possible.

जीवे तु जीवात्मजनार्थमांशकनिकोणयोः पञ्चजनिर्भवेदृणात् ।
अथान्यदार्थेन च जन्मकालतो निरूपयन्त्यन्तनिलक्षणं शुभः ॥२८॥

Sloka 29.—Men will generally have the birth of a son when Jupiter in the course of his orbit passes through a Rasi trine to the sign representing the Rasi or Amsa occupied by the planet owning the 5th house reckoned from Jupiter. According to other treatises on the subject, one ought to investigate indications of progeny from the positions of planets at the birth time of the native.

जन्मनक्षत्रनाथस्य प्रतुरर्क्षाधिपस्य च ।
सङ्कटयोगं गते जीवे त्रिकोणे वा मृतोद्भवः ॥२९॥

Sloka 30.—Note the ruler of the asterism occupied by the Moon as also that of the 5th from it. Add the figures of these two planets. When Jupiter in his orbit passes through the sign represented by this result or through one of its triangular ones, the birth of a son is possible.

नियेकलम्बाद्दिनपस्तुतीये राशौ यदा चारवशादुपैति ।
भाधानलम्बादथवा त्रिकोणे रवी यदा जन्म वदेक्ष्यमाणम् ॥३०॥

Sloka 31.—The birth (of a child) may also take place when the Sun in his orbit passes through the third sign reckoned from the Rasi representing the निषेक (Nisheka) Lagna or transits a Rasi triangular to the भाधान (Adhana) Lagna.

आधानकालात्सुतमेवजन्मभावेऽपि वा पुण्यवशाच्च वाच्यम् ।
आधानकाले शुभदृष्टियोने दीर्घायुर्भवत्युतो नरः स्यात् ॥३२॥

Sloka 32.—If a birth takes place in a Lagna which is the 5th or the 9th from the Adhana Lagna, it should be declared as through the effects of the native's good actions done in previous births. If benefics should occupy or aspoil the Adhana Lagna, the person born will be endowed with long life, wealth and happiness.

नृकालेन्दुद्वादशांशं मेवात्तायति भेदपि वा ।

नस्मात्तावति भे वाऽपि जन्मवन्दं यदेदधः ॥३३॥

Sloka 33. Find the exact द्वादशांश (Dwadashamsa) of the Moon at the time of the आधान (Adhana) and the Rasi to which it belongs. Count from (Mesa or from) this sign as many Rasas as the number represented by the द्वादशांश (Dwadashamsa) in question. When the Moon is in the Rasi thus found in the month of delivery, the birth of the child in the womb may be expected.

प्रश्नात्मजस्त्रीकरणापनीतिकस्याप्रदानाभिन्वयार्तवेपु ।

आधानकालेऽपि न जन्मतुल्यं कलं यदेजन्मविलगतश्च ॥३४॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरविरचितायां फलदीपिकायां पुनर्विन्ता

नाम द्वादशोऽध्यायः

Sloka 34.—One ought to predict effects by a consideration of (the positions of the several planets with respect to) the Moon and the Lagna at the time of a query, adoption of a son, investiture of sacred thread, the gift of a girl, the first maturity, or the time of impregnation, as he would if a birth had taken place at the time.

Thus ends the 12th Adhyaya on "Issue or Children" in the work Phaladeepika composed by Mantreswara.

॥ त्रयोदशोऽध्यायः ॥

जातं कुमारे सति पूर्वमार्थेणायुर्विचिन्त्यं हि ततः फलानि ।
विचारणीया गुणिनि स्थिते तद्वृणाः समस्ताः खलु लक्षणज्ञैः ॥१॥

ADHYAYA XIII.

Stoka 1. The first thing that ought to be done by the elders when a son is born is the determining of the longevity or otherwise, and then only of the other effects. If the nativity be found to possess also some merits, they ought to be investigated with the help of persons proficient in the science of Astrology.

केचिद्यथाधानविलग्नमन्ये शीर्षोदयं भूपतनं हि केचित् ।
होरादिद्व्येतनकाययोर्न्योन्ययोगकालं कथयन्ति लग्नम् ॥२॥

Stoka 2.—As regards the correct determining of the Lagna of birth, some opine that it is the time of आधान (Adhana) or impregnation; others say that it is the time when the head (of the infant) emerges; some others say that it is the time when the child (falls to) touches the ground; while other experts in Astrology hold that it is the time when the child gets itself completely separated from the mother's womb.

आह्लादशाब्दान्तरयोनिजन्मनामायुफलानि शिष्यवितुं न शक्यते ।
माया च पित्रा कृतपापकर्मणा बालग्रहैर्नाशमुपैति बालकः ॥३॥

Stoka 3 —In the case of viviparous creatures, it is not possible to determine the period of life within the first twelve years. In consequence of the sinful acts of the parents (whether in this or in a previous birth), the child meets with destruction being seized by demons called बालग्रह (Bala-grahas).

भाये चतुर्दशे जननीकृतार्थमभ्ये च पित्राजितपापसङ्घैः ।
बालस्तदन्वयासु चतुःशराम् सखीयशोचैः समुपैति नाशम् ॥४॥

Sloka 4. - If the child dies in the first four years, it is because of the mother's sins. If in the middle four years, it is owing to the accumulated sins of the father. If it comes by its death in the last four years, it must be due to its own sins (in a previous birth)

तद्दोषशान्त्यै प्रतिजन्मतारमाद्यादशब्दं जपहोमपूर्वम् ।

आयुष्कर्म कर्म विधाय तातो बालं त्रिकित्सादिभिरेव रक्षेत् ॥५॥

Sloka 5. In order to ward off the evil effects enunciated above, the father should arrange for the performance of religious rites preceded by the incantations of Mantras and offerings of oblations by the pouring of ghee into consecrated fire on every birthday of the child till its 12th year; supplementing these with suitable medical treatments and the like, the life of the child must be promoted and the child protected.

अष्टौ बालारिष्टमादौ नराणां योगारिष्टं प्रादुराविशति स्यात् ।

अल्पं चाद्वात्रिंशत् मध्यमायुश्चासप्तत्याः पूर्णमायुः शतान्तम् ॥६॥

Sloka 6. - The first eight years in men's lives is the period of बालारिष्ट (Balarishta) - ills that afflict children. Till the 20th year, they say, it is the योगारिष्ट (Yogarishhta) period (evil brought on by planetary conjunctions). It is called अल्पायुस् (Alpayus) or short life when the period extends to 32. It is called मध्यमायुस् (Madhyamayus) or middle age when the period of life extends to 70 years. It is पूर्णायुस् (Purnayus) when the period of life extends to 100 years.

नृणां वर्षशतं ह्यायुस्तस्मिन्नेधा विभज्यते ।

अल्पं मध्यं दीर्घमायुरित्येतत्सर्वस्मृतम् ॥७॥

Sloka 7. - A hundred years are generally reckoned as the period of life for human beings. The division of

this period into three portions constitute respectively the life period of a short-lived, middle-aged and long-lived person and is recognised universally.

मृत्युः स्यादिदिनमृत्युमृगविषयदीकालेऽथ तिप्तेऽमृत्युमे
 नानाम्यामुनमातुलापक्षदशात्पापे च हन्यात्तथा ।
 मूलक्षेपितृमातृवंशविलयं नस्यान्त्यपादे भ्रियं
 सापे व्यस्तमिदं फलं न शुभसम्बन्धं विलसं यदि ॥८॥

Sloka 8.—If a birth occurs in any of the evil Yogas दिनमृत्यु (Dinamrityu), दिनरोग (Dinaroga) or विषयदीकाल (Vishaghatikala), the child will die very soon. If there be a birth when the Moon is in the asterisms पुष्य (Pushya), पूर्वाषाढा (Purvashadha), and चित्रा (Chitra), the death of the father, the mother, the child or the maternal uncle respectively should be predicted according as the Moon is stationed in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th quarter of any of these stars at the time. If a birth occurs when the Moon is in मूला (Moola) and if the Lagna should also have no connection with any of the benelic planets either by occupation or by aspect, the destruction respectively of the father, the mother or of the family itself should be expected according as the Moon is in the 1st, 2nd or the 3rd quarter. But if the birth be when the Moon is in the 4th quarter of Moola (मूला), there will be prosperity and wealth. In the case of Alesha (आलेशा), the result will be reverse.

दिनमृत्यु (Dinamrityu) and दिनरोग (Dinaroga) are also defined in कालप्रकाशिका (Kalaprakasika).

यसुहृन्मौ विशाखाद्रे बुध्याही याम्यनक्रान्ते ।
 हस्तपु च चतुर्विंशः क्रमशो मृत्यवो हि चेत् ॥
 मार्गशुल्क्यौ याम्यमूले श्रोणार्थगणेऽनिलेन्दुमे ।
 रोगास्तद्वन्द्वेऽर्षाब्दोः काले तु वलिनो द्रुभाः ॥

The first quarter of धनिष्ठा (Dhanishtha) and हस्ता (Hasta); the second quarter of विशाखा (Vishakha) and आर्द्रा (Ardra, the 3rd quarter of उत्तराभाद्रपदा (Uttarabhadrapada) and आश्लेषा (Ashlesha); and the 4th quarter of भरणी (Bharani) and मूला (Moola) are termed दिनमृत्यु (Dinamrityu), and evil Yoga, powerful only if it occurs during day time.

The first quarter of आश्लेषा (Ashlesha) and उत्तराभाद्रपदा (Uttarabhadrapada); the second quarter of भरणी (Bharani) and मूला (Moola); the third quarter of उत्तरफल्गुनी (Uttaraphalguni) and ध्रुवण (Dhruvan); and the fourth quarter of स्वाती (Swati) and मृगशिरा (Mrgashira) are known as दिनरोग (Dinamrga), the evil influence of which exists only if it occurs during day time. These two (viz., Dinamrityu and Dinamrga) are however devoid of evil if they occur during night.

For विषमटिका (Vishamṭikā), see आ. पा. V—113, p. 221.

पापक्षेपितराशिसन्धिक्रान्ते सद्यो विनाशं भुवं
गण्डान्ते पितृमातृह्य शिशुमृतिर्जयिष्यति क्षमापतिः ।
जातः सन्धिक्रान्तपदेऽप्यनुभवंयुक्तेक्षिते स्यान्मृति-
मृत्योर्भागगते च सा मति विधौ केन्द्रेऽष्टमे वा मृतिः ॥५॥

Stoke 9.—If a birth happens at the extreme end of a Rasi which is (occupied by) associated with or aspected by a malefic planet, the child will surely meet with its death at once. If the birth be at a गण्डान्त (Gandantha vide I-4 supra), the father, the mother, or the child itself will die. Should however the child survive, he will become a king. If born at the junction of any one of the four corners identical with the conjunction of or aspect by a malefic, the death of the child will soon happen. The same result will occur if the Moon at birth attains the fatal degree in any sign (vide next sloka infra) and is at the same time posited in a Kendra or the 8th house.

चान्द्रं रूपं लोकदूरो वरहः कुब्जे चित्रं भाग्यलोके मुखानाम् ।
मेने राज्यं मृत्युभागाः प्रदिष्टा मेवादीनां वर्णसंख्यैर्हिमांशोः ॥१०॥

Sloka 10.--If the degrees attained by the Moon in Mesha and the other signs be respectively 26, 12, 13, 25, 24, 11, 26, 14, 13, 25, 5 and 12, they indicate death. (*Vide also ज्ञा. पा. p. 38*).

दानं धेनो रुद्र रौद्री मुखेन भाग्यो भानुर्गोत्र जाया नखेन ।
पुत्री नित्यं मृत्युभागाः क्रमेण मेवादीनां नेपु जातो गतायुः ॥११॥

Sloka 11.--The following are (also) respectively deemed (by some others) as मृत्युभागाः (Mrityubhagas or fateful degrees) in the several signs from Mesha on-wards: 8, 9, 22, 22, 25, 14, 4, 23, 16, 20, 21 and 10.

रन्ध्रे केन्द्रेषु पापैरुदयनिधनगैर्वाथ लग्नास्तयोर्वा
लग्नेऽञ्जेष्वोभ्रमध्ये व्ययमृतिरिषुगे दुर्बले जीतभानौ ।
क्षीगेन्द्रौ साशुमे वा तनुमदगुरुवीभाजि रन्ध्रास्तयोर्वा-
मृत्युः स्यादाशु केन्द्रे न यदि शुभखगाः सद्युतिर्वीक्षणं वा ॥१२॥

Sloka 12.--One may predict the death of the child to occur very soon in the following case: viz., (1) when malefics occupy (by themselves) the 8th and the Kendra houses, (2) when malefics are all placed in the 1st and the 8th houses (3) when they occupy the 1st and the 7th, (4) when the Moon or the Lagna is betwixt two malefics, (5) if the Moon being devoid of strength occupy the 6th, the 8th or the 12th, (6) if the waning Moon in conjunction with a malefic, is in the 1st, 5th, 7th, or 9th house (7) if the malefics be in the 8th and 7th and (8) when no benefic planets occupy or aspect a Kendra house.

जन्मेशोऽथ विलग्नो यदि भवेद्दुस्थोऽबलो वत्सरै-
स्तद्राशिप्रमितैश्च मारयति तन्मासैर्दृग्गणाधिपः ।

अंशेनो दिवसैस्तथा यदि मृतिर्हिन्यादियोगान्वह-
नालोच्य प्रवदेत्पुताष्टमनैः पापैररिष्टं क्षिप्तोः ॥१३॥

Sloka 13.—When the lord of the Lagna or of the sign occupied by the Moon at birth is weak and badly placed (i.e., in the 6th, 8th or 12th house), the child will die within as many years as are represented by the said sign (when counted from Mesha). If the planet owning the Lagna-decanate or the decanate occupied by the Moon be weak and badly placed, the period of exit of the child will be as many months as are represented by the sign owning the decanate in question. The period of life will be so many days from birth as are signified by the Rasi owning the Navamsa Lagna or Chandra Navamsa when the planet owning this is weak and similarly badly-placed. After a careful examination as to which among the two or three possibilities predominates and what malefics are positioned in the 5th and the 8th houses, one ought to divine about the ill of the child.

लग्नेन्द्रोस्तद्वीशयोरपि मियो लग्नेशरन्ध्रेशयो-
द्रेकाणास्त्वनवांशकादपि मियस्तद्व्यादशांशात्कमात् ।
भाषर्द्दीर्घसमाह्वतां चरनगध्यंगैश्चरेऽथ स्थिरे
व्याद्वन्द्वचरस्थिरैरुभयधैः स्यात्सुहृद्देहाटनैः ॥१४॥

Sloka 14.—Consider the following 3 pairs “ (A) the decanate Rasis of the Lagna and the Moon; (B) the

A	
लग्नेन्द्रकाण राशि	चन्द्रेन्द्रकाण राशि
Lagna diokkana Rasi	Chandra diokkana Rasi
B	
लग्नेशनवांश राशि	चन्द्रेशनवांश राशि
Lagnesa Navamsa Rasi	Chandresa Navamsa Rasi

C

लघुशब्दादशांश राशि

Laghushabdashansa Rasi

Rasi

चन्द्रशब्दादशांश राशि

(Chandreshabdashansa

Rasi

चर (Chara)

चर (Chara)

चर (Chara)

स्थिर (Stthira)

स्थिर (Stthira)

स्थिर (Stthira)

उभय (Ubhaya)

उभय (Ubhaya)

उभय (Ubhaya)

चर (Chara)

स्थिर (Stthira)

उभय (Ubhaya)

उभय (Ubhaya)

चर (Chara)

स्थिर (Stthira)

स्थिर (Stthira)

उभय (Ubhaya)

चर (Chara)

दीर्घ (Dirgha)

मध्य (Madhya)

अल्प (Alpa)

दीर्घ (Dirgha)

मध्या (Madhya)

अल्प (Alpa)

दीर्घ (Dirgha)

मध्य (Madhya)

अल्प (Alpa)

Navamsa Rasis of the lord of the Lagna and the lord of the sign occupied by the Moon and (C) the Dwadasamsa Rasis of the lord of the Lagna and of the lord of the 8th house. The life of the child may be pronounced as दीर्घ (Deergha), मध्य (Madhya) and अल्प (Alpa) according as (a) when one of the Rasis in the said 3 pairs is a चर (Chara) sign the other is a चर (Chara), स्थिर (Stthira) and उभय (Ubhaya) sign, (b) when one of the Rasis is a स्थिर (Stthira) sign, the other is a द्वन्द्व (Dwandwa), चर (Chara) and स्थिर (Stthira) sign and (c) when one of the Rasis is a द्वन्द्व (Dwandwa) sign the other is in a स्थिर (Stthira) द्वन्द्व (Dwandwa) and चर (Chara) sign respectively.

यदि

लघुशब्दादशांश राशिः क्रमाद्वृत्तमास्यायुधि केन्द्रादिगाः

रश्मेशोपलगास्तथा यदि गता व्यस्तं विदधुः फलम् ।

जन्मशासननाभयोदयपच्छिद्रशयोर्मजना

भास्वत्प्रयथोक्तिरायुरहिनेऽल्पायुः समं मध्यमः ॥१॥

Sloka 15.—The life of the native may be pronounced as long, medium and short according as the benefics and the lord of the Lagna are all posited in Kendra, Panaphara and Apoklima houses respectively. If the lord of the 8th house and the malefics occupy similar positions, the reverse should be predicted. Ascertain the friendship or otherwise of the following pairs: (1) the lord of the house occupied by the Moon and that of the 8th house from the Moon (2) lord of the Lagna and that of the 8th house from the Lagna and (3) the Sun and the lord of the Lagna. If they are friendly, the native will be long-lived; if inimical, he will be short-lived; if neutral, he will have medium life.

लग्नाधिपे लग्ननवांशनायकी जन्मेश्वरो जन्मनवांशनायकः ।

स्वस्वाष्टमेनाद्यदि चन्द्रलान्वितो ग्रीवांशुपः सूर्यविरतीतमन्यथा ॥१६॥

Sloka 16.—If the lord of the Lagna Rasi and the lord of the Lagna Navamsa be stronger than the lords of the 8th house reckoned from each, the native will be long-lived. The same remark holds good with respect to the lord of the Rasi occupied by the Moon or the lord of the Moon's Navamsa. If otherwise, the reverse will be the result.

लग्नेश्वरादतिबली निधनेश्वरोऽसौ

केन्द्रस्थितो निधनरिः फलगतैश्च पापैः ।

तस्यायुरन्तमथवा यदि मध्यमायु-

रस्तादृशदृष्टवशात्परमायुरेति ॥१७॥

Sloka 17.—If the lord of the 8th house possessing greater strength than that of the lord of the Lagna occupy a Kendra, and if malefics be posited in the 8th and 12th houses, the life of the native will be short, or he may be of medium life, or even prolong his life to the full period with the vicissitudes of happiness and misery.

नरोऽल्पायुर्योगे प्रथमभगने नश्यति शने-

द्वितीये मध्यायुर्द्यदि भवति दीर्घायुषि सति ।

तृतीये निर्याणं स्फुटजशनिगुर्वेकद्विमग्नम्

नशां भुक्तिः कसामपि वदति निश्चित्य शुभतिः ॥१८॥

Stoka III.—In the case of an *अल्पायुर्योग* (Alpayux-yoga), the person meets with his death when Saturn during his transit reaches in his first cycle the particular portion of the zodiac signified by the sum-total of the figures (representing the position at nativity) of Saturn, Jupiter, the Sun and the Moon. If the native is found to be of medium life, the event will come off in the 2nd cycle. It will happen in the 3rd, if the native is pronounced to be a long-lived one. A clever astrologer will predict the event after also satisfying that the *Dasa* and *Bhukti* at the time is untoward.

सपापो लग्नेशो रविहृतदन्तिर्नीचरिपुणो

यदा दुःस्थानेषु स्थितिमुपगतो गोचरवशात् ।

तर्नः वा तद्योगो यदि निधनमादृस्तनुभूतां

नवांशाद्दृष्ट्वाणाब्धिशिरकरलग्नादपि वदेत् ॥१९॥

Stoka. 19.—If the lord of the Lagna be associated with a malefic and be eclipsed by the Sun's rays or be in depression or an inimical sign, the demise of the native will have to be predicted, when the same lord in his transit happens to occupy one of the *Dussthanas* (6th, 8th or 12th) or the Lagna or be somehow connected with it. The same event may also be predicted from the *Navama* Lagna, the *decanate* Lagna or the Lagna *Rasi* occupied by the Moon.

नशी तदाकृद्गृहाधिपश्च लग्नाधिनाथश्च यदा त्रयोऽमी ।

गुणाधिकाः सद्गृहदृष्ट्युक्ता गुणाधिकं तं कथयन्ति कालम् ॥२०॥

Sloka 20.—If the following three planets, viz., the Moon, the lord of the sign occupied by the same and the lord of the Lagna be all well-placed by being associated with or aspected by good planets and possess many points of strength, that time must be declared as very auspicious and favourable to the native concerned.

लग्नाधिपोऽतिबलवान् शुभैरदृष्टः।

केन्द्रस्थितः शुभसंगैरवलोक्यमानः ।

मृत्युं विहाय विदधाति स दीर्घमायुः।

साह्रं गुणैर्वहुभिरुज्जितराज्यदम्भा ॥२१॥

Sloka 21.—The lord of the rising sign being possessed of great strength and unaspected by malefic planets but aspected by benefic ones and occupying a Kendra position, wards off death and secures to the child long-life graced with numerous virtues and an illustrious or powerful sovereignty.

सर्वातिशायनिबलः स्फुरद्गुणाढ्यो

लग्ने स्थितः प्रशमयेन् सुरराजमन्द्री ।

एको बहूनि दुरितानि मुहुस्ताराणि

भक्त्या प्रयुक्त इव चक्रधरे प्रणामः ॥२२॥

Sloka 22.—If Jupiter, the minister of the Gods, endowed with all surpassing strength and glittering with his full collection of rays, is posited in the Lagna, he can singly ward off many of the evils which would otherwise be difficult to be got over, just as a humble salutation placed with all sincerity before the lord Vishnu.

मूर्तेस्त्रिकोणागमकण्ठकेषु रक्षीन्दुजीवर्क्षेनवाशसंस्थः ।

सुकमं हन्ति स्वमदोषदोषान्मुष्णाति यद्विष्णुरनुष्णरदिमः ॥२३॥

Sloka 23.—The waxing Moon if posited in a Trikona,

the 11th house or a Kendra position with respect to the Lagna and at the same time in a sign or Navamsa belonging to the Sun, Moon or Jupiter, will conduce to the performance of meritorious deeds every day. And ward off completely all ills.

केन्द्रत्रिकोणनिधनेषु न यस्य पापा
लक्षाधिपः सुखगुह्यश्चतुष्टयस्थो ।
भुक्त्वा सुखानि विविधानि सुपुण्यकर्मा
जीवेद्यत्सरश्नं स विमुक्तरोगः ॥२४॥

Sloka 24.—If, in a nativity, there be no malefica in the 1st, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th houses, and if the lord of the Lagna and Jupiter occupy Kendra positions, the person concerned will perform many good acts, enjoy all kinds of comforts, and live for a hundred years free from disease.

भीषत्यर्क्षरितदशाभिरथाष्टवर्गाष्टकालचक्रदशयोद्दशप्रकारात् ।
सम्यक्स्फुटाभिहतया क्रिययातयाक्यादायुर्वृद्धो वदतु मूरिपरीक्षया च ॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरविरचितायां फलदीपिकायां आयुर्भाषो
नाम त्रयोदशोऽध्यायः ।

Sloka 25.—Through the Dasas enunciated by Sripati, through Ashtakavarga, through Kalachakra Dasa and through the Ududasa system, a wise man ought to predict the Ayua of the native by the application of suitable rules after a correct calculation of the several planetary positions, careful working, and a minute scrutiny.

Thus ends the 12th Adhyaya on "the Length of Life" in the work Phaladespika composed by Mantraawara.

॥ चतुर्दशोऽध्यायः ॥

ADHYAYA XIV.

रोगस्य चिन्तामपि रोगभावद्विधैर्मर्द्देर्वा व्ययमृत्युसंस्थैः ।
रोगेश्वरेणापि तद्विधैर्वा द्विधादिसम्बाधयशाद्भूतु ॥१॥

Sloka 1.—Anything about diseases ought to be divined through (1) the planet posited in the 6th house (2) those posited in the 8th and 12th houses (3) the planet owning the 6th house or (4) those in conjunction with that planet. The particular disease may be predicted if the same happens to be signified by two, three or more independent Yogas.

पित्तोज्जरतापदेहतपनापसारहृत्क्रोदज-
व्याधीन्वक्ति रविर्दगात्यंतिभयं त्वग्दोग्गमरिधम्रतिम् ।
काष्ठाग्न्यस्त्रविषातिं शस्त्रतनयस्यापचतुष्पाद्वयं
चोरहमापनिधर्मदेवकणभृद्भूतेराभूतं भयम् ॥२॥

Sloka 2.—High fever dominated by vitiated bile, burning of the whole body, epilepsy, heart-disease, eye-trouble, danger from enemies, skin-disease, malaria (अस्थिभ्रुति—Asthisrutī), danger from wood, fire, weapon, and poison, trouble to one's wife, children and fear of quadruped, thief, the sovereign, the God Yama, serpent and God Siva,—all these may be caused by the Sun.

निद्रालस्यकफातिसारपित्ताः दीतश्चरं चन्द्रमाः
भृक्ष्यज्जाहतिमग्निमान्धमरुचिं योपिषथाकामिलाः ।
चेतःभ्रान्तिमसृग्विकारमुदकाग्नीतिं च बालप्रहादं
दुर्गाकिञ्चरधर्मदेवकणभृद्व्याध भीतिं चदेत् ॥३॥

Sloka 3.—Excessive sleep, Laxiness, phlegmatic affection, (कफरोग—Kapharoga), diarrhoea, carbuncle,

malarial-fever (typhoid) danger from horned and water animals, indigestion अग्निमन्द्य - Agnimandya, tastelessness (अरुचि-Aruchi - Anorexia), trouble from or to women, jaundice, mental aberration, impurity of blood, danger from water, Balagrahas, Goddess Durga, Kinnaras, God Yama, serpents and from female Yaksha may be expected through the Moon.

तृष्णासृकोपपित्तज्वग्मनलविषाम्भ्रार्तिकुप्राप्तिरोगान्,
गुह्यमापस्वारमज्जाविहन्तिपक्वतापामिकादिहभङ्गान् ।
भूपारिस्तेनपीडां सहजस्तुनसुहृद्वैरिभुक्षं पिधत्ते
रक्षोगन्धर्वयोरप्रहभयमयतीसुनुरुन्ध्याह्वरोगम् ॥४॥

Sloka 4.—The disease and untoward events originated by Mars are: excessive thirst, morbid irritation of blood bilious fever, danger from fire, poison, weapons, leprosy, eye-diseases, appendicitis, epilepsy, injury to the marrow, roughness of the body, psoriasis (पाम - Pama), bodily deformities, trouble from the sovereign, enemies and thieves, fighting with brothers, sons, and foes, friends fear from evil spirits, Gandharvas, and frightful demons and diseases affecting the upper limbs of the body (such as lungs, throat, teeth, tongue, ear, nose, etc.).

पामिका (Pamika) is synonymous with विचर्चिका (Vicharchika-Psoriasis).

भ्रान्ति दुर्बेचनं दृगामवगलघ्राणोत्थरोगं ज्वरं
पित्तश्लेष्मसमीरजं विषमपि त्वग्दोषपाण्डुमयान् ।
दुःखमं च विचर्चिकाप्रपतने पारुष्यबन्धमान्
गन्धर्वश्रितिहर्म्यंवाहिभिरपि ज्ञां वक्ति पीडां प्रदेः ॥५॥

Sloka 5.—Mercury brings on mental disease, trouble to the vocal organs, eye-disease, diseases of throat and nose, fever, diseases arising from the three

humours वात (Vata), पित्त (Pittha) and कफ (Kapha), poison, skin diseases, anaemia, bad dreams, itches and scab (Psoriasis), falling into the fire, roughness or dryness of the body imprisonment and exhaustion, and harm from evil demons moving in the shades of Gandharvas, and in fiery pits (where these evil spirits usually dwell) [or Gandharvas, the Earth, mansions and horses, etc., as well as evil spirits.]

गुणमान्त्रज्वरशोकमोहकफजान् शोभातिमोहामयान्

देवस्थाननिधिप्रपीडनमदीर्घदेशशोभनम् ।

रोगं किञ्चरयक्षदेवकणभृद्दिवाधरासुद्वयं

जीवाः सूचयति स्वयं बुधगुरुकृष्टापचारोद्भवम् ॥६॥

Stoka 6. -Appendicitis (intestinal disorders), fever arising out of disorder in the entrails, diseases arising from sorrow, fainting or swoon, and phlegmatic disorder ear trouble, giddiness, trouble in connection with temple matters, torture for knocking off hoarded wealth, harm resulting from the curses of Brahmins and Gods, diseases engendered by Kinnaras, Yakshas, Gods, serpents, and Vidyadharas, etc., (class of demi-gods) and troubles arising from serious offences done to wise men and elders, all these are indicated by Jupiter.

पाण्डुश्लेष्ममरुत्प्रकोपनयनव्यापत्प्रमेहामयान्

गुह्यस्यामयमूत्रकृन्तनदनव्यापत्तिशुक्रकृतिम् ।

वारह्योक्तदेहकान्तिविरक्तिं शोषामयं योगिनी-

यक्षीमातृगणाद्वयं शिवसुहृद्भक्तं सितः सूचयेत् ॥७॥

Stoka 7.—Venus signifies the following: anaemia, diseases caused by the irritation of phlegmatic and windy humours, trouble to the eyes, urinary diseases, diseases in the generative organ, strangury, trouble in

cohabitation, exudation of semen, loss (fading away) of bodily splendour as a result of intercourse with courtezans, rickets, fear from witches, female ghosts and female deities and break of friendship with a dear friend.

वातश्लेष्मविकारपादविहतिं चापत्तितन्द्राश्रमान्
 भ्रान्तिं कुक्षिरुगन्तरुणभृतकध्वंसं च पार्श्वार्हतिम् ।
 भार्यापुत्रविपत्तिमङ्गविहतिं हृत्तापमकर्त्तमजो
 वृक्षाश्मक्षतिमाह कश्मलगणैः पीडां पिशाचादिभिः ॥८॥

Sloka 8.—Saturn brings on diseases caused by wind and phlegm, paralysis of the leg, misfortune, weariness, mental aberration belly-ache, internal or heart pain heat, desertion of servants, injury to the ribs, danger to wife and children, injury to some limb, mental anguish, would as a result of a blow from a piece of wood or stone and trouble or harm from (foul) ignominious goblins and the like.

स्वभानुर्हृदि तापकुष्ठविमतिव्याधिं विपं कृत्रिमं
 पादार्तिं च पिशाचपन्नगभयं भार्यातनूजापदम् ।
 ब्रह्मक्षत्रविरोधशत्रुजभयं केतुस्तु संसूचयेत्
 प्रेतोत्थं च भयं विपं च गुलिको देहार्तिमाशौचजम् ॥९॥

Sloka 9.—Rahu causes palpitation of the heart, leprosy, aberration of mind, danger from artificial poisoning, pain in the legs, trouble from goblins and serpents and ills to wife and children. Ketu indicates trouble through dispute with Brahmins and Kshatriyas, or from enemies. Mandi (Gulika) causes fear from (seeing) corpses, poison, bodily pain and impurity (arising from the demise of one's near relations).

मन्दारान्वितवीक्षिते व्ययधने चन्द्रारुणौ चाक्षिरुक्
 शौर्यायाङ्गिरसो यमारसहिता दृष्टा यदि श्रोत्ररुक् ।
 सोमे पञ्चममे भवेदुदररुग्रन्धारिनाथान्विते
 तद्वत्सप्तमनैषने सगुदरुक्छुके च गुह्यामयः ॥१०॥

Sloka 10.—If the 12th and the 2nd houses be occupied by the Moon and the Sun, being conjoined with or aspected by Saturn and Mars, the person born will suffer from eye-disease. The 3rd and the 11th houses and Jupiter if associated with or aspected by Saturn and Mars will cause ear-disease to the native. Mars (a malefic) in the 5th house in conjunction with the lord of the 6th or the 8th house will make the native suffer from belly-ache. Similarly the lords of the 8th and the 6th houses if posited in the 7th and the 8th along with malefics will bring about rectal disease. Venus under the above conditions will make the person born suffer from a disease in the private parts (venereal disease.)

पट्टेऽकंऽप्यधवाष्टमे ज्वरभयं भौमे च केतौ व्रणं
 शुके गुह्यहजं क्षयं सुरगुरौ मन्दे च वातामयम् ।
 राहौ भौमनिरीक्षिते च पिलकां सेन्द्री शनौ गुल्मजं
 शीणेन्दौ जलमेषु पापसहिते तत्स्थेऽम्बुरोगं क्षयम् ॥११॥

Sloka 11.—If the 6th or the 8th house be occupied by the Sun, there would be fear of fever; if by Mars or Ketu, the danger will be from ulcer; if by Venus, it will be through a disease in the private parts. If Jupiter should occupy the 6th or the 8th house, the native will be seized with consumption. If Saturn be in such a position, the native will suffer from nervous diseases. If Rahu aspected by Mars be in the 6th or the 8th, the person concerned will suffer from carbuncle. If Saturn in conjunction with the Moon occupy any of the above two houses, the native will suffer from the enlargement of spleen. If the waning Moon occupy any of the above houses identical with watery signs, in conjunction with a malefic, the person will suffer from a watery disease or consumption.

*Note :—*In all these cases great care should be used in making predictions. Common sense and experience are to be used as guides:

जातो गच्छति येन केन मरणं वक्ष्येऽथ तत्कारणं
 रन्ध्रस्थैस्तद्वेक्षकैर्बलवता तस्योक्तरोगैर्मृतिः ।
 रन्ध्रर्क्षोक्तरुजाथवा मृतपतिप्राप्तर्क्षदोषेण वा
 रन्ध्रशेन खरत्रिभागपतिना मृत्यु वदेन्निश्चितम् ॥१२॥

Sloka 12. I now proceed to explain the manner in which a person meets with his death, and the cause of the same. If there are planets occupying or aspecting the 8th house, death is caused through diseases pertaining to the strongest of them; or (if there be no planets occupying or aspecting the 8th house) through diseases declared for that house or for the house in which the lord of the 8th is placed; and (where the foregoing tests do not apply) it may be predicted with certainty that death will be caused either by the lord of the 8th house or by the lord of the 22nd decanate (counted from the Lagna decanate).

ग्रहेण युक्तं निधने तदुक्तरोगेर्मृतिर्वाथ तदीक्षकस्य ।
 ग्रहैर्विमुक्तं निधनेऽथ तस्य राशिः स्वभावोदितदोषजाता ॥१३॥

Sloka 13.—When the 8th house is occupied by a planet or aspected by one, death should be declared to be caused by diseases pertaining to that planet. When there are no planets occupying or aspecting the 8th house, death is caused through diseases declared as arising from the nature (or characteristics) of the Rasi representing the 8th house.

अग्न्युष्णज्वरपित्तशूलजमिनश्चन्द्रो विषूच्यम्बुः
 गन्धमादि क्षित्तिजोऽसृजा च दहनक्षुदामिचारायुधैः ।
 पाण्डुादि भ्रमजं बुधो गुरुनायासेन मृत्युं कफात्
 स्रोतस्कोत्थहजं कविस्तु मरुता वा संनिपातैः शनिः ॥१४॥

Sloka 14.—The Sun causes death through fire, high fever, bile or weapon. The Moon brings on death through cholera, watery diseases (such as जलोदर-

Jalodara-ascitis) or pulmonary disease in general. The troubles caused by Mars for bringing about death are (accidental) fire, the employment of magical spells, witchcraft (कुन्धयम्), and weapons. The agency used by Mercury for the same purpose is anaemia, bloodlessness and similar diseases and giddiness. Jupiter will bring about death without much trouble or through phlegm, while Venus will do it through venereal complaints or similar ones caused by association with women. Saturn will bring it about by wind-disease or a dangerous fever like typhoid.

कुष्ठेन वा कृत्रिमभक्षणाद्वा राहुर्विषाद्वाथ मसूरिकाद्यैः ।

कुर्याच्छिखी दुर्मरणं नराणां रिपोर्विरोधादपि कीटकाद्यैः ॥१५॥

Sloka 15.—Rahu will bring about death by leprosy, by eating food mixed with poison, by venomous bites, or by small-pox and the like. Ketu will cause unnatural deaths such as suicide, or assassination as a result of the hatred of enemies or through worms etc.

लग्नादष्टमराशेः स्वभावदोषोद्भवं वदेन्मृत्युम् ।

निघनेशस्य नवांशस्थितराशिनिमित्तदोषजनितं वा ॥१६॥

Sloka 16.—One ought to predict death through the bad (detrimental) effect arising from the 8th house reckoned from the Lagna or through the evil effect of the Rasi representing the Navamsa occupied by the lord of the 8th house.

पैत्यज्वरोष्णैर्जठराग्निनाजे वृषे त्रिदोषैर्दहनाच्च शस्त्रात् ।

युग्मे तु कालध्वसनोष्णशूलरुन्मादवातारुचिभिः कुलीरे ॥१७॥

Sloka 17.—If Mesha should happen to be such a Rasi (see previous Sloka), death will be due to bilious fever, heat, and liver or gastric disease. If it be Vrishabha, death will be due to vitiation or derangement of

जातो गच्छति येन केन मरणं यक्ष्येऽथ तत्कारणं
 रन्ध्रस्थैस्तद्वेक्षकैर्बलवता तस्योक्तदोग्धृतिः ।
 रन्ध्रक्षौकद्वयवा मृतपतिप्राप्तक्षदोषेण वा
 रन्ध्रद्वेन स्वरप्रिमागणतिना मृत्युं यदेप्रिभितम् ॥१२॥

Sloka 12. I now proceed to explain the manner in which a person meets with his death, and the cause of the same. If there are planets occupying or aspecting the 8th house, death is caused through diseases pertaining to the strongest of them; or (if there be no planets occupying or aspecting the 8th house) through diseases declared for that house or for the house in which the lord of the 8th is placed; and (where the foregoing tests do not apply) it may be predicted with certainty that death will be caused either by the lord of the 8th house or by the lord of the 22nd decanate (counted from the Lagna decanate).

ग्रहेण युक्ते निधने तदुक्तदोग्धृतिर्वाथ तदीक्षकस्य ।
 ग्रहैर्विमुक्ते निधनेऽथ तस्य राशेः स्वभावोदितदोग्धृतिः ॥१३॥

Sloka 13.—When the 8th house is occupied by a planet or aspected by one, death should be declared to be caused by diseases pertaining to that planet. When there are no planets occupying or aspecting the 8th house, death is caused through diseases declared as arising from the nature (or characteristics) of the Rasi representing the 8th house.

अग्निगुणज्वरपित्तशूलजमिन्शन्द्रो विप्लवम्युहः
 गृध्रमादि क्षितिजोऽसृजा च दहनशुद्रामिसारायुधैः ।
 पाण्डूादि भ्रमजं बुधो गुरुनायासेन मृत्युं कफात्
 श्रीसङ्कोचयज्ञं कषिरु मरुता वा संनिपातैः शनिः ॥१४॥

Sloka 14.—The Sun causes death through fire, high fever, hile or weapon. The Moon brings on death through cholera, watery diseases (such as जलोदर-

Jalodara-ascitia) or pulmonary disease in general. The troubles caused by Mara for bringing about death are (accidental) fire, the employment of magical spells, witchcraft (कुंजयम्), and weapons. The agency used by Mercury for the same purpose is anaemia, blood-leasness and similar diseases and giddiness. Jupiter will bring about death without much trouble or through phlegm, while Venus will do it through venereal complaints or similar ones caused by association with women. Saturn will bring it about by wind-disease or a dangerous fever like typhoid.

कुष्ठं वा कृत्रिमभक्षणाद्वा राहुर्विषाद्वाथ मसूरिकाशः ।
कुर्याच्छिखी दुर्मरणं नराणां रिपोर्विरोधादपि कीटकाद्यैः ॥१५॥

Sloka 15.—Rahu will bring about death by leprosy, by eating food mixed with poison, by venomous bites, or by small-pox and the like. Ketu will cause unnatural deaths such as suicide, or assassination as a result of the hatred of enemies or through worms etc.

ललाटदृष्टमराशोः स्वभावदोषोद्भवं वदेन्मृत्युम् ।
निचनेशस्य नवांशस्थितराशिनिमित्तदोषजनितं वा ॥१६॥

Sloka 16.—One ought to predict death through the bad (detrimental) effect arising from the 8th house reckoned from the Lagna or through the evil effect of the Rasi representing the Navamsa occupied by the lord of the 8th house.

पैत्यज्वरोष्णैर्जठराग्निनाजे वृषे त्रिदोषैर्दहनाच्च शस्त्रात् ।
युग्मे तु कालध्वसनोष्णशूलरुन्मादवातारुचिभिः कुलीरे ॥१७॥

Sloka 17.—If Mesha should happen to be such a Rasi (see previous Sloka), death will be due to bilious fever, heat, and liver or gastric disease. If it be Vrishabha, death will be due to vitiation or derangement of

the three humours of the body, through fire, or weapon; if Mithuna, by catarrh, asthma, or sharp pain such as colic; if Karkataka, by insanity windy-disease or loss of appetite anorexia).

मृगज्वरस्फोटजशत्रुजं हरौ स्त्रियां स्त्रिया गुह्यरज्जा प्रपातनात् ।
तुलाधरे धीज्वरसंनिपातजं ग्रीहालिषाण्डुग्रहणीरुजालिनि ॥१८॥

Sloka 18.—If Simha be the Rasi under consideration, death should be declared to be due to wild beasts, fever, boils, or enemies; if Kanya, it will be through woman, venereal disease, or by a fall (from a height); if Tula, by brain fever and typhoid; and if Vrischika, by disease of the spleen, jaundice, and sprue.

वृषाभ्युकाष्टायुधजं हयान्ते मृगे तु शूलारचिर्धीध्रमायैः ।
कुम्भे तु कासज्वरयक्ष्मरोगैर्जले विषदा जलरोगतोऽप्ये ॥१९॥

Sloka 19.—If Dhanus be the Rasi under reference, death will be due to a tree, water, wood or weapon. If the Rasi be Makara, death will be by stomach-ache, want of appetite or aberration of mind, etc., If Kumbha, it will be by cough, fever and consumption; lastly, if Moena be the Rasi concerned, death will be by drowning or by some watery diseases such as ascitis (जलोदर-Jalodara).

पापक्षयुक्त निधने सपापे शस्त्रानलव्याघ्रभुजहृषीडा ।
अभ्योन्यदंष्ट्रौ दशभौ सकेन्द्रौ कोपतग्रभोः शम्भविषामिजैर्वा ॥२०॥

Sloka 20.—When the 8th house happens to be owned by a malefic planet (and is also malefic) and be occupied also by a malefic, or a malefic asterism be there, death will be due to weapon, fire, tiger or snake. If two malefics being in Kondras aspect each other, the native will meet with his death through the displeasure of his sovereign or through a weapon, poison or by fire.

सौम्यांशके सौम्यगृहेऽथ सौम्यसम्बन्धने वा क्षयमे क्षयेदो ।
अक्रेतजातं मरणं नराणां व्यस्ते तदा क्रूरमृतिं वदन्ति ॥२१॥

Sloka 21.—If at a person's birth, the 12th house or its lord be in a house or Navamsa owned by a benefic or be associated with a benefic, his death will be a happy one being free from any anguish or suffering. If otherwise, it will be painful.

स्वोद्ये स्वमित्रे सति सौम्यवर्गे व्ययाधिवे चोत्थंगति ससौम्ये ।
विपर्ययेऽधोगतिमेव केचिदूर्ध्वास्यशीर्षादियरादिभेदात् ॥२२॥

Sloka 22.—If the lord of the 12th house occupy his exaltation, a friendly house or a Varga of a benefic planet or be associated with a benefic planet, the (life of the) person concerned will be going upwards to heaven. If it be otherwise, he will be going to perdition or hell. Some interpret this as a result of the the nature of the Rasi (of the 12th house); i.e., heaven if a शीर्षादय (Sirshodaya) one and hell if a गृहोदय (Prishlodaya) one.

केलासं रविदीप्तगु भृगुसुतः स्वर्गं महीजो मर्ही
वैकुण्ठं शशिजो यमो यमपुरं सद्रूपलोकं गुरुः ।
द्रीपाद् भोगिवरः शिकी भु निरयं सम्प्रापयेत्प्राप्तिः
सम्बन्धाद्वयनायकस्य कथयेत्तत्रान्यराद्यंशतः ॥२३॥

Sloka 23.—The refuge of the departed is signified by the planet associated with the lord of the 12th, by one positad in the 12th house or by the one occupying the Navamsa of the 12th Bhava. If the Sun and the Moon be such planets, the future world indicated is Kailasa; if the planet in question be Venus, it is Swarga (Heaven, or Indra's Paradise); if Mars be such planet, it is the Earth; if it be Mercury, the native goes to Vaikunths; if Saturn, the future abode will be Yama's

world ; if it be Jupiter, the native goes to BrahmaloKa ; if it be Rahu, he goes to other islands ; and if it be Ketu, the native's next abode will be Hell.

धर्मेश्वरेणैव हि पूर्वजन्मवृत्तं भविष्यज्जननं सुतेशाम् ।

तदीशजातिं तदधिष्ठितक्षेत्रं हि तत्रैव तदीशवेशम् ॥२४॥

Sloka 24.—It is the lord of the 9th house that gives all about the native's past birth, while all information about his future birth is revealed by the planet owning the 5th. The particular caste, the country and the quarter or direction of the individual in his past and future births should be guessed from the two respective planets referred to above.

स्वोच्च तदीने सति देवभूमिं द्वीपान्तरं नीचरिपुस्वलस्थे ।

सर्वे सुहृद्वे समसे स्थिते वा सम्प्राप्तुयाद्भारतवर्षमेव ॥२५॥

Sloka 25.—If the planets referred to above be in their exaltation, the particular world indicated should be declared to be the one occupied by the Gods. If they occupy depression or inimical houses, it indicates foreign islands. If the planets be in their own, friend's or neutral's houses, then the abode in question should be guessed as India alone.

आर्यावर्तं गीर्णतेः पुण्यनद्यः काप्येन्द्रोच्च तस्य पुण्यस्थलानि ।

पद्मोर्निग्या म्लेच्छभूस्तीक्ष्णमानोः शूलारण्यं कीकटं भूमिजस्य ॥२६॥

Sloka 26.—The country pertaining to Jupiter is Aryavarta (name of the tract extending from the Eastern to the Western ocean and bounded on the North and South by the Himalaya and Vindhya respectively). Venus and the Moon indicate tracts watered by the sacred rivers. Mercury represents all sacred places. Saturn signifies prohibited tracts like those occupied

by foreigners, while the Sun indicates mountain and forest regions, and Mars, the country of Behar.

स्थिरे स्थिरांशाधिगतः सपापः पृष्ठोदयेऽधोमुखमे च संस्थः ।

तदीश्वरो बृहलतादिजन्म स्यादन्यथा जीव्युतः शरीरी ॥२७॥

Sloka 27.—If the planets (referred to in sloka 24 *Supra* i.e., lords of the 9th and 5th) occupy a fixed Rasi or Amsa identical with a Prishtodaya and an अधोमुख (Adhomukha) Rasi (*vide* 1-8 *supra*) along with malefics, the past and the future births of the native should be declared as trees, plants and the like. If otherwise, i.e., if the lords of the 9th and 5th houses occupy a Sirshodaya and an ऊर्ध्वमुख (Urdhvamukha) Rasi identical with a चर (Chara) or moveable Rasi or Amsa with benefics, the birth should be of an animal kind.

लभेक्षितुः स्वोद्युहस्तगेहान् तदीश्वरो याति मनुष्यजन्म ।

समे मृगाः सूर्यविहगाः परस्मिन् द्रेकाणरूपैरपि चिन्तनीयम् ॥२८॥

Sloka 28.—If the lord of the 9th or the 5th house occupy exaltation, or Swakshetra or the house of a friend of the lord of the Lagna, then it should be declared that the native's previous or the future birth (as the case may be) must be that of a human being. If the Rasi occupied be that of a neutral (सम-Sama) to the lord of the Lagna, the birth concerned will be that of a beast. It will be that of a bird, if the Rasi be that of an inimical or depression one. All these may also be declared with reference to the appearance of the decanates occupied by the planets owning the 9th or the 5th.

तावेकराशौ जननं स्वदेशे लो तुल्यवीर्यौ यदि तुल्यजातौ ।

वर्णा गुणस्तस्य स्वगतस्य तुल्यः संकोदितैरेव वदेत्समस्तम् ॥२९॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरविरचितायां कलर्दीपिकायां

रोगनरगपूर्वमन्त्रिष्यब्रह्मचिन्ता नाम चतुर्दशोऽध्यायः

Shloka 29.—If the said two planets be together in one house, the native should have had his birth in his own place. If they be of equal strength, the births (past and future) will be in the same caste. The colour and quality will also be similar to those belonging to the lords of the 9th and the 5th houses. Predictions regarding all the rest, should be similarly made by a reference to what has been stated in the *संज्ञाध्याय* (Samjñadhyaaya

Thus ends the 14th Adhyaya on "Diseases, Death, Past and Future Births" in the work *Phaladeepika* composed by Mantrissvara.

॥ पञ्चदशोऽध्यायः ॥

भावाः सर्वे शुभपतियुक्ता वीक्षिता वा शुभेश-
स्तत्तद्भावाः सकलफलदाः पापद्वयोर्गहीनाः ।
पापाः सर्वे भवनपतयश्चेदिहाहुस्तथैव
खेटैः सर्वैः शुभफलमिदं नीचमूढारिहीनैः ॥१॥

ADHYAYA XV.

Shloka 1.—All Bhavas will produce completely their good results if they are occupied or aspected by benefics or their own lords, or planets owning benefic Bhavas and are free from association or aspect of malefics. The same will be the result in the case of malefics if they happen to be the owners of the Bhava concerned. This good effect will be ensured in the case of all the planets when they are not occupying depression signs, when they are not eclipsed and when they are not posited in inimical signs.

तत्तद्भावात् त्रिकोणे स्वसुखमदनमे चास्पदे सौम्ययुक्तं
पापानां दृष्टिहीने भवनपसहिते पापखेटैरयुक्ते ।

भावानां पुष्टिमाहुः सकलशुभकरीमन्यथा चेत्यप्रणारां

मित्रं मित्रं प्रदेष्टेः सकलमपि तथा मूर्तिभावादिकानाम् ॥२॥

Sloka 2.—Astrologers pronounce the strength of a Bhava such as the Lagna to be ample and the Bhava thoroughly beneficent, when a Trikona, the 2nd, the 4th, the 7th and the 10th places therefrom are occupied by auspicious planets or the भावप (the lord of the Bhava) and are unoccupied and unaspected by malefic planets. A Bhava suffers decay when the positions referred to above are differently occupied and aspected. The effect of a Bhava will be mixed when positions noted above are occupied or aspected by benefic and malefic planets promiscuously.

नाराध्यानगतो दिवाऋतुर्कर्मन्तु यद्भावापो

नीचरातिगृहं गतो यदि भवेत्सौम्यैर्युकेक्षितः ।

तद्भावास्य विनाशनं भित्तुते तारविधोऽन्योऽस्ति चेत्

तद्भावोऽपि कलप्रदो न हि शुभंश्चशाश्वमुग्रदहः ॥३॥

Sloka 3—Of the Lagna and other Bhavas examined in succession, whichever Bhava has its lord occupying the 8th place or obscured by the solar rays or in depression or in an inimical house while no benefic planets aspect or are associated with it, the result is the total destruction of such a Bhava. The bhava will be incapable of producing any good effect even if a benefic other than its lord similarly circumstanced occupy the Bhava; if a malefic should be in that position, the total destruction of the Bhava would be the result.

लग्नादिभावादिपुण्यभरिके पापघहालक्ष्मणादिनाशम् ।

सौम्यास्तु नात्यन्तकलप्रदाः शुभभावादिकानां कलमेवमाहुः ॥४॥

Sloka 4.—Malefics posited in the 6th, 8th and 12th places counted from the Lagna or other Bhava under

consideration cause the destruction of the said Bhava. Benefics in such a position are not capable of producing good effects for the Bhava. So say the astrologers with respect to the several Bhavas.

यद्भावाधी रिपुरन्धरिके तु स्वानयो यद्भयनस्थितो वा ।
तद्भावाशं कथयन्ति तज्ज्ञाः शुभेक्षितस्तद्भयनस्य लीक्यम् ॥५॥

Sloka 5.—When a Bhava has its lord in the 6th, the 8th or the 12th, or is occupied by the lord of any of these three, it suffers annihilation, say those that know the properties of a Bhava. If such a Bhava be aspected by a benefic planet, it will be in a flourishing condition.

भावाधीने च भावे सति यत्परद्विषे च ग्रहे कारकाख्ये
पापान्तःस्थे च पापेरिभिरपि समेतक्षिते नान्यकंटः ।
पापैस्तद्भुमृदुष्ययभयनगतेस्तत्त्रिकोणस्थितर्था
याच्या तद्भावाहानिः स्युष्टमिह भवति द्वित्रिसंवादभावात् ॥६॥

Sloka 6.—A Bhava suffer annihilation when the Bhava itself, its lord and its Karaka are devoid of strength and are hemmed in betwixt malefics, or are associated with or aspected by malefic or inimical planets and not by others; or if the 4th, the 8th and the 12th houses or the 5th and the 9th houses from them be occupied by malefics. This will be all the more clear and evident when any two or are three of the conditions specified above synchronise.

तत्तद्भावापराभवेभ्यरक्षद्रेष्काणया दुर्बला
भावायष्टमाकामगा निजदशायां भावनाशप्रदाः ।
पापा भावगृहात् त्रिशदुभयगाः केन्द्रत्रिकोणे शुभाः
वीर्याख्याः स्रुतु भावनायतुहदो भावस्य सिद्धिप्रदाः ॥७॥

Sloka 7.—In the case of any Bhava, the following planets cause the destruction of the Bhava during their

Dasa periods (1) the lord of the 8th house reckoned from the Bhava (2) the lord of the 22nd Drekkana counted from the bhava, (3, 4 and 5) planets posited in the 6th, the 8th and the 7th houses counted from the Bhava, if they are weak. Malefics occupying the 3rd, the 6th and the 11th houses and benefics in houses which happen to be Kendra and Trikona ones, all reckoned from the concerned bhava, as also the planets which are friendly to the planet owning the Bhava, are declared to bring success to the bhava (during their respective Dasas) if they are possessed of strength.

रादयोर्जन्मविलम्बयोर्धृतिपतिर्दुःस्थितद्वीपकौ

मन्दः क्रूरदण्डाणपो मुलिकगर्भेर्धृक्करादयःशपाः ।

राहुर्धौग मुदुर्बलः स जनने भावानमीष्टस्थितः

पापात्कलितसंयुगो निजदशायां भावनाशावहाः॥८॥

Sloka 8.—The lords of the 3rd house from the Lagna as well as the Moon, the planet occupying, as well as the one aspecting the 8th house, Saturn, the lord of the 22nd decanate, the planet owning the sign occupied by Mandi, the planets owning the Rasis and Amsas occupied by the several aforesaid planets, Rahu when weak by being posited in untoward houses (the 6th, the 8th or the 12th) or in conjunction with or aspected by malefics; each one of these—is declared as causing the destruction of the Bhava in its respective Dasa-period.

भावास्थोदयपाधितस्य कुशलं यद्भावनोदय

स्वामी तिष्ठति संयुतोऽपि कलयेत्तदावजातं कलम् ।

दुःस्थाने विपरीतमेतदुदितं भावेभ्यरे दुर्बले

दोषोऽतीव भवेद्भलेन सहिते दोषाक्षयता जडिगता ॥९॥

Sloka 9.—Whichever Bhava is occupied by the lord

of the Lagna, the prosperity or well-being of that Bhava is assured. Note the houses owned by the planet associated with or aspecting the lord of the Lagna. It is only the effects of these Bhavas that will be pushed on by the lord of the Lagna. If the lord of a Bhava occupy a दुःस्थान (Dussthana—6th, 8th or 12th) the effect will be reverse; i. e., if the planet be weak, the effect will be immensely harmful; if strong, the injury will be slight.

यदादेवदुर्भोऽपि बोधयपरित्तदायवृद्धिं दिशे-

दुःस्थानाधिपतिः स चेद्यदि तनोः प्रादस्यमन्यस्य न ।

अत्रोदाहरणं कुजे सुतगते सिद्धे क्षये वा स्थिते

पुत्राति शुभकीर्तिने क्षतिर्नि तत्प्राप्तिं पदन्त्युत्तमाः ॥१०॥

Stoke 10.—The lord of the Lagna though malefic will only promote the growth of the Bhava it occupies. If he should also happen to own any of the दुःस्थान (Dussthanas 6th, 8th, 12th), the effect of his ownership of the Lagna alone will predominate and not that of the other one. For example, if Mars owning the Lagna, occupy Simha or Meena identical with the 5th house and be aspected by a benefico, astrologers declare that the person concerned will beget sons very soon

द्विस्थानाधिपतिरवमरित् यदि चेन्मुखं त्रिकोणक्षंजं

तस्यार्द्धं स्वगृहेऽथ पूर्वमुभयोर्यत्तद्दशादौ वदेत् ।

पश्चान्नावमिहापराः समये युगे गृहे युग्मजं

त्योजस्ये सति र्चाजमावउफलं शंरुन्ति केचिज्जनाः ॥११॥

Stoke 11.—In the case of a planet owning two houses, that house which happens to be the Moolatrikona one will predominate and its effects alone will be felt in full while the effects of his own house will be half. The effects of both the Bhavas will come to pass in the Dasa of the planet; the first half of the Dasa-period being

monopolised by the effects of the Bhava that comes first in order. This is the opinion of some. There are others who hold that a planet posited in an odd house will have the effect of that house felt first while the one that occupies an even house will have its effect in the first half of the Dasa.

यद्विषयस्याभिज्ञः प्रदो वा यो वा केन्द्रो विन्दुश्चैव युक्तः ।

तत्तत्पाके मूर्तिभावादिकानां नाशं दृष्ट्वा हि दक्षिणायाम् ॥ १२ ॥

Shloka 12—The destruction of each of the Bhavas from the Lagna onwards should be predicted by the astrologer to a quartet during the Dasa-periods of planets which are very inimical to the planet owning the particular Bhava, or which occupy houses where there are no benefic dots in their Ashtakavargas.

स्योऽथ सुहृद्वैरगतो यदेन्द्रः पश्चिमं मेषं दक्षिणायाम् ॥ १३ ॥

सन्धी दिपतः सप्तफलप्रदः स्याद्वै चिदिन्त्यात्र यदेष्टिपाके ॥ १४ ॥

Shloka 13—A planet may be in his exaltation or may occupy a friendly house and may be endowed with the 6 kinds of strength. Notwithstanding all this, if he should happen to be in a Bhavasandhi, he becomes ineffective. This should first be noted before predicting the effects of the Dasas and Bhuktis of planets.

भावेषु भावभुक्तितुल्यभागस्तत्रात्रैवं पूर्णफलं दिपते ।

सन्धी फलं नास्ति तद्वत्पाके चिन्त्योऽनुपातः सप्तु सैव राजाम् ॥

Shloka 14—In the several Bhavas, the planets that occupy the exact degrees, etc., signified by any particular Bhava produce the full effect of that Bhava. When a planet is in a Bhavasandhi, it produces no effect. In the case of planets occupying intermediate positions, the effect must be ascertained by a rule-of-three process.

सूर्यादात्मपितृप्रभावनिरुजां शक्तिं धियं चिन्तयेत्
 चेतोबुद्धिदृष्टप्रसादजननीसंपत्करभद्रमाः ।
 सत्यं रोगगुणानुजायनिरिषुक्तातीन्धरासुनुना
 विसाधधुविधेकमातुलसुहृद्वाकमंकुहोयनः ॥१५॥

Sloka 15.—A person ought to divine about his own self, father, influence, health, vigour and fortune from the Sun. It is the Moon that determines the character of one's heart, understanding, royal favour, mother and affluence. It is through Mars that a person can ascertain his own courage, disease, characteristic qualities, younger brothers, lands, foes and blood-(paternal) relations. It is Mercury that influences one's learning, relatives in general, discrimination, maternal uncle, friends, speech and action.

महावित्तशरीरपुष्टिनयनानि वागीश्वरात्
 पत्नीवाहनभूयणानि मदनव्यापारसौख्यं भृगोः ।
 आयुर्जीवनमृत्युकारणविपद्भ्यांश्च मग्दाहरेत्
 मर्षणैव पितामहं तु क्षिप्रिना मातामहं चिन्तयेत् ॥१६॥

Sloka 16.—One ought to conjecture about one's own genius, wealth, physical development, sons and knowledge by referring to Jupiter. Information regarding one's wife, vehicles, ornaments, love affairs and pleasures is to be sought through Venus. It is Saturn that settles a person's period of life, livelihood, the cause of death, his adversity and his servants. One ought to guess about one's paternal grand-father through Rahu, and about the maternal grand-father through Ketu.

धूमणिमरमन्त्री भूसुतः सोमसौम्यी
 गुरुनितनयारी भार्गवो भानुपुत्रः ।
 दिनकरदेवि तेज्यी जीवभानुश्चन्द्रः
 सुरगुरुनिखनुः कारकाः सूर्यिलमात् ॥१७॥

Sloka 17.—The Karakas of the Bhavas beginning with the Lagna or the rising sign are (1) the Sun (2) Jupiter (3) Mars (4) the Moon and Mercury (5) Jupiter (6) Saturn and Mars (7) Venus (8) Saturn (9) the Sun and Jupiter (10) Jupiter, the Sun, Mercury and Saturn (11) Jupiter and (12) Saturn.

सुहृदरिपरकीयस्वर्शतुल्लस्थितानां

फलमनु परिचिन्त्यं लग्नेदेहादिभाष्यैः ।

नमृपञ्चयचिपत्तो सौम्यपापेषु सत्यः

कथयति विपरीतं रिःफलद्विधेषु ॥१८॥

Sloka 18.—The fullness or otherwise of the effects of planets occupying the 12 houses, viz., Lagna, 2nd, 3rd, etc., must be judged by a consideration of the exact nature of the sign occupied by the planet, i.e., whether it is a friendly or an inimical sign or the house of a neutral planet, or whether the planet in question is occupying his own, or his exaltation Rasi. Satyacharya, however, says that benefics posited in any house generally promote the advancement or prosperity of that house while malefics in any house work only its decay. This is reversed in the case of the 6th, the 8th and the 12th houses.

पापग्रहाः पशुमृतिष्वपस्थान्तदायवृद्धिं फलयन्ति दोषैः ।

शुभास्तु तदावल्यं हि तस्माच्छुभादिभाष्यैः फलप्रणयैः ॥१९॥

Sloka 19.—Malefics posited in the 6th, the 8th and the 12th houses promote the evil effects of the Bhavas, while benefics in the same houses cause the destruction of the said Bhavas. Hence the destruction of the evil effects arising out of these three houses, should be declared.

Notes:—The author opines that the general principle to be observed is that benefics in good houses promote their good effects

and in mansplous houses spoil their evil effects, while malices in good houses spoil them and in bad houses create untold sufferings.

भाषस्य पर्ययं फलं विचिन्त्यं भावं च तं लग्नमिति प्रकल्प्य ।
तस्माद्देवद्विदशभावजानि फलानि तद्रूपधनादिकानि ॥२०॥

Stoka 20.—Whenever the effects of any Bhava are to be determined in the case of a nativity, that Bhava should be considered as the Lagna and the effects of the 12 houses reckoned therefrom such as 1st (form), 2nd (wealth), etc., should be examined and declared.

एवं हि तत्कारकतो विचिन्त्यं पितुश्च मातुश्च सहोदरस्य ।
तन्नातुलस्यापि सुतश्च पत्युर्भृत्यस्य सूर्यादिखगस्थितक्षात् ॥२१॥

Stoka 21.—In the same way should the effects of the father, the mother, the brother, the maternal uncle, the son, the husband and the servant be determined by treating the signs occupied by their respective Karakas, viz., the Sun, the Moon, and other planets, in the nativity as the Lagna (Ascendant).

सूर्यस्थितक्षेत्रफलस्वरूपं बुद्धिं द्वितीयेन तु तत्प्रकाशम् ।
तद्गतं तस्य गुणं तृतीयात्तन्मातरं चापि मुखं चतुर्थात् ॥२२॥

Stoka 22.—Find the house occupied by the Sun. It is from this that one ought to conjecture all about the appearance of the father of the person concerned. The father's prosperity and renown should be divined from the 2nd house counted from that occupied by the Sun. His brothers, character, etc., must be ascertained from the 3rd house reckoned from the Sun. All about his father's mother, father's happiness, etc., should be sought for from the 4th house (from the Sun).

बुद्धिप्रसादं सुतमात्रं पट्टापीडां पितुर्दोषमरिं च रोगम् ।
कामं मरं तस्य तु सप्तमेन दुःखं मूर्तिं सृष्टुर्गृहात्तदायः ॥२३॥

Stoka 23.—The father's intelligence and tranquillity

of mind should be deduced from the 5th house (from the Sun); his sufferings, injury, enemies and disease should be guessed from the 6th house; his love and passion from the 7th house, his misery, death and his longevity should be determined from the 8th house (from the Sun).

पुष्पं शुभं तद्विपत्तं शुभेन व्यापारमस्यैव हि कर्मभावात् ।

लाभं ह्यपान्त्यान् क्षयमन्यभावाच्चन्द्रादिकानां फलमेवमाहुः ॥२४॥

Sloka 24.—All about the father's religious merit, auspicious works and his father should be sought for: from the 9th house (from the Sun); his occupation from the 10th house; his gains or income from the 11th and his expenditure or loss from the 12th house (from the Sun). The effects of the 12 Bhavas counted from the Moon, Mars, etc., (for the mother, brother etc.) should be similarly deduced.

तत्तदायात्कारकादेवमूखं तत्तन्मातृप्रातृपित्रागजाद्यन् ।

तस्मिन् भावे कारके भावनाये रीयांते तस्य भावस्य सादृश्यम् ॥२५॥

Sloka 25.—All details about the mother, brother, father, son, etc., of a Bhava should thus be divined by a reference to the particular Bhava and its Karaka. When any Bhava, its lord and its Karaka are all strong, one ought to predict good effects (happiness) for that Bhava.

धर्मे सूर्यः शीतगुर्वधुमाये शोभे भामः पञ्चमे दयमर्त्रा ।

वसि शुक्रश्चाष्टमे भानुपुषः कुर्यात्तस्य ह्येकलित्यादुरन्ये ॥२६॥

Sloka 26.—But others say that the Sun in the 9th, the Moon in the 4th, Mars in the 3rd, Jupiter in the 5th, Venus in the 7th and Saturn in the 8th, will cause distress to the Bhavas concerned.

लेश्वरो यद्भवनेशगुको यद्भावगस्तस्य फलं ददाति ।

भावे तदीये बलभाजि तेन भावेन सौख्यं व्यसनं यत्नोने ॥२३॥

Sloka 27.—The lord of the Lagna produces the effects pertaining to the Bhava with whose lord he is conjoined, or the one occupied by him. If the Bhava or its lord be strong, good will result from that Bhava; if weak, one has to expect only untoward things.

यद्भावप्रभुणा युतो बलवता मुष्याङ्गो लग्नप-

स्तद्भावानुभवं शुभं वितनुते यदावगस्तस्य च ।

यंगुको बलहीनभावपतिना निन्द्याङ्गभाजो फलं

दुर्गतिप्रपीतमेवमुदितं सर्वेषु भावेष्वपि ॥२४॥

Sloka 28.—Whatever Bhavas contain a number of benefic dots in the Ashtakavarga of the lord of the Lagna, the effects derived from these houses will be happy if the respective owners thereof are strong and are associated with the lord of the Lagna. Wherever there are a less number of such dots, the lord of the Lagna causes adverse effects if he be associated with the owners of these houses and if they are also weak. In the same way should all the Bhavas be judged.

दुःस्थानपस्तदितरस्यगृहस्थितश्चेत्

स्वक्षेत्रभावफलमेव करोति नान्यत ।

मन्दो मृगे सुतगृहे यदि पुत्रसिद्धिः

यस्यापिपत्यकृतदोषफलं च नात्र ॥२५॥

Sloka 29.—If the lord of a दुःस्थान (Dussthana) should occupy another house of his own, he will produce (in his Dasa) the effects of only that house occupied by him as स्वक्षेत्र (Swakshetra) and not the effects due to the दुःस्थान (Dussthana). For example, if Saturn should occupy Makara identical with the 5th Bhava, there will

be the acquisition of sons, and the untoward effects due as owner of the 6th house will not happen

राशौ स्थितिर्मियो योगो दृष्टिः केन्द्रेषु संस्थितिः ।

त्रिकोणे वा स्थितिः पञ्चमकोरो बन्ध ईरितः ॥३९॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरविरचितायां फलदीपिकायां

जातकफलसारभूतभावचिन्ता नाम षड्विंशोऽध्यायः ॥

Sloka 30 - When two planets mutually occupy each the other's sign; when two planets are together in one and the same house; when two planets are mutually aspecting each other; when two planets are occupying mutually Kendra positions, i. e., when they are 90° apart; when two planets are so situated that one is in Trikona position to the other, i. e., when they are trine or 120° apart; the above are the 5 kinds of connotions recognised between the said two planets.

Thus ends the 15th Adhyaya on the "Method of studying the effects of the Bhavas" in the work *Phaladeeptika*, composed by Mantreawara.

॥ षोडशोऽध्यायः ॥

॥ लग्नादि द्वादशभावानां समुदायफलम् ॥

लग्ननवांशपतुष्यतनुः स्याद्वीर्ययुतप्रवृत्तुष्यतनुर्वा ।

चन्द्रसमेतनवांशपर्वः कादिविक्रमविभक्तभगवतः ॥१॥

ADHYAYA XVI.

Sloka 1 - The native will correspond in mein to the lord of the rising Navamsa, or his appearance will be like that of the planet that has the greatest strength. His hue will be like that of the lord of the Navamsa occupied by the Moon. His body and limbs will be commensurate in their proportions with the rising sign

and other Rasis which are described as forming the head and other portions of कालपुरुष (Kalapursha)

लग्नेने केन्द्रकोगे स्फुटकरनिकरे स्वोच्चमे वा समे वा

केन्द्रादन्यत्रसंस्थे निधनभवनगे सौम्ययुक्ते विलम्बे ।

दीर्घायुष्मान्धनाढ्यो महिनगुणयुतो भूमिपालप्रशस्तो

लक्ष्मीवान् सुन्दराङ्गो वदतनुरभयो धार्मिकः मरुकुटुम्बी ॥२॥

Sloka 2.—If the lord of the Lagna occupy a Kendra or a Kona with clear rays (uneclipsed) in exaltation or Swakshetra, when the lord of the 8th house is posited in a house other than a Kendra and when the Lagna is occupied by a benefic, the person born will be long-lived, rich, honoured, endowed with good qualities, will be praised by kings, fortunate, possess beautiful limbs, be of good physique, fearless, virtuously disposed and will have a good and happy family.

मत्स्यम्भयुक्ते कलेश्वरपती सद्ग्रामवासोऽथवा

मत्सङ्गं प्रयत्नप्रहेण सद्दिने विख्यातभूपाधयः ।

स्वोच्चम्ये नृपतिः स्वयं स्वगृहणे तज्जन्मभूमौ स्थितिः

मञ्जारश्चरने स्थितिः स्थिरगृहे द्वन्द्वं द्विरूपं फलम् ॥३॥

Sloka 3—If the lord of the Lagna be well associated, the person born will live in a good village or amidst good associations. When the associated planet is strong, he will be under the patronage of a renowned king. When the said planet is in his exaltation, the person will become a king. If the planet should be in his own house, the person will live in his own native place. He will always be on his legs if the planet be in a moveable house. He will be stationary in one place if the planet be in a fixed sign. The effect will be mixed if in a dual sign.

विश्वानः किरणोज्ज्वले तनुपती सुस्थे मुखी वर्धनो
 दुःस्थे दुःख्यसदृक्षनीचमयने वासो निकृष्टस्थले ।
 स्वस्थो जीवति शक्तिमत्पुद्गले वर्द्धिः पुनरुर्जस्वलो
 निःशर्का निदतो विपद्भिरसकृत्स्नो भवेदानुरः ॥४॥

Sloka 4.—If at the birth of a person, the lord of the Lagna be of brilliant rays, he will become famous; if the planet be well-placed, the person will be happy and prosperous. But if he should occupy a दुःस्थान (Dussthana), he in the house of a malefic or an enemy or occupy his depression sign, the native will be miserable and will live in a despicable place. Reside amidst outcasts or vile people. If the Lagna is strong, the person concerned will live happy, thrive well and will come to power and prominence. But if the Lagna be without strength, the man will constantly be overcome by calamities, be sad and will suffer from disease.

अर्थस्वामिनि मुख्यभाक्नुपि सत्त्वर्धे कुटुम्बधिया
 सर्वोत्कृष्टगुणो धनी च सुमुखी साह्रददी नरः ।
 सम्बन्धे सच्चिद्वितीयरतिना लोकोपकारक्षमां
 विद्यामर्थमवाप्नुयादथ शनेः क्षुद्रात्पविद्यारतः ॥५॥

Sloka 5.—If the lord of the 2nd house be posited in the Lagna and benefics occupy the 2nd house, the person concerned will be endowed with the best qualities, have a prosperous family, will be rich, affable, and far-sighted. If the planet owning the 2nd Bhava be connected with the Sun (vid. XV-30, *supra*), the native will utilize his for the good of humanity. Knowledge and wealth. If the association of the said Lord is with Saturn the person's learning will be very insignificant and of a low order.

जेवे वैदिकधर्मशास्त्रनिपुणो यौगेऽयं शास्त्रे पटुः
 शृङ्गारोक्तिपटुर्भूगोर्हिमख्येः क्षिप्रिक्काविद्वेजः ।
 कीजे कूरकलापटुश्च पित्रो गार्हो स्थिते लोहलः
 केती भ्रश्यदलीकवाग्धनगतेः पापश्च मूढोऽधनः ॥६॥

Stoka 6.—If the planet associated be Jupiter, the person concerned will become proficient in the sacred scriptures and code of laws; if it be Mercury, he will be clever in politics; if Venus, he will be an expert in amorous topics; if the Moon, he will know something of the arts; if Mars, he will be an adept in works involving hard labour and will be a back-biter; if Rahu, he will be lisping or stammering (will speak indistinctly); if Ketu, he will stammer and utter falsehoods. If malefics occupy the 2nd house, the person concerned will be a fool and without wealth.

पुण्यो यदि साक्षनुशौर्यनाथयोरन्योन्यराशिस्थितयोर्वलाङ्गयोः ।
 धैर्यं च शौर्यं सहजानुकूलतां प्राप्नोत्ययं साहसकार्यकर्तृताम् ॥७॥

Stoka 7.—If the lords of the 3rd house and of the Lagna be connected (*vide* XV-30, *supra*) by their mutual exchange of places and be also strong, the native will be brave, valorous, and helpful to his brothers; he will also be capable of accomplishing daring acts.

शौर्यं च वलिति मन्त्रहयुक्ते कारकेऽपि शुभभाषणुपेते ।
 भ्रातृद्विरभ्य धीर्यविहीने दुःस्थिते भवति सोऽरजाशः ॥८॥

Stoka 8.—If the lord of the 3rd house be strong and be associated with a benefic and if the Karaka of the Bhava (Mars) be strong and also posited in a benelico house, the prosperity of the brothers is indicated. But should he be weak or badly placed, there will be loss of brothers.

अयुग्मराशौ यदि कारकेऽपि शुभकर्मन्निरीक्षितौ चेत् ।
 भोजो गृहः स्वयदे विक्रमाख्यः पुंभ्यामरससंशयशाद्भवेयुः ॥९॥

Stoko 9.—If both the Karaka and the lord of the 3rd Bhava be posited in odd Rasis and be aspected by Jupiter, the Sun and Mars, and if the 3rd house also happen to be an odd sign, the native will have as many brothers as are revealed by the Navamsa.

दुःस्थाने सुखगे दक्षिण्यपि सती योगेश्वरैर्वर्जिते
पाशान्तःस्थितिमत्यसद्वद्वयुते दृष्टे जनन्या मृतिः ।

एतौ द्वावपि वीर्यगौ शुभभूतो दृष्टौ शुभैर्वर्ज्युर्ग-

मानुः सौख्यकरौ विप्रोद्य सुखगेः सौम्यभेदेस्तनुजम् ॥१०॥

Sto. 10-11.—If at a birth, the lord of the 4th house as well as the Moon occupy a दुःस्थान (Dussthana-6th, 8th or 12th) and be devoid of conjunction or aspect of benefics, or, be hemmed in between malefics, be also aspected by or conjoined a malefic, the result will be the death of the mother. But, should the above two planets be strong and be associated with or aspected by benefics, and if benefics be posited in the 4th house, the Yoga will conduce to the mother's happiness. The happiness of the mother should be declared by a reference to the benefics occupying favourable places reckoned from the Moon or if they aspect each other or are conjoined.

लङ्गणे नुल्लगेऽथवा सुखपती लङ्गे तयोरीक्षणे

योगे वा दक्षिणस्तथा यदि करोत्यन्या समातुः क्रियाम् ।

अन्योन्ये यदि दृष्टुनीचमयने यष्टाष्टमे वा तयो-

मानुनां करोति नाशसमये बन्धस्तयोर्वा न चेत् ॥११॥

Stoko 11.—If the lord of the Lagna occupy the 4th house or the lord of the latter be in the Lagna if the Moon should have the aspect either of these, the person born will certainly perform the mother's funeral rites. But if these two planets be posited in the inimical or depression signs of each other or the 6th and the 8th houses and are not in any way connected (Vide

XV-30, *supra*) with each other (either by association or aspect), the person will not be able to do the last funeral rites for the mother at the time of her demise

मातृभावोक्तवद्वाच्यं पितृभ्रातृसुतादिषु ।

भावकारकभावेशलमलमेश्वरैर्वेत् ॥१२॥

Sloka 12.—Just as what has been said about the mother from the 4th Bhava, similar remarks should be made in the case of the father, brothers and sons from a reference to the respective Bhavas, Karakas of the Bhavas concerned, the planet owning the Bhava the Lagna and its lord.

सुस्थौ सुखेशभृगुजौ तनुयन्धुयुक्ता

वान्दोलिकां जनपतेश्वरतां विधत्तः ।

स्वर्णाद्यनर्घमणिभूषणपट्टशय्या-

कामोपभोगकरणानि च गोगजाभ्यान् ॥१३॥

Sloka 13.—The lord of the 4th house and Venus, if well placed, in the Lagna and the 4th house, will confer on the native the honor of using a palanquin as his vehicle, lordship and kingship; they will also lead to the acquisition to the native of gold and the like, stlk. costly jewels, ornaments, bed, and such other appendages as will facilitate sexual gratification, oows, elephants and horses.

दुःस्थे सुखेशे कुजसूर्ययुक्ते सुखेऽपि वा जन्मशृङ्गं प्रदग्धम् ।

जीर्णं तमोमन्दयुगेऽरेयुक्तं परैर्द्वैतं गोक्षेत्रे राहनाय ॥१४॥

Sloka 14.—If the lord of the 4th house be in a दुःस्थान (Dussthana 6th, 8th or 12th) or conjoined with the Sun and Mars, or if the 4th house be occupied by Mars and the Sun, the house where the native was born or conjoined with will be burnt. If Rahu or Saturn be in the 4th with its lord the house will be old and dilapidated. If the 4th or its lord occupied by an inimical planet, the native's belongings such as the

cows, lands, vehicles, etc., will be usurped by his enemies.

सौम्यहांसो सौम्ययुक्तं पञ्चमे वा तदीश्वरे ।

वैशेषिकांशो सद्भावे धीमभिष्कपटी भवेत् ॥१५॥

Sloka 15.—If the 5th Bhava be identical with a Rasi or Amsa owned by Mercury (a benefic) or occupied by that planet, the person born will be intelligent and open-hearted. The same will be the case if the lord of the 5th house is well posited and has attained a वैशेषिकांश (Vaiseshikamsa).

स्थितिः पापानां वा द्विपति यत्पुनरापिपतिना

युतो वा दष्टो वा यदि रिपुगृहे वा तनुपतिः ।

भरीशः केन्द्रं वाऽप्यशुभलग्नसंयोजितयुतो

रिपूनां पीडां ब्राम्हणमपरिहारां वितनुते ॥१६॥

Sloka 16.—(1) Malefics in the 6th, (2) the lord of the Lagna in conjunction with or aspected by the lord of the 6th possessed of strength, (3) the same lord posited in the 6th, (4) the lord of the 6th in a Kendra house and (5) in conjunction with or aspected by malefics, will subject the native to constant and intense annoyance from enemies, which cannot be easily remedied.

पष्टेश्वरादतिबलिन्युद्धयाधिनाथे

सौम्यप्रहांससहिते शुभदृष्टियुक्तः ।

सौकोश्वरेऽपि सयले यदि केन्द्रकोणे-

प्यारोग्यभाग्यसहितो दृढगात्रयुक्तः ॥१७॥

Sloka 17.—If the lord of the Lagna be stronger than the lord of the 6th house and he posited in the (Rasi or) Amsa of a benefic and also be aspected by a benefic and if the lord of the 4th endowed with strength occupy a Kendra or a Kona, the person born will be hale and healthy being endowed with a strong constitution and will enjoy all comforts and happiness.

शत्रुनाथे तु दुःस्थाने नीचमूढारिसंयुते ।
तस्माद्वलाख्ये लग्नेशे शत्रुनाशं खौ शुभे ॥१८॥

Sloka 18.—If at a birth the lord of the 6th house be in a दुःस्थान (Dusstithana), identical with its depression or inimical sign or be eclipsed by the Sun's rays and if the lord of the Lagna be stronger than him and if the Sun be in the 9th house, the destruction of the enemies of the native may be declared.

शत्रुनाशो रिपौ शुभे is another reading.

The translation will be "and if the 6th house be occupied by a benefic, the destruction of the enemies of the native....."

यद्भावेनयुतो वैरिनाथो यद्भावेनसंश्रितः ।
यद्यस्थितो यद्भावेनसते भावाः शत्रुतां ययुः ॥१९॥

Sloka 19—The following Bhavae: viz., (1) that owned by the planet associated with the lord of the 6th house (2) that occupied by the lord of the 6th and (3) that owned by the planet in the 6th—these Bhavae will prove inimical to the native concerned.

Some books read शुभतां for शत्रुतां in the second line.

सप्तसंयुते सप्तर्क्षे तदीशे बलान्विते ।
पतिपुत्रवती साध्वी भाव्या सर्वगुणैर्वृता ॥२०॥

Sloka 20.—If the 7th house be connected (*vide* XV-30, *supra*) with a benefic (either by association or aspect) and its lord be endowed with strength, the wife of the person born will be virtuously disposed, and will live happily with her husband, being blessed with children and endowed with all good qualities.

केन्द्रादन्वय रग्नेशे लग्नेशादुर्वले सति ।
नान्धिनं धिमो न ह्येतां नृणामायुश्चिन् भवेत् ॥२१॥

Sloka 21.—Persons in whose nativities the lord of the 8th house is posited in a house other than a Kendra and is also weaker than the lord of the Lagna should be declared to be long-lived and free from anxieties, obstacles and miseries.

धर्मे कुजे वा सूर्ये वा दुःस्थे तन्नायके सति ।
पापमध्यगते वाऽपि पितुर्मरणमादिशेत् ॥२२॥

Sloka 22.—If Mars or the Sun occupy the 8th house and the lord of the latter be in a दुःस्थान (Dusasthana) or betwixt two malefics, the effect will be the demise of the father of the native soon after his birth.

Note:—If the death does not take place immediately, it may take place in the DASA of the Sun or Mars.

दिवा सूर्ये निशा मन्दे सूर्ये शुभमिरीक्षिते ।
धर्मेते बलसंयुक्ते चिरं जीवति तस्मिन्ना ॥२३॥

Sloka 23.—If the Sun in the case of a day-birth or Saturn in the case of a night-birth be well placed and aspected by benefics, and if the lord of the 9th be also strong, the father of the native will live for a long time.

मन्दारयोः शीतरजौ च सूर्ये चिकीर्णगे तज्जननीपितृभ्याम् ।
त्यक्तो भवेच्छत्रपुरोहितेन दृष्टे तन्मृजोऽस्ति सुखी चिरायुः ॥२४॥

Sloka 24.—If the two luminaries (the Sun and the Moon) be in trine to Saturn and Mars, the child will be abandoned by both the parents. But if they be aspected by Jupiter, the child will be long-lived and happy.

शनिर्भाग्याधिपः स्याच्छत्ररश्मौ न शुभेक्षितः ।
सूर्ये दुःस्थानगेऽप्यन्यपितरं मृगजीवति ॥२५॥

Sloka 25.—If Saturn owning the 9th house occupy a moveable sign and be unaspected by benefics, or if

the Sun be in a Dussethana, the child concerned lives under the care of a foster-father.

धर्मे तदीशे वा मन्दयुक्ते दृष्टेऽपि वा चरं ।
जातो दत्तो भवेन्नूनं व्ययेशे यलशालिनि ॥२६॥

Sloka 26.—If the 9th house or its lord being in a moveable sign is conjoined with or aspected by Saturn and if the lord of the 12th house be strong, the child born is sure to be adopted by another.

नभसि शुभलगे वा तत्पती केन्द्रकोणे
बलिनि निजगृहोद्ये कर्मणे लग्ने वा ।
महितपृथुयशाः स्याद्वर्मेकमेवपुत्तिः
नृपतिसदृशभाग्यं दीर्घमायुश्च तस्य ॥२७॥

Sloka 27.—If a benefio planet occupy the 10th house and the lord of the latter in full strength be in a Kendra or Kona position identical with its Swakahetra or exaltation sign, or if the lord of the Lagna be in the 10th, the person concerned will be revered by all, widely renowned, and disposed to do always virtuous deeds. His affluence will be similar to that of a king, and he will be long-lived.

ऊर्जस्वी जनबल्लभो दशमगे नृपे कुजे वा महत्
कार्यं साधयति प्रतापबहुलं खेदाच्च सुखो यदि ।
सङ्घापावर्यतीं क्रियां चित्तनुते श्रीभ्येषु सज्जगृहितां
कर्मस्थेष्वहिमङ्गकेतुषु भवेदुत्कर्मकारी नरः ॥२८॥

Sloka 28.—If the Sun or Mars occupy the 10th house, the native concerned will be a great and mighty personage and liked by the people. If the lord of the 10th house should also be well-placed, he will be able to accomplish great undertakings involving much valour and heroism. He will perform some beneficial acts commended by the good if the 10th house be

occupied by benefics. But if Rahu, Saturn and Ketu be posited in the 10th house, the result will be that the person concerned will do sinful and wicked acts.

लामेशो यद्भावनार्थयुक्ते यद्भावोऽपि वा ।
भावं तदनुरूपस्य वस्तुनो लाभगौरपि ॥२९॥

Sloka 29—Note the following two Bhavaa: (1) the Bhava owned by the planet associated with the lord of the 11th house and (2) the Bhava occupied by the lord of the 11th. The (gain) acquisition of things (or objects) connected by the Bhavas concerned may be predicted. A similar guess may be made also through planets occupying the 11th house.

व्ययस्थितो यद्भावेशो व्ययेशो यत्र तिष्ठति ।
तस्य भावस्यानुरूपवस्तुनो माशमादिशेत् ॥३०॥

Sloka 30.—Note the following two Bhavas: (1) the Bhava owned by the planet if any occupying the 12th house; (2) the Bhava occupied by the lord of the 12th. The loss of things connected by these two Bhavas should be predicted.

॥ भावसिद्धिकालः ॥

भावेशस्थितभांशकोणमपि वा भावं तु या लग्नपो
लग्नेशस्थितभांशकोणमुदयं वाऽयाति भावाधिपः ।
संयोगेऽपि विलोकनेऽपि च तयोस्तद्भावसिद्धिं तदा
व्याप्ताकारयोगतस्तनुपतेर्लगाच्च चन्द्रादपि ॥३१॥

Sloka 31.—One ought to predict the success or acquisition of a Bhava (1) when the lord of the Lagna during his transit arrives at a sign which happens to be a Trikona sign to the Rasi or Amsa occupied by the lord of the Bhava in question; or (2) when he comes to the Bhava itself, or (3) when the lord of the Bhava transits a sign which is triangular to the sign or Amsa occupied by the lord of the Lagna, or (4) when he

comes to the Lagna itself, or (8) when the two lords (i.e., of the Bhava and the Lagna) come in conjunction or aspect each other. The same event may likewise be predicted when the Karaka of the Bhava in question comes during transit in conjunction with the lord of the Rasi containing the Lagna or the Moon.

यद्वावेशस्थितर्काशत्रिकोणस्थे गुरुयुक्ता ।

गोचरे तस्य भावस्य फलप्राप्तिं विनिर्दिशेत् ॥३२॥

Sloka 32.—Find out the Rasi and Amsa occupied by the lord of the Bhava under consideration. When Jupiter in his transit comes in trine to this Rasi or Amsa, the realisation of the (good) effect of the Bhava may be expected.

कर्मरिनाययोगे तु लग्नेशाहुर्बले रिपौ ।

तदा तद्वशः शत्रुर्विपरीतमतोऽन्यथा ॥३३॥

Sloka 33.—Whenever the lords of the Lagna and the 6th house come in conjunction, (while in transit) the enemy of the native will come under his control, if the lord of the 6th house is weaker than the lord of the Lagna. Otherwise, the contrary will be the result.

यदावपस्य तनुपस्य भवत्यरिर्भ-

तत्कालराहुवशातोऽरिर्नृत्तिस्थितेर्षा ।

स्पर्धा तदा वक्तुं तेन च गोचरस्थ-

स्तद्वत्सुहृदयमपि संयुतिमैवतश्च ॥३४॥

Sloka 34.—If there should be enmity between the lord of a Bhava and that of the Lagna due to natural or temporal causes, or their being posited in the 6th and 8th places with respect to each other, envy, rivalry or jealousy will arise to the native with the person deputed by the Bhava during the transit of these planets. But if there should be friendship-natural or temporary, between the aforesaid two planets, one ought to predict new friendship being formed when the planets also conjoin in their transit.

लग्नेशयदावयस्तु योगो यदा तदा तत्फलसिद्धिकालः ।

भावेक्षणीये शुभमन्यधान्यलगाच्च चन्द्रादपि चिन्तनीयम् ॥३५॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरद्विरचितायां फलदीपिकायां

लग्नादिद्वादशभावानां समुदायफलं नाम षोडशोऽध्यायः

Sloka 35.—Whenever the lord of the Lagna comes in conjunction (while in transit) with the lord of any particular Bhava under consideration, the success (or gain) of the Bhava may be expected, if the lord of the Bhava be strong. Otherwise, the effect will be different. Similar scrutiny may also be made by reckoning from the Moon instead of from the Lagna.

Thus ends the 16th Adhyaya on "the general effects of the 12 Bhavas" in the work *Phaladeepika* composed by Mantreswara.

॥ सप्तदशोऽध्यायः ॥

॥ निर्याणप्रकरणम् ॥

तत्तद्भावादष्टमेशस्थितांशे तद्विक्रान्ते ।

व्ययेशस्थितभांशे वा मन्दे तद्भावनाशनम् ॥१॥

ADHYAYA XVII.

Sloka 1.—With respect to any Bhava, when Saturn in his transit should arrive at the Rasi and Navamea occupied by the lord of the 8th or the 12th house reckoned from that Bhava, the total destruction of that Bhava should be expected. The same will be the case if Saturn transits houses that are triangular to these two houses

॥ निर्याणशनिः ॥

रुग्नेशो गुलिको मन्दः खरवेक्षणपोऽपि वा ।

यत्र तिष्ठति तद्भांशत्रिकोणे रविजे मृतिः ॥२॥

Sloka 2.—Ascertain the Rasi and Navamsa occupied by (1) the lord of the 8th house (2) Gulika (3) Saturn or (4) the lord of the 22nd decanate (counted from that of the Lagna). When Saturn transits that Rasi or Navamsa or its triangular position, death may happen.

उद्यद्गगनाधस्य तथा रन्ध्राधिपस्य च ।

रन्ध्रद्वक्काणपस्यापि भांशकोणे गुरौ मृतिः ॥३॥

Sloka 3.—Find the lord of the decanate that is rising. Find also the lord of the 8th house as also that of the 22nd decanate. When Jupiter transits the Rasi or Amsa occupied by any of these 3 planets, or its triangular position, death may take place.

स्वस्फुटद्वादशांशे वा रन्ध्रेशस्थनवांशके ।

लग्नेशस्थनवांशेऽर्के तद्वत्रिकोणेऽपि वा मृतिः ॥४॥

Sloka 4.—When the Sun transits (1) the Rasi that represents his own Dwadasamse (2) the Navamsa Rasi occupied by the lord of the 8th house, or (3) the Navamsa Rasi occupied by the lord of the Lagna or their Trikona positions, death may be expected.

नवांशेश is another reading in the 2nd line. According to that Jupiter takes the place of the Sun.

रन्ध्रप्रभोर्वा भानोर्वा भांशकोणं गते विधौ ।

मृतिं यदेतस्यमेतल्लग्नान्ध्राद्य चिन्तयेत् ॥५॥

Sloka 5.—When the Moon transits the Rasi or Navamsa occupied by the lord of the 8th house or the Sun or their triangular house, death may take place. All these (the above stated) should be considered with reference to the Lagna or the Moon.

लग्नेशदीनयमकण्टकभांशकोणं

प्राप्तेऽथवा शनिविहीनहिमांशुभांशम् ।

याते गुरौ स्वमरणमवध राहुहीन-

भूखलुभांशकगुरौ सहजप्रणाशः ॥६॥

Sloka 6.—Subtract the figures of Yamakantaka from those of the lord of the rising sign. Subtract the figures of the Moon from those of Saturn. Find out the Rasi and its Navamsa indicated by each of these differences. When Jupiter transits the Rasi or Navamsa indicated in either of these results or their Trikona position, the native's death will take place. Subtract the figures for Mars from those of Rahu. When Jupiter comes to occupy the Navamsa or the Rasi thus indicated by the difference, the death of a brother may happen.

भानोः कण्टकयज्ञितस्य भयनांशे वा त्रिकोणे गुरौ
तातो नश्यति कण्टकोनगुलिकक्षांशत्रिकोणे शनौ ।
अर्कोनेगुगृहांशकोणगुरौ चन्द्रो न मन्दात्मजः
क्षेत्रेणोऽप्यथवा त्रिकोणगृहगे मन्दे जनन्या मृतिः ॥७७॥

Sloka 7.—Subtract the figures for Yamakantaka from those of the Sun. When Jupiter transits the Rasi or its Navamsa thus found or its triangular position, the death of the father may happen. Subtract the figures for Mandi from those of Yamakantaka. When Saturn transits the Rasi or Navamsa thus found or its triangular position, the same event may happen. Subtract the figures of the Moon from those of the Sun; during Jupiter's transit through the Rasi or Navamsa thus indicated or its triangular position, the death of the mother may come to pass. The same event may also happen when Saturn passes through the Rasi or Navamsa indicated by subtracting the figures of Mandi from those of the Moon, or its triangular position. (जा. पा. XII-80).

यदेत्यत्यरनक्षत्रनाथाच्च वगकण्टकम् ।

• स्वकृत्वा तद्व्यने कोणे गुरौ पुत्रविनाशनम् ॥८॥

Sloka 8.—Subtract the figures of Yamakantaka from
क-दी—23

those of the planet ruling the 5th star reckoned from the notol one. When Jupiter transits the house indicated by the result or its Trikona position, the son's death may be expected.

॥ समरणनिर्णयः ॥

लग्नार्कमान्दिस्फुटयोगराशिरथीधरो यदुयनोगमस्तु ।
तद्राशिसंस्थे पुरुषतयन्ये तत्त्रिकोणगे वा मृतिमिति जातः ॥९॥

Stoka 9.—Find the house occupied by the lord of the sign indicated by the aggregate of the figures for the Lagna, the Sun and Mandi. When Jupiter arrives in his progress through the orbit at the Rasi found as above or in a triangular sign thereof, the native meets with his death.

मान्दिस्फुटं भातुसुतं विज्ञांष्य राश्यंशकोशे रविशं मृतिः स्यात् ।
धूमादिपञ्चग्रहयोगराशिद्रेकाणयातेऽर्कसुते च मृत्युः ॥१०॥

Stoka 10.—Subtract the figures for Saturn from those of Mandi and find out the Rasi and its Navamasa indicated by the difference. When Saturn arrives at this Navamasa or the Rasi thus found or their triangular position, death will take place. The same event may also happen when Saturn arrives at the particular Drekkana of the particular Rasi indicated by the aggregate of the figures of the five Upagrahas reckoned from Dhuma.

विलग्नमान्दिस्फुटयोगराशं निर्याणमासं प्रवदन्ति तज्ज्ञाः ।
निर्याणचन्द्रो गुलिकेन्दुयोगो लग्नं विलग्नार्किसुतेन्दुयोगः ॥११॥

Stoka 11.—Find out the Rasi and its Navamasa indicated by the sum-total of the figures for the Lagna and Mandi. The Rasi and its Navamasa, say the Astrologers, will give the clue to the particular month and the por-

tion thereof in a year in which a person's death may be expected to happen; (i. e., when the Sun arrives at this particular Rasi and the particular Navamsa thereof, the person will die). The Moon at the time of the decease will occupy the Rasi indicated by the total of the figures for Mandi and the Moon; and the rising sign will be that denoted by the total of the figures for the Lagna, Mandi and the Moon.

मान्दिस्फुटोदितनवांशगतोऽग्रेष्ट्ये
तद्वावशांशसहिते दिननाभमूनौ ।
द्वेकाणकोणभवने दिनपे च मृशु-
ल्लेष्टेन्दुमान्दिषुतभेशगतोदये स्यात् ॥१२॥

Sloka 12.—Ascertain the Navamsa, the Dwadasamsa and the Drekkana indicated by the figures for Mandi. When Jupiter arrives at the Navamsa, Saturn at the Dwadasamsa and the Sun at a triangular sign from the Drekkana in question, and when the Lagna is the Rasi occupied by the lord of the sign denoted by the aggregate of the figures for the Lagna, the Moon and Mandi, death will take place.

मान्दिषुतभांशगतो यदि स्यात् is another reading in the 4th Pāda. The translation will be "or when the Sun transits the Rasi and Amsa denoted by the aggregate of the figures....."

गुलिकं रश्मिस्तु च गुणिषा नवसंख्यया ।
उभयोरैक्यराश्यंशगृहगे रश्मिने मृतिः ॥१३॥

Sloka 13.—Multiply by 9 the figures for Mandi and Saturn. Add the two products and find out the particular Rasi and its Navamsa which the total indicates. When Saturn passes through this, death will happen.

स्फुटे विलम्बनाथस्य विशोध्य समकण्टकम् ।
तद्वाक्षिनवभागस्थे जीथे मृत्युर्न संशयः ॥१४॥

Sloka 14.—Subtract the figures of Yamakaotaka from those of the lord of the rising sign and find out the Rasi and its Navamsa indicated by the difference. When Jupiter comes to occupy this Navamsa in the Rasi thus found, death will take place without doubt.

पद्मायस्तानरन्ध्रेऽस्फुटैश्चभयनं गते ।
तत्रत्रिकोणोदगे चाऽपि मन्दे मृत्युभयं नृणाम् ॥१५॥

Sloka 15.—Find out the sign of the zodiac indicated by the sum-total of the figures for the lords of the 6th, the 12th and the 8th Bhavas. When Saturn is in this house or in a triangular sign from it, death has to be apprehended.

उद्यद्गणपतिराशिगते सूर्येऽपि
तस्य त्रिकोणमपि गच्छति वा विमाशम् ।
रन्ध्रेऽत्रिभागपतिमन्दिरनेऽय मन्दे
प्राप्ते त्रिकोणमथवास्य वदन्ति मृत्युम् ॥१६॥

Sloka 16.—Find the Rasi, etc., occupied by the lord of the decanate that is rising. When Jupiter transits this position or its Trikona, the native meets with death. When Saturn transits the house owned by the lord of the decanate of the 8th house, or its Trikona, the same event may be predicted.

विलग्नजन्माष्टमराशिनाथयोः क्षत्रत्रिभागेऽथरयोस्तयोरपि ।
मन्माङ्गमान्द्योरपि दुर्बलांशकत्रिकोणगे सूर्यसुते मृतिर्भवेत् ॥१७॥

Sloka 17.—Find the weakest of the three sets of planets, viz., (1) the lord of (1) the 8th house and (2) the 22nd decanate, both counted from the Lagna and the Moon, and (3) the Moon and Mandi. When Saturn transits a Trikona position to the Navamsa of any of the above planets, death may happen.

लघ्नाधिपस्थितनवांशकराक्षितुस्य रन्ध्राधिपस्य गृहमायतिते घटेऽंशे ।
तस्मिन्वर्धेऽमरणयोगमनेकशास्त्रसंभ्रूणद्विजमतिभिः परिकीर्तितं तत्॥

Sloka 18.—Find the Rasi representing the Navam-sa occupied by the lord of the Lagna. See how far it is removed from Masha. When Saturn transits a Rasi so far removed from the Rasi occupied by the lord of the 8th house, death may happen, say those conversant with the various schools of astrology.

शशाङ्कसंयुक्तदण्डगणपूर्वतः खरत्रिभागेऽगृहं गतेऽपि वा ।
त्रिकोणगे वा मरणं त्रिरीणां दशम्यथ स्यात्तुरन्ध्रदिक्कमे ॥१९॥

Sloka 19.—Death may also happen when the Moon in her transit passes through the house occupied by the lord of the 22nd decanate counted from that of the Moon at the time of birth, or its Trikona position or through the Lagna Rasi, the 8th house or the 12th house.

निधनेऽध्वरगतराशौ भानाधिपदौ तु भानुगतराशौ ।
निधनाधिपसंयुक्ते नक्षत्रं निदिशेऽमरणम् ॥२०॥

Sloka 20.—When the Sun passes through the Rasi occupied by the lord of the 8th house and the Moon, through the Rasi occupied by the Sun or through the asterism occupied by the lord of the 8th house, demise will happen.

यो राशिगुलिकोपेतः तत्त्रिकोणगते शनौ ।
मरणं निजिज्ञातानां दिविजानां तद्वस्तके ॥२१॥

Sloka 21.—When Saturn transits (1) the Rasi that is triangular to the one occupied by Gulika in the case of those born in the night or (2) the 7th Rasi therefrom in the case of those born in the day, death may happen.

गुरुराहुस्कुट्टेक्यस्य राशिं यातो गुरुर्वदा ।

तदा तु निधनं विद्यात्तत्रिकोणमभोऽथवा ॥२२॥

Sloka 22.—When Jupiter in his transit passes through the Rasi indicated by the sum of the figures for Jupiter and Rahu or through its trines, death may be apprehended.

अष्टमस्य त्रिभागांशपतिरिद्यतगृहं शनौ ।

तदीशनवभागश्च गते वा मरणं भवेत् ॥२३॥

Sloka 23.—When Saturn goes to the house occupied by the lord of the decanate of the 8th house from the Lagna, death may happen. The same event may be expected when Saturn passes through the Rasi owning the Navamsa occupied by the lord of the 8th house.

जन्मकाले शनौ यस्य जन्माष्टमपतेरपि ।

राशोरंशफराशेषां त्रिकोणस्थे शनैः मृतिः ॥२४॥

Sloka 24.—When Saturn in his transit passes through the Rasi and Amsa occupied by him at birth or its trines, death may be expected. The same event may be apprehended when Saturn transits the Rasi and Amsa occupied by the lord of the sign occupied by the Moon at birth or of the 8th house or its trines.

निशीथुराशौ चेज्जन्म मान्दिर्भेऽथे शनौ मृतिः ।

दिवर्कमे चेत्तद्वृत्तत्रिकोणे वा शनौ मृतिः ॥२५॥

Sloka 25.—If the birth be at night, death will happen when Saturn transits through the Rasi and Amsa occupied by the Moon or Mandi; if the birth be at day, death may be expected when Saturn transits the Rasi and Amsa occupied by the sign or which is the 7th, the 8th or the 9th from that occupied by the Sun.

रन्ध्रेभराद्यापति मे मान्दिस्तापति मे ततः ।

शनिभ्येन्मरणं मूयादिति सद्रुमापितम् ॥२६॥

Sloka 26.—Ascertain how far Mandi is removed from the lord of the 8th house. When Saturn in his transit arrives at a Rasi so far removed from Mandi, death may happen; so say the eminent astrologers.

जन्मकालीनभृगुजात्कामशुन्यये रवौ ।

मरणं निश्चितं प्रयादिति सद्गुरुभाषितम् ॥२७॥

Sloka 27.—When the Sun transits the 6th, the 7th or 12th place reckoned from Venus at birth, death is sure to happen; so say the eminent astrologers.

निष्ठस्वप्रमदिकप्रपतयो रन्ध्रविभागेभ्यरो

मान्दिर्यद्भवतेषु तेष्वपि गृहेष्वार्कसूर्येन्दवः ।

सर्वे चारयशाप्रयान्ति हि यदा मृत्युस्तदा स्यान्मृणं

तेषामंशत्रशाब्दन्तु निधने तत्तत्त्रिकोणेऽपि वा ॥२८॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरविरचितायां फलदीपिकायां निर्वाणभावो

नाम सप्तदशोऽध्यायः ॥

Sloka 28.—Find out where the following planets are posited at a birth: (1) the lord of the 8th (2) the lord of the 12th (3) the lord of the 6th, (4) the lord of the 8th house decanate, i. e., the 22nd decanate and (5) Mandi. When Saturn, Jupiter, the Sun and the Moon in their transit pass through these houses, death may take place. The same may also happen when those transit the Navamsas of the five Grahas stated above or their Trikona positions.

Thus ends the 17th Adhyaya on "Exit from the World" in the work Phaladeopika composed by Mantreswara.

॥ अष्टादशोऽध्यायः ॥

॥ द्विप्रहयोगफलम् ॥

तिग्मोद्युज्जनयत्पुपेशसहितो यन्माहमकारं नरं
भोमेनाघरतं बुधेन निपुणं धीकीर्तिलोक्याम्बितम् ।
करं चाफतिनाम्यकारेनिरतं शुकेन रक्षायुधै-
र्लब्धस्थं रयिजेन धातुकुशलं भाण्डप्रकारेषु वा ॥१॥

ADHYAYA XVIII.

Stoka 1.—If, at the birth of any person, the Sun be in conjunction with the Moon, he will be skilled in machinery and stone work; if the Sun be in conjunction with Mars, the person born will be intent on doing sinful deeds; if he be associated with Mercury, the person will be clever, intelligent, famous and happy. If the Sun be in conjunction with Jupiter, the person born in the Yuga will be ardent and interested in helping others. If the Sun and Venus be together at a birth, the person concerned will earn money as an actor or by the use of weapons. If the Sun be associated with Saturn, the person born will be clever in working in metals or in various sorts of pattery.

कूटस्थासर्वकुम्भपण्यमक्षिप्यं मातुः सवक्रः शशी
सहः प्रक्षितयाफयमर्थनिपुणं सौभाग्यकीर्त्याम्बितम् ।
शिकारतं कुलमुख्यमस्मिन्नमर्तिं विच्छेत्स्वर्ं साक्षिरा
यस्त्रिणां सतिनः क्रियादिकुशलं सार्किः पुनर्भूतम् ॥२॥

Stoka 2.—If the Moon be in conjunction with Mars, the person born will be a dealer in hammers, ploughs or other rough instruments, women, spirituous drinks and earthen jars; he will be disobedient to his mother. If the Moon be associated with Mercury, the man born in the Yuga will speak sweetly and modestly, be clever in interpreting, and endowed with good

luck and fame. When the Moon is in conjunction with Jupiter, the person born will be overpowering (his enemies), but littleminded; he will be a chief of his family and wealthy. When Venus is associated with the Moon, the person born will be an adept in weaving, tailoring and dyeing of cloths. If the Moon be in conjunction with Saturn, the person born will be the son of a widow remarried.

मूलादिस्नेहकृन्दैर्वदन्तं यन्मन्वाद्युयोद्धा मर्मास्ये
 पुयंध्यक्षः सर्जये भर्गान् नग्गनिः प्रापयित्ते द्विजे वा ।
 गोपो मर्दोऽथ दक्षः पण्यधनिर्गते युगकृतामरेज्ये
 दुःखानाऽसम्यक्सम्भः समचित्तनये भूमिजे निन्दितश्च ॥३॥

Stoke 3 -If Mars and Mercury be together, the person born in the Yona will be a dealer in herbs, plants, barks, oils and drugs. He will be clever in boxing. When Mars is in conjunction with Jupiter, the person born will be a leader of a city, or a king or a wealthy Brahmin. The effect of Venus and Mars being together at a birth will be that the person born will be a shepherd, a wrestler, skilful, addicted to other people's wives, or a gambler. If Mars be in conjunction with Saturn at the birth of a person, he will be miserable, untruthful and despised by all.

सौम्ये रक्षत्रो गृहस्पतियुतं गीतप्रियो नृत्यविद
 वागी भूगणपः सितेन मृदुना मायापटुर्लम्पटः ।
 सद्गियो धनदारवान् बहुगुणः शुक्लेण युक्ते गुरौ
 जे ॥ दमभ्रकरोऽसितेन घटकृज्जातोऽन्नकरोऽपि वा ॥४॥

Stoke 4.—When Mercury and Jupiter are in conjunction, the person born will be an actor, fond of music and versed in the art of dancing. If Venus be in conjunction with Mercury, the person born will be eloquent, possess lands, and will become a head of an

assembly. If Saturn be associated with Mercury, the person born will be clever in cheating others and addicted to licentious pleasures. The man at whose birth Jupiter and Venus occupy one house will have good learning, possess wealth and wife, and have many good qualities. If Jupiter and Saturn be together at a birth, the person affected by the Yoga will be a barber, a potter or a cook.

लङ्कः is another reading for लम्पटः in the 2nd line.

भसितसितसमागमेऽल्पचक्षुर्युवतिसमाश्रयसम्प्रवृद्धवित्तः ।

भवति च लिखिपुस्तकचित्रवेत्ता कथितफलैः परतो विकल्पनीयाः ॥

Sloka 5.—If Venus and Saturn be together at a birth, the person affected by the Yoga will be short-sighted, will get his wealth augmented through a young woman, (His marriage will be a keynote to financial success). He will be skilled in writing and painting. If more than two planets occupy a house, prediction should be made by combining the effects described for the several possible pairs of planets constituting the Yoga.

॥ चन्द्रदृष्टिकलम् ॥

भूपो विद्वान् भूपतिर्भूपतुल्यश्चन्द्रे मेवे मोषको निर्धनश्च ।

निस्वः स्तेनो लोकमान्यो महीशः स्वाढ्यः प्रेय्यश्चापि दृष्टे कुजाद्यैः ॥

Sloka 6.—If the Moon in Mesha be aspected by Mars, the person born will be a king; if by Mercury, he will be learned; if by Jupiter, he will be a king, if by Venus, he will be equal to a king; if by Saturn, he will be a thief; and if by the Sun, he will be poor. The Moon in (Taurus) Vrishabha, aspected by Mars and other planets in order will make the person born (1) poor, (2) thievish, (3) respected by other men, (4) a king, (5) wealthy and (6) a servant respectively.

गुग्मस्वेऽयोजीविभूपश्चधृष्टाश्चन्द्रे दृष्टे तन्तुवायोऽधनी च ।

स्वर्धं योधप्राज्ञसुरिश्चितीशा लोहाजीवो नेत्ररोगी क्रमेण ॥७॥

Sloka 7.—If the Moon occupy Mithuna and be aspected by Mars and other planets, the person concerned will be (1) transacting business in iron instruments, (2) a king, (3) learned, (4) fearless, (5) a weaver and (6) poor, respectively. The Moon in Karkke if aspected by Mars and other planets will make the person born (1) a warrior, (2) learned, (3) a wise man, (4) a king, (5) a dealer in iron, copper, etc., and (6) a sufferer from eye-disease.

राजा ज्योतिर्विद्वन्नाह्व्यो नरेन्द्रः सिंहे चन्द्रे नापितः पार्थिवेन्द्रः ।

दक्षो भूपः सैन्यपः कन्यकायां निष्णतः साद्भूमिनाथश्च भूपः ॥

Sloka 8.—If the Moon occupies Simha and is aspected by Mars and other planets, the person born will be (1) a king, (2) an astrologer (3) wealthy, (4) a king, (5) a barber and (6) a king respectively. If at a birth the Moon be in Kanya and be aspected by Mars and other planets, the person born will be (1) clever, (2) a king, (3) head of an army, (4) skilful in all matters, (5) a king, and (6) a king respectively.

शटो नृपस्तैलिनिरुक्मकारश्चन्द्रं चणिकं स्यात्पिशुनः खलश्च ।

कीटे नृपो गुग्मपिना महीशः स्याद्द्रव्यतीव्री विद्वन्नाह्वितः ॥९॥

Sloka 9.—The effect of the Moon in Tula being aspected by Mars and other planets will in their order make the person born (1) a rogue, (2) a king, (3) a man working in gold (gold-smith), (4) a trader, (5) a tale-bearer, and (6) wicked respectively. If the Moon be in Vrischika and is aspected by Mars and other planets taken in order, the person born will be (1) a king, (2) a father of twins, (3) a king (4) a washerman (5) one defective of some limb, and (6) moneyless respectively,

शशुजीवी and शस्यजीवी are two other readings for वस्यजीवी in the fourth quarter of the Sloka.

धूर्तो हयाङ्गे स्वजनं जनेशं नगैघमात्रित्य शठः सद्गमः ।

भूपो नरेशः क्षितिपो विपश्चिद्धनी द्रिद्रो मकरे हिमांशौ ॥१०॥

Sloka 10. If, at the time of birth, the Moon occupies Dhanus and be aspected by Mars, the person concerned will be a cheat; if aspected by Mercury, he will protect his kinsmen; if aspected by Jupiter, he will be a ruler of the earth; if by Venus, he will be a support to many people; if by Saturn, he will be a rogue; and if by the Sun, he will be an arrogant fellow. If at the time of birth the Moon occupies Makara and is aspected by Mars and other planets in their order, the person born will be (1) a king (2) a king (3) a king (4) a learned or wise man (5) wealthy and (6) poor respectively.

कुम्भेऽन्यदारनिरतः क्षितिपो नरेन्द्रो

वेद्यापतिर्नृपवरो हिमगौ नृमान्यः ।

अन्येऽग्रकृत्पटुमतिर्नृपतिश्च विद्वान्

दोषैकद्वन्द्वरितकृच्च कुजादिदृष्टे ॥११॥

Sloka 11.—If at the time of birth the Moon occupies Kumbha and is aspected by Mars and other planets taken in order, the person concerned will be (1) addicted to other people's wives, (2) a king, (3) lord of men, (4) one fond of women not his own, (5) best of kings and (6) respected by men, respectively. If the Moon occupies Meena and is aspected by Mars and other planets taken in order, the person born will be (1) a sinner, (2) witty, (3) a king, (4) a learned man, (5) one intent on doing what is sinful and (6) a sinner respectively.

॥ श्रेष्ठे चन्द्रस्य दृष्टिकृतम् ॥

भारक्षको वधरक्षिः कुशलश्च युजे

भूपोऽर्थवान्कलहहृदिक्षतिजाशसंस्थे ।

मूर्खोऽन्यद्वारनिरतः सुकविः सितांशे

सत्काव्यकृतसुखपरोऽन्यकलत्रगश्च ॥१२॥

Shloka 12.—If at a person's birth the Moon occupy a Navamsa of Mars and be aspected by the Sun, the person will be a watchman of a city; if the Moon in the above position be aspected by Mars, he will be fond of killing; if by Mercury, he will be skilled in close fighting; if by Jupiter, he will be a king; if by Venus, he will be rich; and if by Saturn, he will promote quarrels. If at the time of birth, the Moon be in a Navamsa of Venus and be aspected by the Sun, the person concerned will be a fool; if by Mars, he will be addicted to other people's wives; if by Mercury, he will be a good poet; if by Jupiter, he will be the author of good literary works; if by Venus, he will be intent on having all comforts; and if by Saturn, he will unite with other people's wives.

दीर्घे हि रक्तचरचोरकवीन्द्रमन्त्रि-

गेयहृदितानिपुणः शशिनं स्थितेऽंशे ।

स्वांशेऽलपनाप्रधनतृधनपक्षियमुख्यः

स्वांप्रेष्यकृत्यनिरतश्च निरीक्ष्यमाणः ॥१३॥

Shloka 13.—If at the time of birth the Moon occupy a Navamsa of Mercury and be aspected by the Sun, the person concerned will be an actor; if by Mars, he will be a thief; if by Mercury, he will be the chief of poets; if by Jupiter, he will be a minister; if by Venus, he will be skilled in music; and if by Saturn, he will be skilled in mechanical arts. If at the time of birth, the Moon occupy his own Navamsa and be aspected by

the Sun, the person concerned will be lean in person; if by Mars, he will be avaricious; if by Mercury, he will be practising penance; if by Jupiter, he will become an important personage; if by Venus, he will be a servant under a woman; and if by Saturn, he will be devoted to his duties.

सक्रोधो नरपतिसंमतो निधीशः सिंहांशे प्रभुरसुतोऽतिहिंस्रकर्मा ।
जीवांशे प्रथितबलौ रणोपदेष्टा हास्यहासयिकामनुजशीलः ॥१५॥

Sloka 14 —If at the time of birth, the Moon be in a Navamsa of Simha and be aspected by the Sun, the person concerned will be of an angry temper; if by Mars, he will be a friend of the king; if by Mercury, he will become the lord of a hidden treasure; if by Jupiter, he will become a great lord; if by Venus, he will be childless; and if by Saturn, he will do cruel acts. If at the time of birth the Moon be in a Navamsa of Jupiter and be aspected by the Sun, he will be a man of reputed valour; if by Mars, he will be versed in fighting; if by Mercury, he will be witty; if by Jupiter, he will be a minister; if by Venus, he will be without lust; and if by Saturn, he will be virtuously disposed.

भास्वापत्यो दुःखितः सत्यपि स्वे मनासक्तः कर्मणि स्वेऽनुरक्तः ।
दुष्टस्त्रीषु कोपनधार्मिकभागे चन्द्रे भारी तद्वदिन्द्रादिद्वेषे ॥१५॥

Sloka 15.—If at the time of birth the Moon should occupy a Navamsa of Saturn and be aspected by the Sun, the person concerned will have a very limited number of children; if by Mars, he will lead a miserable life even though wealthy; if by Mercury, he will be haughty; if by Jupiter, he will be devoted to his duty; if by Venus, he will be fond of wicked women; and if by Saturn, he will be irascible. In the same

manner should be predicted the effects resulting from the Sun in the several Navamsas being aspected by the Moon and other planets.

सूर्यादितोऽत्रांशफलं प्रदिष्टं स्यं नवांशस्य फलं तद्वय ।

राशीक्षणे चतुर्लमुक्तमिन्द्रोस्तद्वादशांशस्य फलं हि वाच्यम् ॥१६॥

Sloka 16.—What has been declared here (in Slokas 12-15) as अंशफल (Amsaphala) due to the Moon being posited in the Amsas of the Sun and other planets should be understood to be the effects derived from the Navamsa division. The effects that have been declared as resulting from the Moon in the several signs being aspected by the various planets should be stated as applying in the case of the Dwadasamsas also.

वर्गोत्तमस्वर्गरेषु शुभं यदुक्तं तत्तुष्टमध्यलघुताऽशुभमुत्क्रमेण ।

पीर्यान्वितांशकगतिनिर्णयि पूर्वं राशीक्षेपस्य फलमंशफलं वदति॥

Sloka 17.—The good effects described above will be full, middling and little according as the Moon occupies a Vargottama, his own Navamsa or the Navamsa of another planet. In the case of bad effects, it will be the reverse. Again, if the lord of the Navamsa occupied by the Moon be strong, the effects described for the Moon in the several signs and aspected by the several planets will be nullified, and only those effects due to the Moon's occupying the particular Navamsa subject to the particular planetary aspect will come to pass.

Thus ends the 18th Adhyaya on "Conjunctions of two planets" in the work Phaladeepika composed by Mantreswara.

॥ एकोनविंशोऽध्यायः ॥

भक्त्या येन नवग्रहा वदृष्टिधरागधितास्ते निरं
 सन्तुष्टाः फलयोधहन्तुमक्षिप्तानुग्रहं निर्णयम् ।
 व्यासा मेन पराशरेण अधिनां संगृह्य होरागमात्
 सारं भूरिपरीक्षयानिफलितानां वक्ष्ये महात्मनो दशाम् ॥१॥

ADHYAYA XIX.

Sloka 1.—The nine planets who were worshipped in many ways with devotion for a long time by sage Parasara, having been pleased, bestowed upon him the knowledge of accurately determining their effects (on births in this world). Being convinced after many tests that they are unfailing, I take out only the essence from the astrological scriptures containing his famous sayings and set forth the famous 'Maha Dasa.'

अग्न्यादितारपतयो रविचन्द्रभीम-
 सर्षामरेड्यशनिचन्द्रजकेतुशुक्राः ।
 तेने नटः सनिजया चट्टुधान्यसीन्य-
 स्थाने नखा निगदिताः शरदस्तु तेषाम् ॥२॥

Sloka 2.—Count the stars from Krittika in groups of nine. The planets presiding over the Dasas belonging to the nine stars composing each group are respectively the Sun, the Moon, Mars, Rahu, Jupiter, Saturn, Mercury, Ketu and Venus, and their respective years are 6, 10, 7, 18, 16, 19, 17, 7 and 20.

ऋक्षस्य गम्या गटिका दशाब्दनिघ्ना नताप्ता स्वदशाब्दसंख्या ।
 रूपैर्नगैः संयुणयेन्नतेन हतास्तु मासा दिवसाः क्रमेण ॥३॥

Sloka 3.—At the time of birth, find out the number of Ghatikas, etc., still to be traversed (by the Moon) in the star he is in. Multiply this by the number of years allotted to the ruler of the star and divide the product

by 60. The quotient will be the period in years still to elapse. Any remainder remaining may be converted into months by multiplying by 12 and dividing by 60 and the remainder again into days by multiplying by 30 and dividing by 60 and so on.

रविष्फुटं तज्जनने यदासीत् तथाविधस्यप्रतिधर्मकः ।

भायुत्तयः सन्ति दशाब्दकानां भागकमाप्तद्विघाः प्रकल्प्याः ॥४॥

Sloka 4.—Note the exact position of the Sun in the zodiac at the time of birth. When the Sun in his next round arrives at the same position, it is considered as one solar year, which is also the year taken for the Ududasa system. By sub-dividing the same, days are also calculated.

॥ दशाकलम् ॥

भानुः करोति कलहं शितिपालकोप

माकस्मिकं स्वजनरोगपरिभ्रमं च ।

अप्योपयवेरमतिदुःसहचित्तकोपं

गुप्त्वर्थधाम्यमुत्तदारकृद्भानुपीडाम् ॥५॥

Sloka 5.—If at a birth the Sun be badly placed, he will during his Dasa promote quarrel, sudden displeasure of the sovereign, sickness among relatives, wandering, with others, intolerable mental anguish, and danger from fire to concealed wealth, grain, sons and wife.

कौर्याध्वभवेः कलहेर्धनान्ति वनाद्विखम्भारमतिप्रसिद्धिम् ।

करोति सुस्थो विजयं दिनेशस्तेदप्यं सद्बोधोपरतिं सुखं च ॥६॥

Sloka 6.—If at a birth the Sun be posited in a good house, he will during his Dasa bring on acquisition of wealth through cruel deeds, journs, kings and quarrels, roaming through forests and mountains, wide

fame, success in business, severity, attachment (devotion) for ever to one's duty and happiness.

मनःप्रसादं प्रकरोति चन्द्रः सर्वार्थसिद्धिं सुखभोजनं च ।
स्त्रीपुत्रभ्याम्वररक्तसिद्धिं गोक्षेत्रलाभं हिजपूजनं च ॥७॥

Sloka 7.—During the Moon's Dasa, there will be tranquillity of the mind, success in all business, good food, acquisition of wife, children, ornaments, clothes, gems, cows and lands. The person will honour Brahmins.

• बलेन सर्वं दशिनस्तु पाठ्यं पूर्वं दशाहे फलमत्र मध्यम् ।
मध्ये दशाहे परिपूर्णवीर्यं तृतीयभागेऽल्पफलं क्रमेण ॥८॥

Sloka 8.—Everything ought to be declared after examination of the Moon's strength. In the first period of ten days of the lunar month, the Moon is of moderate strength. During the middle period of ten days, his strength is full, and he is therefore very auspicious. During the third period of ten days, his strength is on the wane and the effect also will be gradually declining.

भीमस्य स्वदशाफलानि हुनभुग्भूतवर्चधनं
भैरव्यानुतवञ्चनेन विविधैः कर्तव्यधनस्यगमः ।
पित्तप्लेहद्वेषाधितश्च सततं नीचाङ्गनासेवने
विद्वेषः सुतदारवधुगुरुभिः कष्टोऽन्यभागे रतः ॥९॥

Sloka 9.—During the Dasa of Mars, the person concerned gets wealth through fire, the king, fighting and the like. There will be influx of money by administering medicines, falsehood, cheating and various, cruel actions. He will be always bothered (afflicted) by bilious complaints, impurity of blood and fever; he will have intrigues with low females; he will quarrel with his wife, children, relations and elders, and thereby suffer misery; and he will take delight in (enjoying) other's fortune.

सौम्यः करोति सुहृदागमभाससौख्यं
 विद्वत्प्रशंसितयशश्च गुरुप्रसादम् ।
 प्रागन्ध्यभुक्तिविरयेऽपि परोपकारं
 जायात्मजादिसुहृदां कुशलं महत्स्यम् ॥१०॥

Sloka 10.—When Mercury's Dasa is operating, there will be meeting of friends, personal comforts, fame through the applause of the learned, favour from elders, cleverness in (one's) speech, doing good to others, happiness to one's wife, children, friends, etc, an exalted position.

धर्मक्रियाणि मनरेन्द्रगुणैर्धत्ते संतानमिद्धि स्वनीपतिपूजनं च ।
 ग्राह्यत्वमुपनजनं पु गजाभ्ययानप्राप्तिं वधसुनसुहृत्पुतिमिष्टसिद्धिम् ॥

Sloka 11.—During Jupiter's Dasa, the person concerned will perform some virtuous deed, acquire children, will be honoured by the sovereign and will receive praises from great men; there will be acquisition of elephants, horses and vehicles, meeting of wife, children and friends, and accomplishment (fulfilment) of one's desires.

कीदामुल्लोपकरणानि सुबाहनासि
 गोत्तभूषणनिधिप्रमदागमोदम् ।
 ज्ञानक्रियां सलिलयानमुपैति शौ.क्यां
 कल्याणकर्म यदुमानमिलाधिनाथात् ॥१२॥

Sloka 12.—During the Dasa of Venus, the person concerned will obtain materials and facilities for his sport and happiness, good vehicles, cows, gems, ornaments, treasure, enjoyment in the company of young damsels, intellectual pursuits, voyage, auspicious deeds and acceptance of presents from the sovereign.

पाकेऽर्कस्य निजदारसुतातिरोमा-

न्यातोत्तरान्कपिदिनाशमसंप्रदायम् ।

कुलीरति परिजनैर्वियुति प्रयास-

माकस्मिकं स्वजनभूमिसुखार्थनाशम् ॥१३॥

Sloka 13.—During the Dasa of Saturn, the person concerned may expect his wife and children to be troubled by gout, rheumatism or similar windy diseases, loss in agriculture, evil talk, intercourse with wicked women, desertion of servants, absence from his residence and destruction or loss all on a sudden of his relations, lands, happiness and wealth.

कुर्यादहिः क्षितिपञ्चोरचिवाग्निशस्त्र-

भीति सुतार्तिमतिविध्वंसधुनाशम् ।

नीचायमाननमतिक्रमतोऽपवादं

स्थानच्युति पदहति कृतकार्यहानिम् ॥१४॥

Sloka 14.—During Rahu's Dasa, the person may expect trouble from the sovereign, thieves, poison, fire and weapons, sickness to children, ruffled mind, loss of relations, insult from base people, scandal due to a breach of decorum, ejection or dismissal from an office, wounding of the leg (or kicks) and failure of the business undertaken.

विधुंतुदे शुभान्विते प्रशस्तभावसंगुते

दशा शुभप्रदा तदा महीपतुस्यभूतिदा ।

अमीष्टकार्यसिद्धयो गृहे सुखस्थितिर्भवे-

दचक्षुत्तार्थसंचयाः क्षितौ प्रसिद्धकीर्तयः ॥१५॥

Sloka 15.—If Rahu be associated with a benefic and occupy good houses (i.e., houses other than the 6th, the 8th or the 12th), his Dasa period will be benefic and fully auspicious, and will lift (raise) the natives to affluence on a par with the king. The native will have all his desires fulfilled and will stay at home enjoying happiness. There will be steady accumulation of wealth and he will become widely renowned.

पायोऽनमीनालगतस्य राहोर्वशाधिपाके महितं च स्वीक्यम् ।
देशाधिपत्यं नरयाहनादिर्दशावसाने सकलस्य नाशः ॥१६॥

Sloka 16.—Astrologers say that Rahu in Kanya, Meens or Vrischika, gives to the person concerned, during his Dasa honor and happiness, lordship of lands, carriages and servants. All these, however, are liable to be lost at the conclusion of the Dasa.

केतोर्वशाध्यामरिचोरभयैः पीडा च गुरुक्षतमुष्णरोगः ।

मिश्रापवाहः कुलदूषितत्वं चक्रेभ्यं शोचनमात्मदेहात् ॥१७॥

Sloka 17.—During Ketu's Dasa, the person concerned will have troubles from enemies, thieves, the sovereign, wounds from weapons, wounds, disease due to excessive heat, false calumny, a stigma to his family, danger from fire and absence from his own country.

मघ तरणिदशायां क्रौर्यभूपात्युद्धे-

धनमनलचतुष्पात्पीडनं नेत्रतापः ।

उदरदशनरोगः पुत्रदारातिरुधे

गृह जनधिरहः स्याद्भूत्यनाशोऽयं हानिः ॥१८॥

Sloka 18.—When the Dasa of the Sun is in progress, the general effects to be noted will be money-making by cruel acts, through kings and fighting, trouble from fire and heats, inflammation of the eyes, illness affecting the stomach and teeth, severe trouble to wife and children, separation from revered seniors and parents, destruction of servants and loss of property.

शिशिरकरदशायां मन्त्रदेवद्विजोर्वो-

पतिजनितविभूतिः स्त्रीजनक्षेत्रसिद्धिः ।

कुसुमवसनभूषणमन्थनानारसाति-

भयति खलविरोधः स्वस्यो वातरोगः ॥१९॥

Sloka 19.—During the Moon's Dasa, the person concerned will get money through sacred prayers, Gods,

Brahmins and royal favour. He will secure to himself women, wealth and lands. He will further have a profusion of flowers, clothes, ornaments, perfumes and various valuable juicy objects of enjoyment. There will be misunderstandings with the wicked and loss of money and he will suffer from wind disease.

क्षितितनयदशायां क्षेत्रवेरक्षितीश-

प्रतिजनितविभूतिः स्यान्पशुक्षेत्रलाभः ।

सहजतनयवं दुर्जनस्त्रीषु सक्ति-

दहनरुधिरपित्तव्याधिरघोरहानिः ॥२०॥

Stoko 20.—During the ripening of Mars' Mahadasa, there may be attempts of money-making through lands, litigation and the sovereign. He will also acquire more cattle and lands. There will be quarrels with his brothers and sons. He will resort continuously to the society of wicked men and women and suffer diseases arising from bile, blood, as well as through fire. He will also have loss of wealth.

अमरवरदशायां दुःस्वभावाऽथवा स्या-

दतिगहनमदार्तिः सुनुनायांविनाशः ।

विषमयमरिपीडावीक्षणोर्जाङ्गरोगः

सुहृदि वृषिविरोधो भूपतेर्द्वेषलाभः ॥२१॥

Stoko 21.—At the time when Rahu's Dasa is in progress, the person concerned will become wicked in (his) disposition, or will suffer from a terrible disease; which cannot be diagnosed he will lose his wife and children. There will be danger from poison and trouble from enemies and he will suffer from diseases relating to the eyes and the head. There will also arise misunderstandings with friends and cultivators, and displeasure from the sovereign.

अमरगुरुदशायामध्वराद्ययंतिद्विः

परिजनपरि रागप्रदरत्यर्थनानः ।

सुतधनसुहृदातिः साधुतादात्म्यज्ञा

भयति गुरुविद्योगः कर्णरोगः कफार्तिः ॥२२॥

Sloka 22.—During the Dasa of Jupiter, the person concerned will get new cloths and such other objects will have attendants, retinue and similar grandeur, and will command intense respect and dignity. There will be acquisition of children, wealth and friends. He will further receive adoration for sanity of his speech which has won general approbation. He will suffer separation from his elders, have ear disease and phlegmatic troubles.

रवितनयदशायां राष्ट्रपीडाप्रहार-

प्रतिजनितविभूतिः प्रेष्यवृद्धाङ्गनातिः ।

पशुप्रहियवृत्तातिः पुत्रदारप्रपीडा

पवनकफगुदातिः पादहस्ताङ्गतापः ॥२३॥

Sloka 23.—At the time when Saturn's Dasa is in progress, the native will acquire wealth on account of some trouble in the country and fighting; he will get servants and old women; will have acquisition of cows buffaloes and bulls; and trouble to children and wife. He will suffer from windy and phlegmatic diseases, and piles, and a burning sensation in the legs, hands and other limbs.

शशितनयदशायां शम्भुदाचार्यसिद्धिः-

द्विजजनितधनातिः क्षेत्रगोवाजिलाभः ।

मनुवरसुरपूजा वित्तसंयातसिद्धिः

प्रभवति मरुदुष्णश्वेत्तरोगप्रपीडा ॥२४॥

Sloka 24.—During the Dasa of Mercury, the person concerned will get always the benefit of spiritual

preceptore. He will get money through Brahmins, and will acquire new lands, cows and horses. He will worship great men and Gods and acquire immense wealth. Diseases resulting from wind, heat, and pblegm will also torment him

शिखिजनितदशायां शोकमोहोऽङ्गनाभिः
प्रभुजनपरिपीडा वित्तनाशोऽपराधः ।
प्रभवति तनुभाजां प्रोषणं स्वीयदेशा-
दशनचरणरोगः श्लेष्मसन्तापनं च ॥२५॥

Sloka 25.—During Ketu's Dasa the person will have sorrow and confusion caused by females, trouble from the rich and loss of wealth; he will do improper acts to others. He will suffer banishment from his country. There will be suffering from tooth-ache, leg pain, and pblegmatic troubles.

भृगुतनयदशायामङ्गनारत्नवस्त्र-
द्युतिनिधिधनभूपावाजिशय्यासनाप्तिः ।
कयकृषिजलयानप्राप्तवित्तागमो वा
भवति गुरुवियोगो यान्धवार्तिर्मनोरुक् ॥२६॥
इति मन्त्रेश्वरविरचितायां फलदीपिकायां दशाफलनिरूपणं
नाम एकोनविंशोऽध्यायः

Sloka 26.—During the Dasa of Venus there will be acquisition of wife, jewels, clothes, brilliance treasure, wealth, ornaments, horses, comforts of the couch, and seats. There will also be augmentation of wealth by trade, agriculture and voyages, and anxiety, mental anguish separation (or demise) of parents and elders and misery to one's relatives.

Thus ends the 19th Adhyaya on "Dasas and their Effects" in the work *Phaladeepika* composed by Mantreswara

॥ विंशोऽध्यायः ॥

॥ दशापहारयोर्विंशोदकलानि ॥

सात्रिभ्यरेण प्रचलेन येन यद्यत्कलं हीनचलेन येन ।

यदानुभोक्तव्यमनन्यसम्यक्संस्मृत्यविष्यत्यय संग्रहेण ॥१॥

ADHYAYA XX.

Sloka 1.—What the effects are that are derivable from a planet which is strong and which owns a certain Bhava and what they will be when the lord is weak, and when they have actually to be experienced by the native all these are indicated briefly in this chapter.

लभे यल्लिङ्गं जगति प्रभुत्वं सुखस्थितिं देहबलं सुवर्चः ।

उपर्यपर्यभ्युदयाभिर्वृत्तिं प्राप्नोति बालेन्दुवदेव जातः ॥२॥

Sloka 2.—When the Lagna possesses maximum strength, the native will, during the Dasa of the lord of the Lagna, rise to a place of eminence in the world, will be happily placed in life, will be physically strong, will have a brilliant appearance; and his prosperity will be on the increase as his life progresses just as the Moon's digits in the bright half of a month.

पाकेऽर्थनाथस्य कुटुम्बसिद्धिं सत्पुत्रिकान्तिं सुखभोजनं च ।

प्राप्नोति वाग्जीविकया धनानि चका सदुक्तिं सदसि गणस्तम् ॥३॥

Sloka 3.—During the ripening of the Dasa of the lord of the 2nd house, one ought to predict success or acquisition to family, acquisition of good daughters, good meals, earning money by lectures, eloquence in speech and the consequent approbation of the audience in the assembly.

शीर्ये सवीर्यं सहजानुकूल्यं सन्तोषवातांशवर्णं च सौख्यम् ।

सेनापतित्वं लभतेऽभिमानं जनाधर्यं सद्गुणभाजनस्यम् ॥४॥

Sloka 4.—During the Dasa of a planet that is strong and owns the 3rd house one ought to expect friendship with and help from brothers, hearing of agreeable news which please the mind, (opportunity for) the exhibition of one's valour, leadership in an army, attainment of some honour, help from people and a praise by others of his various good qualities.

बन्धुपकारं कृपिकर्मसिद्धिं ख्यासङ्गमं वाहनलाभमिति ।

क्षेत्रं गृहं नूतनमहंसिद्धिं स्थानप्रशस्तं च सुखशशये ॥५॥

Sloka 5.—Help to relations, success in agriculture, friendship with females, acquisition of vehicles, new land, new house, wealth, higher status (promotion in one's appointment), all these may be expected during the ripening of the Dasa of the planet owning the 4th house.

पुत्रप्रापि बन्धुविलासं नृपतीनां

साधिव्यं वा धीशदशायां बहुमानम् ।

प्राज्यैर्माज्यैर्मृष्टमिहाज्ञाति ददाति

श्रेयस्कार्यं सज्जनशस्तं च विदध्यात् ॥६॥

Sloka 6.—During the Dasa of the lord of the 5th house, the native may expect the birth of a son, respect and merriment with relations, or the post of a councillor under kings. He will (command), feed others and enjoy all kinds of (cooked dishes) dainties in plenty. He will accomplish acts meritorious winning the approbation of the virtuous.

रिपूभिर्हन्ति साहसैररीश्वरस्य वरसरे ।

भरोगतामुदारतामभूष्यतामतिधियम् ॥७॥

Sloka 7.—In the ripening of the Dasa of the lord of the 6th house, the native will be able to subdue all his enemies by doing daring acts. He will enjoy perfect

health, will be highly liberal-minded, will be very powerful and will live in all splendour and prosperity.

सम्पाद्य वस्त्राभरणानि शय्यां प्रीतो रमण्या रमतेऽतिदीर्घः ।
करोति कस्याणमहोत्सवादीन् सन्तोषयात्रां च मदेशदाये ॥८॥

Slaka 8.—During the Dasa-period of the lord of the 7th house, the person born acquires new clothes, jewels, new bed, etc., He will be contented will fully enjoy all pleasures in the company of his beloved. He will be very powerful or virile and perform marriages or similar auspicious festivities in his family and undertake pleasure-trips.

ऋणविमोचनमुच्छिन्नमात्मनः कलहकृत्यनिवृत्तिमुपैति सः ।
महिषपश्वजभृत्यजनागमं वयसि रन्ध्रपतेर्यलशालिनः ॥९॥

Slaka 9.—During the Dasa-period of the lord of the 8th house, if the planet is strong, one ought to expect the complete discharge of debts, his own elevation, cessation of quarrels, and acquisition of buffaloes, cows, goats and servants.

स्त्रीपुत्रपौत्रैः सहपञ्चवर्गैर्भाग्यं धियं चानुभवत्यजस्रम् ।
श्रयांसि कार्याव्ययनीशपूजां माग्येशदाये द्विजदेवप्रतिम् ॥१०॥

Slaka 10.—During the Dasa-period of the lord of the 9th house, the person born will, in the company of his wife, sons, grand children and relations, enjoy continuous prosperity, happiness and wealth, will perform meritorious deeds, receive royal favor and an opportunity to show reverence to Brahmins and Gods.

यत्कार्यमारब्धमुपैत्यमुनेन तस्यैव सिद्धिं सुखजीवनं च ।
कीर्तिं प्रतिष्ठां कुशलप्रवृत्तिं मानोपतिं कर्मपतेर्दशायाम् ॥११॥

Slaka 11.—During the Dasa of the lord of the 10th house, the person concerned will bring to a successful termination any business or underlaking originated by

him; he will lead a happy life; he will become widely renowned; settle himself on a permanent position; will do cleverly what is good and proper, or he will get happy news and will command great respect.

ऐश्वर्यमप्याहृतमिष्टवन्धुसमागमं भृत्यजनांश्च दासान् ।

संसारलौभाग्यमहोदयं च लभेत् लाभोपिपतेर्दशायाम् ॥१२॥

Shloka 12.—During the period when the Dasa of the lord of the 11th house is in progress, the person concerned will have an uninterrupted influx of wealth, will meet with his kith and kin, will be served by servants and slaves, and there will be domestic happiness and great prosperity.

इष्येदितुर्वयस्यतिथ्ययं करोति सज्जने ।

अथौघनाशिर्नी शुभक्रियां महीशमाम्यताम् ॥१३॥

Shloka 13.—When the Dasa of the lord of the 12th house is in progress, there will be much spending of money by the native for the cause of the good. He will do meritorious acts, and thus ward off the several sins already committed. He will also get royal honours.

यक्रगस्य निजतुङ्गसुहृन्सुस्थानगस्य दशांशकलमेवम् ।

जनुनीचपृष्ठमौल्यपङ्क्त्यच्छिद्रगस्य तु कलाम्यपि वक्ष्ये ॥१४॥

Shloka 14.—The effects of the Dasa periods of planets that are retrograde or that occupy their own, exaltation or friendly houses or are placed in good houses (position other than the 6th, the 8th or the 12th) will be as those described so far. I shall now set forth the effects of the Dasa of planets occupying inimical or depression houses, or that have been eclipsed (become invisible) or that happen to be in the 6th, the 8th or the 12th house.

दुःस्थे लग्नपतौ निरोधनमुपैत्यज्ञातवासं भयं

स्यान्वाधीनपरक्रियाभिगमनं स्थानच्युति चापदम् ।

जाढ्यं संसदि याकुट्मचलनं दुष्प्रक्रिकां दम्भजं
घाग्दोषं द्रविणजयं नृपभयं दुःस्थे द्वितीयाधिवे ॥१५॥

Sloka 15.—When the lord of the Lagne is badly placed, the person concerned will during the Dasa of that planet be imprisoned. He will lead the life incognito, will suffer from fear, disease and mental anxiety, will participate in a funeral rite, or will leave his work and take up another's task, will suffer loss of position and other misfortunes. If the lord of the 2nd house be in a similar position, the person will during the said planet's Dasa behave stupidly in a public assembly, will not be true to his word or to his family, will receive evil tidings, or write bad letters suffer eye-trouble, will be foul-tongued, spend heavily and fear the sovereign.

दुश्चिक्याधिपतौ सहोदरमूर्तिं कार्ये दुरालोचना-
मन्तःशत्रुनिपीडनं परिभयं तदर्थभङ्गं वदेत् ।
मातृकेशमरिपमिष्टलुब्धं क्षेत्रग्रहोपपुतिं
पञ्चधादियिनाशनं जलभयं पातालनाथेऽवले ॥१६॥

Sloka 16.—If the lord of the 3rd house be posited in a दुःस्थान (Dusstthene), the person concerned may expect the demise of his brother during the planet's Dase; evil counsel will prevail in his undertakings, and there will be trouble through secret machinations of internal enemies, humiliation, discomfiture and loss of pride thereby. If the lord of the 4th house be similarly weak, he will during his Dasa cause distress to the native's mother, sickness to his dear friends, danger to his lands and house, trouble from planets destruction of cattle, etc., and danger from water.

वीर्येने प्रतिभापतौ सुतमृतिर्बुद्धिभ्रमं वञ्चना-
मध्वानं ह्यदरामपं नरपतेः कोपं स्वजक्तिक्षयम् ।

धोराद्वीतिमनर्थतां च दमनं रोगान् बहुदुःकृतिं
भृत्यत्वं लभतेऽपमानमयज्ञः पण्डिताये मणम् ॥१३॥

Stoka 17.—When the lord of the 5th house is deficient in strength, the person concerned will during the planet's Dasa lose a son. He will have aberration of mind, deception, a wearisome wandering, trouble in the stomach, displeasure of the sovereign and bodily weakness. During the Dasa of the planet that is weak and owning the 6th house, the native will be troubled by thieves, suffer reverses, defeat (subjugation) and various diseases. He will do wicked acts and servile duties. He will be despised and scandalised and will suffer from wounds.

जामातुर्ज्यसर्न कलत्रविरहं र्त्विष्टेनर्भागमं
पूनेरो विबलिष्यत्यभिरतिं गुह्यामयं चाटनम् ।
रन्ध्रेणापुषि शोकमोहमदमासर्पादिमूर्छोच्छ्रितं
वारिष्यं भ्रमणं वदेदपयशोऽप्यपीनवशां मृतिम् ॥१८॥

Stoka 18.—During the Dasa of the lord of the 7th house who is weak, there will be distress to the native's son-in-law; there will be separation from his beloved. Something untoward will happen to him through the opposite sex. He will have intrigues with wicked women, suffer from diseases in his private parts, and will be wandering. When the Dasa of the lord of the 8th house is in progress (and when he is weak), the person concerned will suffer from excessive sorrow, want of sense, carnal appetite, jealousy, unconsciousness, poverty, fruitless rambling, calumny, sickness, humiliation and death.

पूर्वापासितदेवकोपमशुभं जायातनूजापदं
दौष्ट्यं स्वगुरोः पितुश्च निधनं दैव्यं शुभे दुर्बले ।
यत्कर्म करोति तत्तदफलं स्यान्मानभङ्गो नभो-
भावे दुर्गुणतां प्रयासमशुभं दुर्गुणमापन्नताम् ॥१९॥

Sloka 19.—If the lord of the 9th house whose Dasa is in progress be weak, the person will have to incur the wrath (severe displeasure) of the deity that had been worshipped formerly and suffer something untoward; there will be trouble to his wife and children; he will do wicked acts; one of his elders and his father may die, and he may suffer from penury. When the lord of the 10th house whose Dasa is in progress is not strong, anything done by the native becomes fruitless; he will further suffer loss of honour, will be wicked in his behaviour will be absent in foreign places. There will be inauspicious happenings. He will lead a bad life and suffer troubles.

श्रवणमनुभवाचां भ्रातृकष्टं सुतार्तिं
भयपययति धैर्यं यत्नं कर्णरोगम् ।
बहुयजमपमानं वन्धनं सर्वतम्पत्-
क्षयमपरशशीचाऽऽयाति रिक्तेजदाये ॥२०॥

Sloka 20.—During the Dasa of the planet that is weak and owning the 11th house the native will have to hear evil tidings. There will be trouble to a brother or sickness to children; he will suffer misery, deception and ear disease. When the Dasa of the planet that is weak and owning the 12th house is in progress, the person concerned will suffer from various diseases, dishonour and bondage. All his wealth will disappear like the (waning) Moon in the dark half of a month or like the Moon that is at the western horizon.

संहायां यद्गात्र कारकविधिश्लोकेषु पल्लवितं
कर्माजीवनिरूपितं कलमिदं पश्रोगचिन्ताविधौ ।
यद्यस्येक्षणयोगसंभवकलं भावेनयोगोद्भवं
भावेनैरपि भावेनैरपि कलं वाच्यं दशायामिह ॥२१॥

Sloka 21.—Whatever has been stated in the chapter

on Definitions (Adh. I), whatever has been mentioned as belonging to the presiding planets (Adh. II), whatever calling is declared appropriate in the Chapter on profession (Adh. V), whatever diseases have been described as due to the several planets (Adh. XIV), whatever has been spoken of as the effect of the aspect or association with the planets (Adh. XVIII), or of the presence of planets in Bhavas or of the lords of the several Bhavas or the lords being associated with others, (Adh. XV, XVI, XVII,) all this, must be duly assigned to the planets concerned in their respective Dasas.

वर्गोत्तमांशस्थवशा शुभप्रदा मिथैव सा नास्तामि ते च नीचगे ।
मृत्युपुण्ययातिशदभापहारयोस्तत्र स्थितस्याप्यशुभं फलं भवेत् ॥२२॥

Sloka 22.—The Dasa of a planet occupying a वर्गोत्तमांश (Vargottamamasa) will give favourable results. It will be mixed when the said planet is eclipsed or is in depression. When the Dasa and Apahara belonging to two planets both of whom own or occupy the 8th, the 12th or the 6th house are in progress, the effect will be unfavourable.

कूरमहस्यैव दशापहारे त्रिषञ्चसप्तक्षपनेर्विनाशकः ।

तथैव जन्माष्टमनाथभुक्ता चौरारिपीडां लभतेऽतिदुःखम् ॥२३॥

Sloka 23.—During the Dasa period of a malefic planet when the sub-period of a planet ruling the 3rd, the 5th or the 7th star (reckoned from the natal star) is in progress or the Bhukti of the lord owning the Janma Rasi or the 8th house therefrom is passing, the person concerned will have troubles from thieves and enemies and will suffer much misery.

शनेऽधुर्थी च गुरोस्तु वृष्टी दशा कुजाद्योर्यदि पञ्चमी सा ।

कदा भवेद्राश्यवसानभागस्थितस्य दुःस्थानपतेस्तथैव ॥२४॥

Shloka 24.—If in the order of main Dasas, the fourth happens to belong to Saturn, the sixth to Jupiter, the fifth to Mars or Rahu, every one of these will prove dangerous. So also will be the Dasa-period of a planet occupying the end of a sign or owning a दुःस्थान (Dus-athana 6th, 8th or 12th).

ऊर्ध्वास्यनुक्कभवनस्थितभूमिजस्य
कर्मायगस्य हि दशा विदधाति राज्यम् ।
जिन्वा रिपून्विपुलवाहनसैन्ययुक्तां
राज्यधियं चित्तनुतेऽधिकमन्नदानम् ॥२५॥

Shloka 25.—If Mars be posited in an ऊर्ध्वमुख (Urdhva-mukha) Rasi (i.e. 18 signs), or the exaltation sign identical with the 10th or the 11th house, his Dasa-period will secure to the native concerned a kingdom. After subduing his enemies, he will become a renowned king endowed with a large number of vehicles and a huge army and he will feed many people.

स्वोच्चस्थितो मृगुसुतो व्ययकर्तृगो वा
लामेऽपि वाऽस्तरहितो न च पापयुक्तः ।
तस्यान्वपाकसमये बहुरत्नपूर्णां
धीमन्विशालविभवं जयति प्रशस्तः ॥२६॥

Shloka 26.—If Venus, uneclipsed and free from association with a malefic planet, be in his own or exaltation Rasi identical with the 12th, the 10th or the 11th house, the person concerned will, during the said planet's Dasa-period, get many gems and precious stones, have his intellect expanded, will become immensely affluent and praised by many people.

मीनारिपटुष्वयसंशिता हि शुभाः गणच्छन्त्यशुभानि सर्वे ।
शुभेतरास्त्वेषु गताः प्रयच्छन्त्यमोघदुःखानि दशासु तेषाम् ॥२७॥

Stoka 27.—All benefics, if placed in depression, inimical, the 6th or the 12th houses, will only produce untoward results, while malefics similarly placed will give in their Dasa-periods incalculable (intense) miseries.

यदेतदशोररितेहभाजो लभेशशशोरपि पाऽथ भुक्ति ।

शशोर्भवं स्वानभयं तदास्य क्षिणोपि शत्रुत्वमुपैति नूनम् ॥२८॥

Stoka 28.—During a planet's Dasa-period, when a Bhukti of a planet inimical to the Dasanatha, or of a planet occupying the 6th house (or an inimical house) or of a planet inimical to the lord of the Lagna is in progress, the native concerned will have to apprehend danger from his enemies, and loss or change of position; even the person who has all along been friendly will turn out hostile to him.

यद्भावनः पापपतिर्दशेशतन्भावजातानि फलानि कुर्यात् ।

विपक्षरिकाष्टमभावगच्छेदुःखं विदध्यादितरत्र सौख्यम् ॥२९॥

Stoka 29.—Whichever Bhava counted from the दशनाथ (Dasanatha) is occupied by the भुक्तिनाथ (Bhuktinatha), it is only the effects arising from that Bhava that will come to pass in that Bhukti. When the Bhuktinatha occupies the 6th, the 8th or the 12th house reckoned from the Dasanatha, the effect will be unhappy. At other houses, it will be good.

स्वोच्चत्रिकोणसहितारिनीचे पूर्णं त्रिपादार्द्धपदास्पद्युगम् ।

कमाच्छुभं चेदशुभं विलोमान्मूढे ग्रहे नीचसमं फलं स्यात् ॥३०॥

Stoka 30.—The good influence of planets is at its maximum, three quarters, a half, a quarter, at its minimum or nil according as the planets are in the exaltation sign, Moolatrikona, Swakshetra, friendly sign, inimical sign or depression sign respectively. The

proportions given above are with respect to benefics or lords of benefico houses. In the case of malefics, or lords of malefico houses, it will be reverse. When a planet is in combustion (conjunction with the Sun), its effect will be similar to that in depression. Cf. ज्ञा. पा. VII-58).

मन्दमान्द्यमुखरेशरन्ध्रास्तत्रवांशपतयोऽपि ये महाः ।
तेषु दुर्मलदशा मृतिप्रदा कष्टमे चरति सूर्यमन्दने ॥३१॥

Sloka 31.—Out of the planets Saturn, Mandi, Rahu, the lord of the 22nd decanate and the lord of the 8th house and the lords of the Navamasa Rasis occupied by these planets, find which is the weakest. It is only the Dasa of that planet that will prove fatal, and the demise will happen (occur) when Saturn during his transit passes through an untoward house (*viz.*, 6th, 8th or 12th).

मृतीशनायस्थितभांशकेशयोः खरत्रिभागेभ्यत्योर्धलीयसः ।
दशभागमे मृत्युपयुक्तभांशकत्रिकोणमे देवगुरी तनुक्षयः ॥३२॥

Sloka 32.—Out of the two sets of planets, *viz.*, (1) the lord of the house occupied by the lord of the 8th house, and the lord of the Navamasa occupied by the lord of the 8th house and (2) the lord of the 22nd decanate and the lord of the rising decanate, find which planet in each pair is stronger. When the Dasa of this stronger planet is in progress, and when Jupiter during his transit passes through the Rasi and Navamasa occupied by the lord of the 8th house or its triangular position, the death of the person concerned may come to pass.

चतुष्टयस्या गुरुजन्मलग्ना भवन्ति मध्ये वयसः सुखप्रदाः ।
क्रमेण पृष्ठोभयमस्तकोदयस्थितोऽन्त्यमध्यप्रथमेषु पाकदाः ॥३३॥

Sloka 33.—If Jupiter, the lord of the house occupied by the Moon and the ruler of the Lagna, be in Kendras

at a birth, the middle portion of the life is good. Planets in प्रष्टोदय (Prishtodaya) signs give good results in the end; those in उभयोदय (Ubhayodaya) signs, in the middle; and those in the शीरोदय (Sirshodaya) signs, in the beginning. (Cf पृ. जा. XXII-5).

यद्वाधगो गोचरतो विन्दन्नाहन्धरः स्वोद्यमुद्गृहस्यः ।

तद्वाधपुष्टिं कुर्वते तदानीं यद्वान्वितश्चञ्चननेऽपि तम् ॥३५॥

Sloka 34.—When a planet whose Dasa is in progress happens to pass through (in transit) his Swakshetra, exaltation or a friendly house, he will promote the prosperity of the Bhava it represents when counted from the Lagna, provided the said planet is endowed with full strength at the birth time as well.

बलोनिर्तो जग्मनि पाकनाथो मीळं स्वनीचं विपुमन्धिरं वा ।

प्रातश्च यद्वाधमुपैति चागस्तद्वाधनाशं कुरुते तदानीम् ॥३५॥

Sloka 35.—When a planet whose Dasa is in progress is weak, eclipsed by the Sun's rays, in depression or inimical house at birth, he will during his transit through any house cause the total destruction of that Bhava.

दशशस्य तुङ्गे सुहृद्रे दशशान् विपदकर्मलाभत्रिकोणास्तमेषु ।

यदा चारगत्या समायाति चन्द्रः शुभं संविधत्तेऽन्यथा चेदरिष्टम् ॥

Sloka 36.—When the Moon in her progress is in a Rasi which happens to be the exaltation sign of the lord of the Dasa, or a friendly house, the 3rd, the 6th, the 10th, the 11th, a Trikona or the 7th house with respect to the lord of the Dasa, the effects will be happy. If the Moon's place (during transit) be different, the effects will be far from happy.

पाकप्रभुर्गोचरतः स्वनीचं मीळं यदायाति विपक्षम् वा ।

कष्टं विदध्याम्यगृहं स्पृशतुङ्गं वक्रं गतः सौख्यफलं तदानीम् ॥३६॥

Sloka 37.—If the planet whose Bhukti is in progress should during the course of his transit at the time pass through his depression or intimal house or become eclipsed, there will be much misery. Should he pass through his own, or exaltation house or be retrograde, the effects will then be good.

पाकेशस्य शुभप्रदस्य भवनं तुङ्गं प्रपद्ये यदा

सूर्ये तत्फलसिद्धिमेति गुरुणाऽप्येवं फलं चिन्तयेत् ।

मीचं कष्टफलप्रदस्य च दशानाथस्य वैरिस्थलं

मात मास्यति गोचरेण लभते तस्यैव कष्टं फलम् ॥३८॥

Sloka 38.—In the case of a planet whose Bhukti is auspicious, the good effect will be manifested when the Sun enters the planet's exaltation sign. The same effect will be felt when Jupiter transits the place. As regards the planet whose Bhukti is inauspicious (i.e., capable of yielding bad or evil effects), the evil effects will be felt when the Sun in his transit passes through the Bhukti-lord's depression or intimal sign.

येन प्रदेण सहितो भुजगाधिनाथ-

स्तस्मैटजातगुणदोषफलानि कुर्यात् ।

सर्पान्वितः स तु जगः शुभदोऽपि कष्टं

दुःखं दशान्त्यसमये कुरुते विज्ञेयात् ॥३९॥

Sloka 39.—Rahu will give effects—good or bad as the case may be—according to the nature of the planet he associates with. That planet though good and suspicious by himself will, on account of his association with Rahu, specially cause evil at the concluding portion of his Dasa.

दायर्थकामादिह मारकाहवी तदीश्वरस्तत्र गतो बलाढ्यः ।

हन्ति स्वपाके निधनेश्वरो वा व्ययेश्वरो वाऽप्यतिदुर्बलघ्नो ॥४०॥

Sloko 40.—The 2nd and the 7th (houses) are termed the two death-producing houses. If the lords of these or the planets posited therein, are powerful they cause death during their Dasas. Should the lord of the 8th or the 12th house be very weak, the demise may be expected during the Bhukti of either of the two.

केन्द्रेणस्य सतोऽसतोऽनुभन्नुभौ कुर्याद्दशा कोणपाः

सर्वे शोभनदालिगैरिभयवा यद्यप्यनर्थप्रदाः ।

रूपेशोऽपि विलग्नो यदि शुभं कुर्याद्रयिर्वा शशी

यद्येवं शुभदः पराशरमतं तसद्दशार्था फलम् ॥४१॥

Sloko 41.—The Dasa of a planet owning a Kondra will be inauspicious if he is a शुभ (Subha), and auspicious if he is an अशुभ (Asubha). The Dasas of all planets who own Trikona houses (1, 5, 9) will be auspicious. The lords of the 3rd, the 6th and the 11th houses even if they be शुभाः (Subhas) will cause only evil. The lord of the 8th house, if he should also happen to be the lord of the Lagna will prove auspicious. The Sun or the Moon even if he should happen to own the 8th house will give only good effects. These are the effects of the several Dasas according to Parasara's opinion.

कोणाधीशः केन्द्रगः केन्द्रपो वा कोणस्थधेद्वौ च योगप्रदौ स्तः ।

दाकप्येते भुक्तिकाले दशायामन्योन्यं तौ योगदौ सोपकारौ ॥४२॥

Sloko 42.—The lord of a Trikona house (5th and 9th) posited in a Kendra or the lord of a Kendra in a Trikona house will prove auspicious to the native. These two planets during their Bhukti in each other's Dasas will help each the other and thus co-operate to make the period auspicious.

न विशेष्युर्महाः सर्वे स्वदशामु स्वभुक्तिषु ।

शभाशुभफलं नृणामात्मभाषानुरूपतः ॥४३॥

Sloka 43.—All planet do not produce good or had effects to the native hefitting the Bhavas they own, during the ripening of their own Bhuktis in their respective Dasss.

आत्मसम्बन्धिनो ये च ये ये मिजसधर्मिणः ।

तेषामन्तर्दशास्वेव दिशन्ति स्वदशाफलम् ॥४४॥

Sloka 44.—Find what all planets are related (*vide* XV-30 *supra*) to the partioular planet whose Dasa is under consideration. Note also the planets if any which are similarly circumstanced (whether for good or had), *i.e.*, holding a position co-ordinate to the one under reference. It is only in the Antardasas or Bhuktis of these planets that this original planet will in his main Dasa manifest his effect.

केन्द्रत्रिकोणनेतारौ दोषयुक्तावपि स्वयम् ।

सम्बन्धमात्राद्वलिनौ भवेतां योगकारकौ ॥४५॥

Sloka 45—The lords of a Kendra house and a Tri-kona house even if they should by themselves be capable of causing evil (owing to their happening to be owners of other had houses) become powerful, by their mere relationship (*vide* XV-30 *supra*), to produce Yoga and make the native prosperous.

त्रिकोणाधिपयोर्मध्ये सम्बन्धो येन केनचित् ।

केन्द्रनाथस्य बलिनो भवेद्यदि स योगकृत् ॥४६॥

Sloka 46.—If out of the lords of the 5th and 9th, one of them happen to be related (*vide* XV-30 *supr*) to a strong planet owning a Kendra, he becomes a Yoga-karaka, *i.e.*, powerful in promoting the prosperity of the native.

केन्द्रत्रिकोणाधिपयोरैक्ये तौ योगकारकौ ।

अन्यत्रिकोणपतिना संबन्धो यदि किपुनः ॥४७॥

Sloka 47.—If the lord of a Kendra be (in conjunction) associated with the lord of a Trikona, both of them become powerful in promoting the prosperity of the native. Should a lord of another Trikona also be related (*vide* XV-30 *supra*), where is the doubt about the native's prosperity being still further advanced?

योगकारकसम्बन्धात्पापिनोऽपि महाः स्वतः ।

तत्तत्कृतवनुसारेण दिशेर्गुणैर्गिकं फलम् ॥४८॥

Sloka 48.—If planets though by themselves bad, are related (*vide* XV-30, *supra*) to a Yogakaraka (planet producing prosperity), they will produce during their Bhuktis good effects leading to affluence and happiness.

स्वदशायां त्रिकोनेशो भुक्ती केन्द्रगतेः शुभम् ।

दिशेःसोऽपि तथा नो चेदसंयन्धेऽपि वापद्यत् ॥४९॥

Sloka 49.—The lord of a Trikona house will during his Dasa and in a Bhukti of the lord of a Kendra house, and viceversa produce good effects. Even if the said two planets are not in any way connected (*vide* XV-30, *supra*), they will not cause harm.

केन्द्रापिपत्यदोषस्तु यत्नवान् गृहगुक्रयोः ।

मारकत्वेऽपि च तयोर्मारकस्थानसंस्थितिः ॥५०॥

Sloka 50.—Jupiter and Venus if they should happen to be owners of Kendras become powerful to cause evil. If they should also occupy (or own) Makara houses (2nd and 7th), they become powerful to cause death.

शुभस्तदनु चन्द्रोऽपि भवेत्तदनु तद्विधः ।

पापाश्चेःकेन्द्रपतयः शुभदाश्चोत्तरोत्तरम् ॥५१॥

Sloka 51.—Mercury (if he should happen to own Kendra houses) is less powerful (than Jupiter and

Venus in doing evil). The Moon in such a condition comes next to Mercury. Malofies when they happen to own Kendras will become more and more auspicious in their effects.

यदि केन्द्र त्रिकोणे वा निवसेतां तमोग्रही ।
नायेनान्यतरस्यैव संयन्धायोगकारकौ ॥५२॥

Sloka 52.—If Rahu and Ketu should be posited in a Kendra or Trikona they and become Yogakarakas, i.e., instrumental in (doing) bringing about good to the native if they are connected (viz. XV. 30, *supra*) with the lord of one of these 'Kendra and Trikona'.

तमोग्रही शुभाकरो संयन्धौ येन केनचित् ।
अन्तर्देशानुरूपेण भवेतां योगकारकौ ॥५३॥

Sloka 53.—If Rahu and Ketu occupy houses owned by benefics and are connected (viz. XV. 30, *supra*) with any planet, they become auspicious and produce good results at their Bhuktis in the main Dasa of the said planet.

असमन्धौ च केनचित् is another reading in the first line.

भारम्भो राजयोगस्य भयंकारकभुक्तिषु ।
प्रथमं नित नभारम्भं क्रमशः पापभुक्तयः ॥५४॥

Sloka 54.—During the Dasa of a Yogakaraka planet, the Rajayoga begins when the Bhuktis of the Karaka planets are in progress. The Bhuktis of malofies which succeed them in their turn increase the same.

रग्धस्वरग्धेक्षकरन्धनाधरन्ध्रविभागाधिपगादिभेदाः ।
दुःखप्रदास्तेष्वपि दुर्बलो यः स नाशकारी सदृशवहारे ॥५५॥

Sloka 55.—The following will engender misery to
क.दी—७४

the native: (1) the planet occupying the 8th house; (2) the one aspecting it; (3) the one owning it; (4) the one owning the decanate of the 8th house; and (5) the planet owning the sign occupied by Mandi (मन्दि). Even among these, the one that is the weakest will be the killer of the native and this may happen in his Dasa or अपहार (Apahara).

अग्रस्य तुक्तादवरोहिस्ता मध्या भवेत्ता तुङ्गुचभागे ।

भारोहिणी निक्षपरिच्युतस्य नीचारिभांशेष्वधमा भवेत्ता ॥५६॥

Sloka 56.—The Dasa of a planet fallen from exaltation is termed अवरोहिणी (Avarohini) or deascending; while that of a planet in a friend's or exaltation house is named मध्या (Madhya) or middling. The Dasa of a planet proceeding from his depression is called आरोहिणी (Arohini) or rising. The Dasa of a planet that is actually in his depression or inimical Rasi or in his depression or inimical Amsa (अंश) is termed अधमा (Adhama) or worst.

क्षल्लगृहे क्षस्तांशे नीचे रिपुमेऽस्तसंस्थिते चापि ।

तस्य दशा मिथफला दशापरार्धे कलप्रदा भवेत् ॥५७॥

Sloka 57.—When a planet even if eclipsed or posited in its depression or inimical house occupies an auspicious sign or Amsa (अंश), his Dasa should be pronounced as of mixed effect (मिथफला - Mitha phala) and is capable of giving good effect in the latter half of the Dasa.

तत्तद्भावाद्यप्यस्य तद्भावाद्यप्यस्य च ।

वीर्यहीनस्य खेटस्य पाके मृग्युमवागुपात् ॥५८॥

Sloka 58.—Death (of the relative signified by the particular Bhava) will take place in the main Dasa of

the planet in the 12th house (reckoned from that Bhava) or of the one owning it whichever is weaker.

चारगत्या फलमाह श्रीपतिः—

दशापतिर्लभगतो यदि स्यात् त्रिषद्वशौकादशगश्च लग्नात् ।

तत्सप्तवर्गेऽप्यथ तत्सुहृदा लग्ने शुभो वा शुभदा दशा स्यात् ॥५९॥

Sloka 59.—If the lord of the Dasa in his transit comes to the Lagna or if the 3rd, the 6th, the 10th or the 11th house from it, or if the lord of the Dasa comes to the (सप्तवर्गे) Sapthavarga places of the Lagna or when a friendly planet or a benefic comes to the Lagna, the Dasa will prove auspicious at that time.

यावन्ति वर्षाणि दशा च सा स्याच्चारक्रमात्तत्र दशापतिः सः ।

यत्र स्थितस्तद्गणनाद्विधोस्तु स्थितेः प्रकल्प्यं सदसत्फलं हि ॥६०॥

Sloka 60.—During the several periods over which a Dasa may extend, the good or evil effect is to be determined with reference to the particular house counted from the Moon which the lord of the Dasa may occupy for the time being in its progress through its orbit.

दशाधिनाथस्य सुहृद्गृहस्थस्तदुच्चगो वाऽथ दशाधिनाथात् ।

सरत्रिकोणोपचयोपगश्च ददाति चन्द्रः खलु सत्फलानि ॥६१॥

Sloka 61.—The Moon produces beneficial effects when in the house of a friend of the lord of the Dasa; or in the exaltation house of the latter or in the 7th house, a Trikona house or in any one of the उपचय (Upachaya) houses with reference to the दशानाथ (Dasanatha) lord of the Dasa.

उक्तेषु राशिषु गतस्य विधोः स राशिः

स्याज्जन्मकालभवमूर्तिधनादिभायः ।

तत्तद्विवृद्धिरुदसौ कथितो नराणां

तदावहानिकृदयेतरराशिसंस्थः ॥६२॥

भ

Sloka 62.—In the favourable positions mentioned in the previous Sloka, the Rasi occupied by the Moon should represent some one of the 12 Bhavaa, Lagna, wealth, etc., at the time of birth. The Moon in one of these favourable positions promotes prosperity in respect of the Bhava represented by the Rasi occupied. In the unfavourable positions, the Bhava represented by the Rasi (occupied by the Moon) suffers damage.

सारावलीमुद्बुद्धतां च परादक्षरा-

मालोक्य जानयफलं प्रयत्नेनराणाम ।

प्रभोदयप्रहयशाब्दं वा स्रज्जग-

रादयादिना यदनु नाख्यमयोर्विदोः ॥६३॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरविगचितायां फलदीपिकायां दशापहारफलं
नाम विंशोऽध्यायः

Sloka 63.—In the case of a nativity, one ought to guess the effects after a reference to Saravali, Varahamihira's Hora Sastra and the Nakshatra Dasa. While so guessing, one must refer also to the positions of the planets with reference to the Lagna at the time of the query or the जन्मराशि (Janma Rasi) or Lagna at birth and then attempt his predictions. There will not be any material difference between the Prasna Lagna and the Janma Lagna. (in the matter of the predictions.)

Thus ends the 20th Adhyaya on the "Dasas of the several Bhava lords and their Bhuktis" in the work Phaladeepika composed by
Mantrosvara

॥ एकविंशोऽध्यायः ॥

॥ भुक्त्यन्तरान्तरलक्षणम् ॥

भयहारविभागलक्षणं तत् तत् किं क्रमजः श्रुटे प्रवक्षिम् ।

यदुदीरितमत्र तत्समस्तं कथयेत्स्वदशान्तरान्तरादौ ॥१॥

ADHYAYA XXI.

Nature of Bhukti and Antaras.

Sloka 1.—I shall now clearly explain how to apper-
tion the Bhukti periods in a Dasa and their further sub-
divisions as also their effects in their order. Whatever
has been here described as effect in the case of any
planet, all that should be stated to occur in the planet's
Dasa, in his Bhukti and in his Antara.

गणकेण्यद्दत्ता दशेश्वरसमा नेत्राङ्गभक्ताः समाः

शिष्टा रूपहता नराङ्गविहता मासा नगैर्वसिराः ।

छिद्रादिष्वपि सैवमेव कलयेत्पाकप्रमाणेदृशा-

नायाद्या पुनरन्तरान्तरदशास्तत्पाकनाभक्रमाः ॥२॥

Sloka 2.—Multiply the years of a Mahadasa by the
years of the planet whose Antardasa is required. Divide
the product by 120. The quotient will represent the
years of the Antardasa. Multiply the remainder by 12
and divide the result by 120. The quotient will repre-
sent the months—multiply the remainder by 30 and
divide by 120. The quotient will give the days, and
so on. The same process should be adopted for calcu-
lating the sub-periods in an Antardasa, or their further
sub-divisions. In any Dasa, the order of the Bhuktis is
similar to that in the Dasas the first Bhukti commen-
cing with that of its lord.

रवेः

महीभ्वरादुपलभतेऽधिकं यमो

यनाचलरथलघसति यनागमम् ।

उबरोष्णदग्जनकयियोगजं भयं

निजां दशां प्रविशति सीङ्गदीधितौ ॥३॥

Sloka 3.—During the Dasa and Bhukti of the Sun, the person concerned will obtain fame through royal favor, lead a wandering life through a wild and hilly country and will acquire wealth. He will suffer from fever, illness caused by excessive heat and may also lose his father.

रिपुक्षयो व्यमनशमो यनागमः कृषिक्रिया गृहकरणं सुहृद्युतिः ।

क्षयानलप्रतिहतिरकंदायकं शशी यदा हरति जलोद्वा रजः ॥४॥

Sloka 4.—When the Moon has her Bhukti during the progress of the Sun's Dasa, the person will destroy his enemies; his miseries will come to an end and there will be accession of wealth. He will be engaged in agriculture, house building and will be joined with friends. If the Moon be malefic, he will suffer from consumption, have fire accident and diseases arising from water.

रजागमः पदचिरहोऽरिपीडनं यमोद्वाः स्वकुलजनेर्विरोधिता ।

महीभृतो भयति भयं यनच्युतिर्बदा कुजो हरति तदाऽकंयस्सरम् ॥

Sloka 5.—When Mars has his Apahara in the Sun's Dasa, the person concerned will suffer from diseases and wounds; there will be loss of position and trouble from enemies, misunderstandings with his relations, danger from the authorities and loss of wealth.

पदचिरहोरुपीडनं is another reading in the first line.

रिपुक्षयो यनहतिरापदुद्गमो विरादयं विषयविमूढता पुनः ।

शिरोह्नोरधिकस्वोय देहिनामहौ भवेदक्षिमकरापुरस्तरे ॥६॥

Sloka 6.—During Rahu's Bhukti in the Sun's Dasa, fresh enemiss will spring up, wealth will be destroyed or stolen, troubles will arise and there will be danger from poison and a desire to please the senses (sensual pleasures). The native will suffer from severe headache and eye-complaints.

रिपुक्षयो विविधधनातिरन्वहं सुरार्चनं द्विजगुरुबन्धुपूजनम् ।
अवधमो भवति च यक्ष्मरोगिता सुरार्चिते प्रविशति गोपतेर्दशाम् ॥

Sloka 7.—Destruction of enemies, acquisition of money through various means, worshipping the Gods every day, adoration of the Brahmins, elders and relations, disease in the ear, and pulmonary consumption will distinguish the Antardasa of Jupiter during the Sun's Mahadasa.

धनाहतिः सुतविरहः स्त्रिया रुजो गुरुव्ययः सपदि परिच्छदच्युतिः ।
मलिष्ठता भवति कफप्रपीडनं शनैश्चरे सवितृदशान्तरं गते ॥८॥

Sloka 8.—During the Bhukti of Saturn in the Sun's Dasa, a person should be prepared for loss of wealth, separation from his children, diseases of women, or loss of elders, abnormal expenditure, sudden loss of cloths, utensils and other goods, or servants, excessive filth and suffering from phelgmatic troubles.

विचर्चिका पिटकसकुष्ठकामिला विशंधनं जठरकटिप्रपीडनम् ।
महीक्षयः त्रिगदभयं भवेत्तदा विधोः सुते चरति रवेरथाव्दकम् ॥९॥

Sloka 9.—At the time when Mercury's Bhukti in the Sun's Dasa is in progress, the person will suffer from cutaneous eruption (itchss), hoil (ulcer), leprosy, jaundice, passing wind (அபாவாயு வீடுதல்), pain in the helly, hips, etc., destruction of land, and dissase arising from the vitiation of the three humours.

सुहृद्वयः स्वजनकुटुम्बविग्रहो रिपोर्भयं धनहरणं पदच्युतिः ।
गुरोर्गदधरणशिरोरुगुणकैः शिखी यदा विशति दशां विवस्वतः ॥१०॥

Sloka 10.—Loss of friends, misunderstandings with one's relations and family, trouble from enemies, loss of wealth and position, sickness to elders, severe pain in the leg as well as the head—all these may be expected in Ketu's Bhukti in the Sun's Mahadasa.

शिरोयज्ञा जठरगुदार्तिपीडने हृषिक्रिया गृहधनधाग्यविच्युतिः ।
सुतस्त्रियोरसुखमतीव वैदिता भृगोः सुते चरति रवेरभाषकम् ॥११॥

Sloka 11.—Pain in the head, belly-ache, trouble in the anus, doing agricultural operations, loss of house, wealth and corn, sickness to children and wife in an intense form—all these will occur when the Bhukti of Venus in the Sun's Mahadasa is in progress

चन्द्रस्य

स्त्रीपुत्रातिरमलांशुकागमो भूसुरोत्तमसमागमो भवेत् ।
मातुरिणफलमङ्गनामुखं स्वां दत्तां विव्रति शीतदीधिति ॥१२॥

Sloka 12.—When the Moon's Bhukti in his own Dasa is in progress, a new daughter will be born; there will be acquisition of a new and clean cloth, and meeting with good Brahmins. The native will be able to satisfy his mother's desires (i.e., mother will be happy,) and will enjoy the happiness of the couch (woman's company)

पितृवह्निकधिरोदया गजः क्लेशदुःखरिपुषोरपीडनम् ।
वित्तमानविद्वत्तिर्मवेन्दुजे शीतदीधितिदशान्तरं गते ॥१३॥

Sloka 13.—During the Bhukti of Mars in the Moon's Dasa, the person will suffer from diseases arising from bile, fire and impurity of blood, from anxiety, and misery and there will be trouble from enemies and thieves. There will further be loss of wealth and honour.

स्त्रीपुत्रपरिपुष्टि रम्भुदङ्गाकृताशनिभयातिरुद्धवेत् ।
भयानजनिज्यरोदयाशब्दघटनरविहारकं क्षातं ॥१४॥

Sloka 14.—During the advent of Rahu's Bhukti in the Moon's Dasa, there will occur a severe reproach or fault, increase of enemies, diseases to relations, danger from thunder-storm lightning and illness and fever caused by bad food and drink.

दानधर्मनिरतिः सुखोदयो यत्नभूषणसुहृत्समागमः ।

राजसत्कृतिरर्तीय जायते कैरधप्रियदयोदरे गुरी ॥१५॥

Sloka 15. During Jupiter's Bhukti in the Moon's Dasa, the person concerned will take great delight in making gifts and other beneficent actions. He will begin to feel happy, wear new cloths and ornaments. He will meet with friends and be highly honoured by the king.

नैकरोगविहतिः सुहृन्मुतस्त्रीरुजा व्यभजनसंगवो महान् ।

प्राणहानिरथवा भवेच्छर्मा मारयन्धुनयसो गतेऽन्तरम् ॥१६॥

Sloka 16.—Trouble through various kinds of diseases, sickness to friends, children and wife, the happening of a great calamity or loss of life will mark the Apahara of Saturn during the progress of the Moon's Mahadasa.

पैत्तरोगनिवहः is another reading for नैकरोगविहतिः in the first line. The translation will be "A multitude of bilious affections"

सर्वदा धनगजाश्वगोकुलप्राप्तिराभरणसौख्यसम्पदा ।

चित्तबोध इति जायते विधोरायुषि प्रथितति प्रबोधने ॥१७॥

Sloka 17.—During the Bhukti of Mercury in the Moon's Dasa, there will be acquisition at all times of wealth, elephants, horses, cattle and ornaments and much happiness will be felt. Clearness of conception will also arise

नित्तहानिरपि सम्पदव्युतिर्बन्धुहानिरपि तोयजं भयम् ।

दासभृत्यहतिरस्ति देहिनां केतुके हरति चान्द्रमन्दकम् ॥१८॥

Sloka 18.—During Ketu's interval in the Moon's Dasa will crop up loss of mental balance, wealth and relations, danger from water and trouble to dependants and servants.

तोययानावसुभूषणाङ्गनायिकयक्रयकृषिक्रियादयः ।

पुत्रमित्रपशुधान्यसंयुतिश्चन्द्रदायहरणोन्मुखे भृगौ ॥१९॥

Sloka 19.—During the period of time allotted to Venus in the Moon's Dasa, activities relating to the following will take place chased or sold away: viz., water, carriage, gold, jewels, women, trade agricultural operations etc., he will acquire children, friends, cattle, and corn.

राजमाननमतीव शूरता रोगशान्तिरपि क्षयिच्युतिः ।

पित्तवातरुग्निने गते तदा स्याच्छशाहपरिवत्सरान्तर ॥२०॥

Sloka 20.—During the Sun's Bhukti in the Moon's Mahadasa, honor from the sovereign, excessive valour, cessation of diseases, downfall or decline of the enemy's side and diseases caused by bile and wind may be expected.

• कुजस्य

वित्तोष्णसम्पन्नभयं सहजैर्धियोगः

क्षेत्रप्रवादजनितार्थविभूतिसिद्धिः ।

दासप्रतिशत्रुपचोरजनैर्विरोधो

धात्रीसुतो हरति चेच्छरदं स्वकीयाम् ॥२१॥

Sloka 21.—During Mars' own interval in the planet's

Mahadass, there will be suffering from diseases arising out of excess of bile and heat, trouble from wounds, separation from brothers, influx of money etc., due on account of lands and litigations and trouble from cousins, fire, enemies, the sovereign and thieves.

शस्त्राग्निचोररिपुभूयभयं विपत्तिः

कुक्ष्यक्षिदीपंजगदो मुखयन्धुहानिः ।

प्राणव्ययोऽथ यदिवा विपुलापदो वा

यकायुरन्तरगते भुजगादिनाथे ॥२२॥

Sloka 22.—During Rahu's Bhukti in Mars' Dasa there will be danger from weapons, fire, thieves enemies and rulers, injury from poison, disease in the belly, eyes, the head, loss of alders and relations, peril to one's own life or big calamities.

द्विजविद्युत्समर्चा तीर्थपुण्यानुसेवा

सततमतिथिपूजा पुत्रमित्रादिवृद्धिः ।

ध्वजगतिमात्रं श्रेष्ठारोगोद्भवो वा

भवति कुजदशान्तःसंगते वागधीशे ॥२३॥

Sloka 23.—During Jupiter's interval in Mars' Mahadass, the person will worship the Brahmanas and Gods, will resort to sacred places and shrines, and do meritorious deeds, will show hospitality to guests at all times, will acquire new children and friends, will suffer from ear disease in a severe form or from phlegmatic complaint.

उपरि परिचिनाशः स्वात्मजस्त्रीगुरूणा-

मगणितविषयन्तर्दुःखमर्थोपहानिः ।

वसुहरणमरिभ्यो भीतिरुष्णानिलाग्नि-

भवति कुजदशायामर्कजे सम्मयाते ॥२४॥

Stoka 24.—Trouble after trouble to one's children, wife and elders, calamities beyond number, grief, loss of wealth, robbing of wealth through enemies, fear and sickness through heat and wind, will mark Saturn's Bhukti in the Mahadasa of Mars.

भरिभयगुरुचोरोपद्रव्योऽभार्षाणिः

पशुपशुगणानां विगृहोऽगिप्रयोगः ।

वृषकृत्तरिपीडा शर्दरोद्गयो वा

चिद्वानि दशिनचतः विश्वभात्रीमुनायुः ॥२५॥

Stoka 25.—Fear of enemies, much trouble from thieves, loss of wealth, destruction of cattle, elephants and horses, association with enemies, harassment by kings or enmity with Sudras mark the interval of Mercury in Mars' Mahadasa.

अशनिभयमकस्त्राग्निदशरूपपीडा

विगमनमथ देहाद्विचिन्ताशोऽथवा स्यात् ।

अपगमनमसुभ्यो योपितो वा विनाशः

प्रविशति यदि केतुः कृत्स्नेत्रायुरन्तम् ॥२६॥

Stoka 26.—When Ketu has his interval in Mars' Dasa, there will be danger from thunder, bolt, sudden trouble from fire and weapon, going out of one's own country or loss of wealth, and exit from the world either of his own self or of his wife.

युधि अग्निगविनामं विप्रयासः स्वदेशा-

हस्तद्वितिरपि नौरर्धमनेत्रोपरोधः ।

परिजनपरितानिर्जायो मानवाना-

मपदद्वानि यदायुर्भामजं भानंशेन्द्रः ॥२७॥

Stoka 27.—Defeat in battle, residence in a foreign country, theft of property by thieves, trouble in the left

eye and loss of servants will be what a person may expect in the Bhukti of Venus in Mars' Dasa.

नृपकृतपरिपूजा युद्धलब्धप्रभावाः

परिजनधनधाम्पथीमन्तःपुरं च ।

अतिविलसितवृत्तिः साहसारासलक्ष्मी-

स्तिमिरमिदि कुजायुर्वीयसंहारिणीति ॥२८॥

Sloka 28.—Honour from the sovereign, fame and power got in war, acquisition of servants, wealth, corn, women and harem and the widening of the scope for livelihood and wealth got through daring deeds or force are what may be expected in the Sun's Apahara in Mars' Dasa.

विषिधधनसुतातिर्विप्रयोगोऽरिगै-

र्वैसनप्रयनभूवारत्नसम्पत्प्रवृत्तिः ।

भवति गुरुजनार्तिगुल्मपित्तप्रपीडा

धरणितनयवर्षे शीतगौ सम्प्रयाते ॥२९॥

Sloka 29.—Acquisition of various kinds of wealth and children, severance from enemies, acquisition of cloths, bed, ornaments, jewels and wealth, trouble to elders, and pain owing to enlargement of spleen or excess of bile may mark the Moon's Bhukti in Mars' Mahadasa.

राहोः

विराम्युक्तगुह्यभुजङ्गदर्शनं पराबलासंयुतिरिष्टविच्युतिः ।

अरिष्टवाग्दुष्टजनम्यथा भवेद्विधुंतुदेनापहृते स्ववासरे ॥३०॥

Sloka 30.—Illness through poison and water, coming in sight of a venomous serpent, intercourse with another's wife, separation from or loss of one's near and dear ones, bad words and mental anguish through

wicked people will be the characteristic features of Rahu's Bhukti in Rahu's Dasa.

सुखोपनीतिः सुरविप्रपूजनं विरोगता वामदशां समागमः ।
सुपुण्यशास्त्रार्थविचारसम्भवः सुरारिदायान्तरगे वृहस्पती ॥३१॥

Sloka 31.—Advent of happiness, worship of Gods and Brahmins freedom from diseases, association with charming ladies and discussion of the meanings of sacred texts will mark Jupiter's Bhukti in Rahu's Dasa.

समीरपित्तप्रगदश्चतिस्रसौ तनूजपोपि स हर्षैश्च विप्रदः ।
स्वभृत्यनादाश्च वद्व्युतिर्भवेदिति प्रजायुः प्रविशत्यधार्कजे ॥३२॥

Sloka 32.—During Saturn's interval in Rahu's Dasa, a disease due to the vitiation of wind and bile, wounds in the body, misunderstandings with one's children, wife or brothers, destruction of servants, and loss of position are what may crop up.

सुतस्वसिद्धिः सुहृदां समागमो मनोविनिर्घातमतीव जायते ।
पटुक्रियाभूषणकौशलादयो भुजङ्गसंघत्सरहरिणीन्दुजे ॥३३॥

Sloka 33.—Acquisition of children and wealth, meeting of friends, gross contemptibleness of the mind, cleverness in doing any intelligent business, adornment and skill in general will mark Mercury's Bhukti in Rahu's Dasa.

व्यराग्निगस्त्रारिभयं शिरोरुजा शरीरकम्पः स्वसुहृदुत्पथः ।
विप्रमणार्तिः कलहः सुहृजनैरहीन्द्रदायान्तरगे शिखाधरे ॥३४॥

Sloka 34.—During Ketu's Bhukti in Rahu's Dasa, one has to apprehend fever, trouble from fire, weapon and enemies, head-ache, trembling of the body, injury to one's friends and elders, suffering caused by poison and wounds and quarrel with one's friends.

फलत्रलधिः शयनोपचारता तुरङ्गमातङ्गमहीसमागमः ।
कफानिलातिः स्वजनैर्निरोधिता भवेद्भुजङ्गायुरणाहृती भृगोः ॥३५॥

Sloka 35.—Acquisition of a wife, comforts of the couch, horses, elephants, land, and phlegmatic and windy disorders, and quarrel with one's own relations, will mark the Bhukti of Venusa in Rahu's Mahadasa.

गरिष्यधा सादृतिपीडनं हृजोर्विषाग्निशस्त्राहृतिरापदुष्टमः ।

बधूमुत्तार्तिर्नृपतेर्महद्भयं भुजङ्गवयं तिमिरारिणा हृते ॥३६॥

Sloka 36.—During the Sun's Bhukti in Rahu's Mahadasa, there will be trouble from enemies, intense pain in the eyes, danger from poison, fire and hit by weapons, and the springing up of fresh troubles. The wife and children will suffer from diseases and there will be great trouble from the king.

बधूविनाशः कलहो मनोदजा कृषिक्रिया वित्तपशुप्रजाक्षयः ।

सुहृद्विपत्तिः सलिलाद्भयं भवेद्विधौ दण्डाभकारि देययिद्विषः ॥३७॥

Sloka 37.—Loss of the wife, quarrels, mental anguish, agricultural operations, loss of wealth, cattle and children, disaster to friends, and danger from water will mark the Moon's Bhukti in Rahu's Mahadasa.

नृपान्निचोरास्त्रभयं शरीरिणां शरीरनाशो यदि वा महादजः ।

पद्भ्रमो हृन्नयनप्रपीडनं यदात्र सर्वापि संघरेकजः ॥३८॥

Sloka 38.—During Mars' interval in Rahu's Dasa, one has to apprehend danger from the sovereign, fire, thieves and weapons, or one's own death through a terrible disease, disturbance to one's position, heart and eye-troubles.

गुरोः

सौभाग्यकान्तिबहुमानगुणोदयः स्या

त्सत्पुत्रसिद्धिरयनीपतिपूजनं च ।

भाचार्यसाधुजनसंयुतिरिष्टसिद्धिः

संवत्सरं हरति देवगुरौ स्वकीयम् ॥३९॥

Stoka 39.—Good luck, splendour, high esteem, development of good qualities, acquisition of a good son, honour from the sovereign, coming in contact with one's preceptor, good men and realisation of one's desires are what a person may expect in Jupiter's Dasa and Bhukti.

वेद्याङ्गनामर्कदासवदोपसङ्गः
उत्कर्षसौख्यसकुटुम्बपशुप्रणीडा ।
अर्थव्ययोरुभयमक्षिजग्वसुतार्ति
जैर्वाग्दशां विप्रति देनकरे नराणाम् ॥४०॥

Stoka 40.—During Saturn's Bhukti in Jupiter's Dasa, association with courtezans, taking to intoxicating drinks and such other evil deeds, rising to omniscience, happiness, sickness to one's family and cattle, heavy expenses, excessive fear, eye complaints and sickness to children are what a person has to be prepared for.

स्त्रीपुत्रमद्यजमहाव्यसनं त्रिवोधैः केचिद्भद्रस्त्यपि च केवलमङ्गलातिः ।
देवद्विजाद्यनसुतार्थसुखप्रयोगैर्गोवाणपूजितदशां हरतीन्नुत्तरी ॥४१॥

Stoka 41.—When Mercury's Bhukti is in progress in Jupiter's Mahadasa, one will come to grief through women gambling, and drinking, and will suffer from diseases caused by the vitiation of the three humours. This is the opinion of some. Others consider that the effect will be solely beneficial by the worship of Gods and Brahmins and by the acquisition of or association with sons, wealth and happiness.

शस्त्रघ्नं भवति भृत्यजनैर्विरोधश्चित्तव्यथा तनययोपिदुपद्रवश्च ।
प्राणव्युतिर्गुरुबुद्धिजनविप्रयोगः सौरेभ्यमायुरपहृत्य ददाति केतुः ॥४२॥

Stoka 42.—During Ketu's interval in Jupiter's Mahadasa, one has to suffer from wounds caused by a weapon. There will arise misunderstandings with the servants, mental anguish, troubles to wife and children,

danger to life and loss of (or separation from) elders or friends.

नानाविधार्थपशुधान्यपरिच्छदस्त्रीपुत्राश्वपानशयनाश्वरभूषणाप्तिः ।
देवद्विजार्चनमुपासनतत्परस्तथामयुर्वेदा हरति जैवमघामुरेश्वरः ॥४३॥

Sloka 43.—Acquisition of various materials, cattle, corn, clothes, utensils, woman, children, food, drink, couch (bed) and ornaments, worshipping of Gods and Brahmins and entire devotion to them are to be looked for in Sukra's interval in Jupiter's Mahadasa.

शत्रोर्जयः क्षितिपमाननकीर्तिलाभः स्वाद्यप्यता नरतुरङ्गमवाहनातिः ।
भेष्यप्रहारपुराष्टसमस्तसंपदुर्ध्वगचक्ष्यसहजायुरपाहतेऽङ्गे ॥४४॥

Sloka 44.—Victory, honour from the sovereign, acquisition of fame, warmth of temper, men, horses and other vehicles and an extremely prosperous life in a street (consisting of rows of houses), a town or country will mark the Sun's Bhukti in Jupiter's Mahadasa.

योपिद्वहुत्वमरिनाशनमर्थलाभः
हृत्पथवस्तुपरमोन्नतकीर्तिलाभः ।
देवद्विजार्चनपरत्पमतीव पुंसां
संजायते गुरुदशाहति शर्वरीशे ॥४५॥

Sloka 45.—Acquisition of many damsels, destruction of enemies, gain of money, profit in agriculture, saleable commodities, high fame and intense devotion in the worship of Gods and Brahmins will mark Moon's interval in Jupiter's Mahadasa

बन्धूपतोषणमरिभजतोऽर्थलाभः
सुक्षेत्रसहतिरिह प्रथितप्रभावः ।
ईषद्रूपहतिरीक्षणसुभतिर्वा
क्षित्याऽभजे हरति वत्सरमार्यजातम् ॥४६॥

Sloka 46.—Satisfying the relations, addition of wealth from a host of enemies, acquisition of good lands, doing beneficent acts, celebrity of power, a little injury to a preceptor or elder, or a severe hurt to the eye, are what a person may look for in Mar's interval in Jupiter's Mahadasa.

बन्धूपतितिरुमानसरुग्गद्वानि
 श्वोराङ्गयं गुह्यगदो जडरोद्भवो धा ।
 राजेन्द्रपीडनमग्निधसर्न सनाशः
 सम्पद्यते हरति स्वमित्रां सुरारौ ॥४७॥

Sloka 47.—Distress through relations, excessive mental anguish, sickness, danger from thieves, disease to one's elders or to youngsters of his family, trouble from the sovereign, misfortune through enemies, and loss of wealth will mark Rahu's Bhukti in Jupiter's Mahadasa.

शनेः

रुषिबृद्धिभृत्यमहिषाभ्युदयः पवनामथो वृषजजातिधनम् ।
 स्वविराज्जनातिरलसत्त्वमथो निजचन्तरगन्तरगते रविर्जं ॥४८॥

Sloka 48.—Increase in agriculture, servants and buffaloes, windy disease, acquisition of much money through a person of the Sudra caste, friendship with an old woman, laziness and sinful action are what Saturn can bring on in his own Dasa and Bhukti.

सुभगत्वमस्ति सुखिता वनिता नृगलालनं विजयमित्रयुतिः ।
 त्रिगदोद्भवः सहजपुत्ररुजा शनिदायहारिणि शशाङ्कसुते ॥४९॥

Sloka 49.—During Mercury's Interval in Saturn's Dasa a person will have prosperity, happiness, female society, honour from the sovereign, success and company of friends; he will suffer from diseases arising

from the three humours. His brothers and children will be troubled with sickness.

महदग्निपीडनमख्यमनं सुनदारविग्रहमतिः सततम् ।
भयभाषलोकनगदेश भयं मृदुषरसरं हरति केतुपत्नी ॥५०॥

Sloka 50.—During Ketu's interval in Saturn's Mahadasa, the person becomes liable to disease caused by wind and fire, trouble from enemies, a tendency to always quarrel with his sons and wife, meeting with something inauspicious, and danger from serpents.

सुहृद्भूताननयनीहयधुतः कृपितोययाजजनितार्थचयः ।
शुभकीर्तिरुद्भवति देहधृतां यमदायहारिणि भृगोत्तनये ॥५१॥

Sloka 51.—During Sukra's Bhukti in Saturn's Mahadasa, the person will be happy with his friends, wife and children, and there will be increase of wealth due to agriculture and sea voyage and he will become widely renowned.

मरणं तु वा रिपुभयं सततं गुरुवर्गद्वज्जठरनेप्रदजा ।
धनधान्यविद्युतिरिह प्रमथेद्वयिजायुराविशति तीव्रकरे ॥५२॥

Sloka 52.—Death or danger at all times from enemies, sickness to elders, disease in the belly and eyes, loss of wealth and corn, a person has to experience during the Sun's Bhukti in Saturn's Mahadasa.

वनिताहतिर्मरणमेव नृणां सुहृदो वि ।तिरथ रोगमयम् ।
जलयातनं भयमतीथ भवेद्वयिजायुराविशति रात्रिकरे ॥५३॥

Sloka 53.—Loss of wife or danger to one's own life, trouble to friends, danger from diseases, and intense fear from water and wind may be expected during the Moon's Bhukti in the Dasa of Saturn.

स्वपदरुयुतिः स्वजनविग्रहदग्जवरयद्विदाह्रिपभीरधवा ।
अरिदुष्टिरान्तरद्वगक्षिभयं रयिजायुराविशति भूमिसने ॥५४॥

Sloka 54.—Loss of one's position, quarrel with one's relations, serious illness, trouble from fever, fire, weapon or poison, increase of enemies, hernia and trouble to the eyes will mark the interval of Mars in Saturn's Mahadasa.

अपमार्गपानमसुभिर्विरहस्यधवा प्रमेहगुग्मभयम् ।

उदरशूलक्षतिः सततमेव नृणामसितान्तरं विशति भोगिपती ॥५५॥

Sloka 55.—Going in crooked ways, loss of life or danger from diabetes or gonorrhoea, severe enlargement of the spleen, a continuous fever, or wound are what a person may have to suffer from during Rahu's Bhukti in the Dasa of Saturn.

अमरार्चनद्विजगणाभिरुजिर्गृहपुत्रद्वारविद्वतिस्तु भवेत् ।

धनसाग्यकुञ्जिरधिका हि नृणां गतवस्यार्कवयसीभद्रगुरौ ॥५६॥

Sloka 56.—Delight in worshipping Gods and Brahmins, pleasure in living in one's own house in the company of his wife and children, and phenomenal increase of wealth and corn are what a person will have during Jupiter's Bhukti in Saturn's Dasa.

बुधस्य

धर्ममार्गनिर्गतिर्वैयधितां मङ्गमो विमलधीधनं द्विजात् ।

पित्र्या बहुयशः सुखं सदा चन्द्रजे हरति परमरं स्वकम् ॥५७॥

Sloka 57.—Devotion to virtue, association with the learned, a clear intellect (an unbiassed mind), acquisition of money through Brahmins, great fame through learning and continuous happiness may be looked for in Mercury's Bhukti in his own Mahadasa.

बुधशोककालहाकुलात्मता गायकपनममिषसंपुतिः ।

अत्रयानविपुनिर्यदा भवेत्सोमसूनुशरदं गतः शिखी ॥५८॥

Sloka 58.—Misery, sorrow, quarrel, perplexity, shaking in the body, association with unfriendly people, and loss of lands and vehicles are to be expected during Ketu's interval in Mercury's Dasa.

द्वेषप्रभुपूजनक्रिया दानधर्मवरता समागमः ।

यत्नभूषणसङ्गृह्णतिर्मवेदोधनायुषि समागते सिते ॥५९॥

Sloka 59.—Adoration of Gods, Brahmanas and reverend seniors, offering of acceptable presents, devotion to duty conformable to religion and morality, addition of clothes and ornaments and meeting of friends will mark Sukra's interval in the Dasa of Mercury.

हेमचिद्रुमतुरङ्गवारणप्रावृत्तं भवनमग्नयानयुक् ।

भूयतेरपि च पूजनं भवेद्भानुमालिनि बुधाब्दकं गते ॥६०॥

Sloka 60.—Gold, coral, horses, and elephants will be got and secured in a house; there will be good food and drink and honour from the sovereign. All these may be expected in the Sun's Bhukti in Mercury's Mahadasa.

मस्तकव्यसनमक्षिपीडनं कुष्ठद्रुवदुकण्टपीडनम् ।

माणसंशयवृत्तिर्गुणं यवेज्जायुषं यजति शीतदीपितौ ॥६१॥

Sloka 61.—Head ache, eye-complaint, trouble through leprosy, ringworm, severe pain in the neck, and even danger to life dog the footsteps of a person during the Moona's interval in Mercury's Mahadasa.

अग्निभीतिरपि नेत्रज्जा रुज्जा चोरजं भयमतीव दुःखिता ।

स्थानहानिरथ यातरोगिता ज्ञायुषं हरति मेदिनीसुते ॥६२॥

Sloka 62.—Danger from fire, trouble to the eye, fear of thieves, excessive misery, loss of position and

windy disease are what a person may expect during Kuja's Bhukti in Mercury's Mahadasa.

मानहानिरथवाधयद्वृत्तिः स्वशयोऽग्निविपत्तोषजं भयम् ।

मलकाग्निजडरथ तीडनं पीनग्निमज्जदशां गतेऽमुरे ॥६३॥

Sloka 63.—Loss of honour or a fall from one's position, destruction to one's own self (or loss of wealth ?), danger from fire, poison or through water, head-ache, eye-complaint or trouble in the belly, mark Rahu's Bhukti in Mercury's Mahadasa.

व्याधिशत्रुभयविच्युतिर्भवेद्भूतसिद्धिरयनीशसहनिः ।

धर्मसिद्धितपसां समुद्रमो देवमग्निनि विदो दशां गते ॥६४॥

Sloka 64.—Freedom from sickness, destruction of enemies, cessation of fear, success in religious devotion, honour from the sovereign, success in moral duty, and wealth of penance mark Jupiter's Bhukti in Mercury's Mahadasa.

धर्मधर्मपरिहृतिरुष्यैः सधैकार्यविकलत्वमङ्गिनाम् ।

रोगमयातजनिता रुग्णुष्येद्रोधनायुपि समागतेऽसिते ॥६५॥

Sloka 65.—Heavy loss of wealth and religious merit, failure in all business, diseases arising through (disorders of) phlegm and wind will mark Saturn's Bhukti in Mercury's Mahadasa.

केतोः

रिपुजनकलहं सुहृद्भिरोधं त्वशुभवचः धषणं ज्वराङ्गदाहम् ।

गमनदग्धानि विसर्जनाशं शिशिनि जमेव दशां गते स्वकीयाम् ॥६६॥

Sloka 66.—When Ketu has his interval in his own Mahadasa, a person has to apprehend quarrel with enemies, misunderstanding with friends, hearing of bad words, burning sensation in the limbs due to fever, intrusion to other's houses and destruction of wealth.

द्विजवरकलहः स्त्रिया विरोधः स्वकुलजनैरपि कन्यकाप्रसूतिः ।

परिभवजननं परोपतापो भवति सिते शिखिवत्सरान्तराले ॥६५॥

Sloka 67.—Quarrel with a great Brahmin, misunderstanding with one's wife and even with his own relations, birth of a daughter, humiliation, and annoyance from others are what one should be prepared for in Sukra's Bhukti in Ketu's Mahadasa.

गुरुजनमरणं ज्वरावतारः स्वजनविरोधविदेशयानलाभः ।

नृपकृतकलहः कफानिलार्तिविंशति रवौ शिखिवत्सरान्तरालम् ॥६८॥

Sloka 69.—Death of a reverend elder, fever, misunderstanding with one's relation, gain through foreign travel, fighting a rebellion for the king, diseases caused by phlegm and wind are likely to crop up during the Sun's interal in Ketu's Dasa.

सुलभबहुधनं तथैव हानिः सुतविरागो बहुदुःखमाकृष्टमृतिः ।

परिजनयवतिप्रजाप्रलाभः शशिनि यदा शिखिदायमभ्युपेतं ॥६९॥

Sloka 69.—Windfalls and unexpected loss of wealth, separation from one's son, a laboured delivery that engenders much sorrow, acquisition of servants and female children, all these are to be looked for in the Moon's Bhukti in Ketu's Dasa.

स्वकुलजकलहं स्वबन्धुनाशं भयमपि पद्मगजं वदन्ति चोरात् ।

हुतवहभयशत्रुपीडनं च वज्रति कुजे ध्वजनामखेचरायुः ॥७०॥

Sloka 70.—Quarrel with the members of one's own family, destruction of one's relations, danger from serpents, thieves and fire, and trouble from enemies are what a person has to incur during Kuja's Bhukti in Ketu's Dasa.

अरिकृतकलहं नृपान्निचोरैर्भयमपि पद्मगजं वदन्ति तज्ज्ञाः ।

खलजनवचनं दुरिष्टचेष्टा तमसि गतेऽत्र शिखीन्द्रदायमाहुः ॥७१॥

Sloka 71.—Quarrel caused by ensmies, danger from the sovereign, fire, thieves and serpents, remarks from

wicked people, working spells for the injury of another person (कुर्वन्) are to be expected in Rabu's Bhukti in Ketu's Mahadasa.

सुतवरजननं सुरेन्द्रपूजा धरणिधनातिरूपायनार्थसिद्धिः ।

धनवयजननं महीशमानो भवति गतेऽत्र गुरो शिखीन्द्रवायम् ॥७१॥

Sloka 72.—Birth of a very good son, adoration of the chief of Gods, income through lands or finding of a treasure, money through acceptance of presents, influx of a large sum of money, and honour from the sovereign may be looked for in Jupiter's Bhukti in Ketu's Dasa.

परिजनविहतिं परोपतापं विपुजनविषदमहमकुतां च ।

धनपदविपुतिं तथादुरायां गतवति सूर्यमृतं शिखाधरायुः ॥७३॥

Sloka 73.—Trouble to, or from, servants, annoyance to or from, others, quarrel with enemies and the breaking of some limb thereby, loss of money and loss of position are, say the wise, to be expected in Saturn's interval in Ketu's Mahadasa.

सुतवजननं प्रभुपशक्तिः क्षितिधनसिद्धिरसीश्वरप्रपीडा ।

पशुहविविहतिर्भयेत् पृक्षां विनष्टि बुधे शिखिकस्तान्तरालम् ॥७४॥

Sloka 74.—Birth of a very good son, appreciation from a big wealthy lord, monetary gain from lands, trouble from the chief of the enemies loss in cattle and loss in agricultural operations are to be expected in Mercury's Bhukti in Ketu's Mahadasa.

शुक्रस्य

वस्त्रभूषणवाहनचन्दनाद्यनुभवः प्रमदासुखसंपदः ।

सुतिपुतिः क्षितिपादनलब्धयो भृगुसुते स्वदशां प्रविशत्यपि ॥७५॥

Sloka 75.—Clothing, ornaments, vehicle perfumes and the like and comforts of the couch will a person have in plenty besides bodily splendour and wealth from the sovereign in Sukra's Bhukti in Sukra's Mahadasa.

नयनकुक्षिकण्ठोलगदोद्भवः क्षितिभृतां भयमस्ति शरीरिणाम् ।

गुरुकुलोद्भवयान्धवपीडनं भृगुमुत्तायुषि भानुमणि स्थिते ॥७६॥

Stoka 76 -In the Sun's Bhukti in the Dasa of Venus, a person becomes liable to diseases affecting the eyes, the belly and the cheeks, danger from the sovereign and trouble from elders, members of his family and other relations.

नखशिरोरदनक्षतिरुष्णकः पृथनपित्तगर्भविनाशनम् ।

ग्रहनिगुल्मकयक्ष्मकर्पाडनं सितवयोदति तत्र हिमस्थिति ॥७७॥

Stoka 77 -When the Moon has her interval in the Dasa of Venus, a person suffers much pain from a disease due to an inflammation in the nails, head and teeth, sickness arising from wind and bile, or loss of wealth or trouble through diarrhoea, disease of the spleen or consumption.

रुधिरपित्तगदार्तिलमाधयः कनकताम्रवयावनिमंघ्रः ।

युवतिदूषणमुद्यमविद्युतिर्धृमवहभयगरगे दुर्जे ॥७८॥

Stoka 78 -Trouble through flow of blood and bile, acquisition of gold and copper, acquisition of lands, seduction of a young female and loss of one's appointment are what may be expected in Kuja's Bhukti in the Dasa of Venus.

निधिभवः सुतलब्धिरभीष्टाप् स्वजनपूजनमप्यस्त्रिधनम् ।

रहनचोरविरोद्भवपीडनं तुलधर्मवरवस्मरनेऽसुरे ॥७९॥

Stoka 79 Acquisition of a treasure, birth of a son, good news, honnour to or from relatives, imprisonment of enemies and injury from fire, thieves and poison may be expected in Rahu's Bhukti in the Mahadasa of Venus.

विविधधर्मसुरंशनमस्त्रिया भवति चाहमजयामहमागमः ।

विविधराज्यसुखं च शरीरिणं कविदत्तादति कामंरनायकं ॥८०॥

Shloka 80.—Performance of one's various religious duties, worshipping of Gods, enjoying the company of his wife and children, and enjoyments derivable from his position of authority will mark the Bhukti of Jupiter in the Mahadasa of Venus.

नगरयोधनृपोद्भवपूजनं प्रवरयोपि दयाति रथास्ति या ।

विविधयित्परिच्छेदसंयुतिर्दितिजपूजितदायगते शनौ ॥८१॥

Shloka 81.—Honour from the city fathers, the military or police or from the sovereign, acquisition of an excellent damsel, influx of wealth and various materials, utensils and comforts requisite for enjoyment will mark Saturn's Bhukti in the Mahadasa of Venus.

तनयसौख्यसमागमसम्पदां निचयलब्धिरतिप्रभुता यशः ।

पवनपित्तकफार्तिररिच्युतिर्दनुजमन्त्रिदशाहति चन्द्रजे ॥८२॥

Shloka 82.—During Mercury's interval in the Dasa of Venus, a person secures the comfort of his sons, will have happiness on a large scale, great power and fame and destruction of enemies; but he will be troubled by sickness through diseases arising from wind and bile.

सुतसुखादिवहिः स्थितिरग्निजं भयमतीव विनाशनमद्भुतम् ।

अपि च कारयधूजनसंयुतिः शिखिनि यात्यलमौशनसी दशाम् ॥८३॥

Shloka 83.—During Ketu's Bhukti in the Mahadasa of Venus, a person will be destitute of children and happiness, will suffer much from danger through fire: he will further suffer losses and disease in some limb, and will associate with courtezans.

दशापहारेषु फलं यदुक्तं वर्णाधिकारानुगुणं वदन्तु ।

लिङ्गेषु सूक्ष्मेष्वपि तत्फलास्तिः कृपाकृपावार्तावर्णानि या स्युः ॥८४॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरविरचितायां फलदीपिकायां भुक्त्यन्तरान्तरलक्षणं
नामैकविंशोऽध्यायः

Sloka 84.—What has been stated as the effect in each of the Bhuktis of a Dasa should be so declared as to suitably fit in with the person's caste, status, occupation, etc. In a similar way should results be attempted for each Antara or Antarantara; or, the effects may also be foretold after guessing correctly the particular Dasa then ruling by means of the characteristics revealed (exhibited) at the time in the native's person by the elements (Panchabhutas Fire, Air, Ether, Water and Earth) through Eyes, Touch, Ears, Face and Nose; or by hearing the words emanating at the time.

Thus ends the 51st Adhyaya on the "Sub-Divisions of Dasas, viz., Bhuktis, Antaras, Antarantaras etc." in the work Phaladeepika composed by Mantracarya.

॥ द्वाविंशोऽध्यायः ॥

॥ कालचक्रम् ॥

रक्षादितः पादवशेन मेघाग्नीनांशकास्त क्रमशोऽपसव्यम् ।
कीटाख्यान्तं गणयेच्च सव्यमर्गेण पादक्रमशोऽजतारात् ॥१॥

ADHYAYA XXII.

Sloka 1.—The triad of stars reckoned from Aświni should be cast by quarters in the अपसव्य (Apasavya) or प्रदक्षिण (Pradakhina) order from Mēsha to Mēena among the 12 Rasis to which the Navamsas composing the triad belong. Again, the 12 quarters of the triad reckoned from Rohini are to be assigned to the 12 Rasis counted from Vriśchika to Dhanuṣ in the सव्य (Savya-reverse, अप्रदक्षिण - Apradakhina or anti-clock wise) order.

एवं भूयाद्यापसव्यं च सव्यं भानि त्रीणि त्रीणि विद्यात्क्रमेण ।
तद्वाशीशप्रोक्तवर्गदशं स्यादेवं प्राहुः कालचक्रे महात्मनः ॥२॥

Sloka 2. These are the triads of stars reckoned in their order (from Aswini) to be distinguished as अपसव्य (Apasavya) and सव्य (Savya). The years assigned to a planet constitute the Dasa-period of the Rasi owned by that planet. This is the peculiarity in the कालचक्र (Kalachakra) system, say the wise.

मनुः परः सनिर्धन्विर्नृपन्तपो यने क्रमान् ।

निष्काकादिवसगाः शुभाशुभामिष्टेभ्यः ॥३॥

Sloka 3. 5, 21, 7, 9, 10, 16 and 4 are the numbers representing the period in years respectively of the seven planets reckoned from the Sun, and are the means (sources) for feeling the good and bad effects.

दशापहारादिककालचक्रं चापयानि द्वादिपदादिजानि ।

यस्यामि वर्णनं नवमिभं मानं गतीशतयैः परमायुश्च ॥४॥

Sloka 4.—In this Kalachakra system consisting of Dasas, Apaharas, etc., I shall now expound the formulas for the several Nakshatra padas from Aswini onwards. Every such formula consists of nine syllables indicating by their number (as per कटपयादि-Katapayadi mnemonics) the particular Rasyapaharas composing the Dasa of the Nakshatrapada under consideration, and consequently the total life-period appertaining thereto by means of the years allotted to the several Rasi owners.

पौं गायो मिय नन्दिभ्यं नक्षत्रादुः स तु भूजलम् ।

मं नक्षत्रादिभ्योऽङ्गं चाणी चभ्यं दधि नक्षत्रम् ॥५॥

Sloka 5.—For those born in the first राश (Pada) of Aswini, the first sub-period belongs to Mesha-Mars; the second to Vrishabha-Venus; the third to Mithuna-Mercury; the fourth to Kataka-Moon; the fifth to Simha-Sun; the sixth to Kanya-Mercury; the seventh to Tula-Venus; the 8th to Vrischika-Mars; and

the 9th to Dhanur-Jupiter For the 2nd पद (Pada) of Aswini, the sub-periods are owned by (1) Makara-Saturn (2) Kumbha-Saturn (3) Meena-Jupiter (4) Vrischika-Mars (5) Tula-Venus (6) Kanya-Mercury (7) Kataka-Moon (8) Simha-Sun and (9) Mithuna-Mercury. For the 3rd पद (Pada) of Aswini, the sub periods belong to (1) Vrishabha-Sukra (2) Mesha-Kuja (3) Meena-Guru (4) Kumbha-Sani (5) Makara-Sani (6) Dhanur-Guru (7) Mesha-Kuja (8) Vrishabha-Sukra and (9) Mithuna-Budha. For the 4th पद (Pada) of Aswini, the sub-periods are owned by (1) Kataka Chandra (2) Simha-Ravi (3) Kanya-Budha (4) Tula-Sukra (5) Vrischika-Kuja (6) Dhanur-Guru (7) Makara-Sani (8) Kumbha-Sani and (9) Meena-Guru.

दासतवेतो गौरीपुत्रं क्षत्रिधिकारो गोभूशेयम् ।

सौदधिनक्षत्रेदासस्तो भौमगुरुः पुत्राश्रोताधिः ॥६॥

Shlo 6.—For the 1st पद (Pada) of Bharani, the several sub-periods are (1) Vrischika-Kuja (2) Tula-Sukra (3) Kanya-Budha (4) Kataka-Chandra (5) Simha-Ravi (6) Mithuna-Budha (7) Vrishabha-Sukra (8) Mesha-Kuja and (9) Meena-Guru.

For the 2nd पद (Pada) of Bharani, the sub-periods are (1) Kumbha-Sani (2) Makara-Sani (3) Dhanur-Guru (4) Mesha-Kuja (5) Vrishabha-Sukra (6) Mithuna-Budha (7) Kataka-Chandra (8) Simha-Ravi and (9) Kanya-Budha.

For the 3rd पद (Pada) of Bharani, the sub-periods are (1) Tula-Sukra (2) Vrischika-Kuja (3) Dhanur-Guru (4) Makara-Sani (5) Kumbha-Sani (6) Meena-Guru (7) Vrischika Kuja (8) Tula-Sukra and (9) Kanya Budha.

The sub-periods of the 4th पद (Pada) of Bharani are (1) Kataka-Chandra (2) Simha-Ravi (3) Mithuna-

Budha (4) Vrishabha-Sukra (5) Mesha-Kuja (6) Meena-Guru (7) Kumbha-Sani (8) Makara-Sani and (9) Dhanur-Guru.

याकयान्येनान्यत्रिग्राम्यर्क्षयोर्वाऽन्यत्रिग्राम्यन्यत्रिग्राम्यपसव्ये ।

सव्येऽजंन्द्रोदेक्ष्यमाणेषु याकयेर्त्रिग्राम्यर्क्षयोर्वाऽन्यत्रिग्राम्यपसव्ये ॥३॥

Sloka 7.—The formulas for Aświni and Bharani are as described above. The four formulae given for the four Padas of Aświni will also respectively apply to the four Padas of Kṛttika in the अपसव्य (Apasavya-प्रदक्षिण Pradakshina) triad. The formulae for Rohini and Mrigāsiras in the सव्य (Savya) triad are stated in the next two Sloka; and the four formulas given for the four Padas of Mrigāsiras should also be used again for the four Padas of Ardra.

धेनुः क्षेत्रे पुरगो संभुल्लासां जटु क्षत्रिधि दासी ।

चर्माभोगी रायधिनाक्षत्री पौराह्नी शिवतीर्थाब्जे ॥८॥

Sloka 8.—The sub-divisions for the 1st पाद (Pada) of Rohini are (1) Dhanur-Guru (2) Makara-Sani (3) Kumbha-Sani (4) Meena-Guru (5) Mesha-Kuja (6) Vrishabha-Sukra (7) Mithuna-Budha (8) Simha-Ravi and (9) Kataka-Chandra.

For the 2nd पाद (Pada) of Rohini, the sub-periods are (1) Kanya-Budha (2) Tula-Sukra (3) Vṛschika-Kuja (4) Meena-Guru (5) Kumbha-Sani (6) Makara-Sani (7) Dhanur-Guru (8) Vṛschika-Kuja and (9) Tula-Sukra.

For the 3rd पाद (Pada) of Rohini, the sub-periods are (1) Kanya-Budha (2) Simha-Ravi (3) Kataka-Chandra (4) Mithuna-Budha (5) Vrishabha-Sukra (6) Mesha-Kuja (7) Dhanur-Guru (8) Makara-Sani and (9) Kumbha-Sani.

The 4th पाद (Pada) of Rohini has the following sub-periods (1) Meena-Guru (2) Mesha-Kuja (3) Vrishabha-Sukra (4) Mithuna-Budha (5) Simha-Ravi (6) Kataka-

Chandra (7) Kanya-Budha (8) Tula-Sukra and (9) Vrischika-Kuja.

प्रक्षनिधिर्वा सूचीग्रन्थे गौरयधी नक्षत्रं पारम् ।

गोजिघर्षीथे दात्रीक्षत्रो धीहसितांशुर्भोगी रम्या ॥९॥

Sloka 2.—For the 1st पाद (Pada) of मृगशिरस् (Mrigasiras), the sub-periods are (1) Meena-Guru (2) Kumbha-Sani (3) Makara-Sani (4) Dhanur-Guru (5) Vrischika-Kuja (6) Tula-Sukra (7) Kanya-Budha (8) Simha-Ravi and (9) Kataka-Chandra.

The sub-periods for the 2nd पाद (Pada) of मृगशिरस् (Mrigasiras) are (1) Mithuna-Budha (2) Vrishabha-Sukra (3) Mesha-Kuja (4) Dhanur-Guru (5) Makara-Sani (6) Kumbha-Sani (7) Meena-Guru (8) Mesha-Kuja and (9) Vrishabha-Sukra.

The 3rd पाद (Pada) of मृगशिरस् (Mrigasiras) has the following sub-periods (1) Mithuna-Budha (2) Simha-Ravi (3) Kataka-Chandra (4) Kanya-Budha (5) Tula-Sukra (6) Vrischika Kuja (7) Meena-Guru (8) Kumbha-Sani and (9) Makara Sani-

The sub-periods for the 4th पाद (Pada) of मृगशिरस् (Mrigasiraa) are (1) Dhanur-Guru (2) Vrischika-Kuja (3) Tula-Sukra (4) Kanya-Budha (5) Simha Ravi (6) Kataka-Chandra (7) Mithuna-Budha (8) Vrishabha-Sukra and (9) Mesha-Kuja.

नक्षत्रपादैः प्रथमोऽसंमुत्था पूर्वा दशा नक्षत्रचिह्नं ज्ञाता ।

पूर्वाक्षपादक्रमज्ञोऽत्र विचारकेषां चिह्नं मतमाधुर्यायः ॥१०॥

Sloka 10.—The initial Mahadasa of a life belongs to the lord of the Rasi owning the Nakshatra Pada occupied by the Moon at the time of birth, being so much of the Rasi-Mahadasa as corresponds to the Ghatikas that yet remain of the Nakshatra pada and the order of Mahadasas follows the natural order of the

Nakshatra padas reckoned from the aforesaid one. This is the opinion, say the sages, held by some (astrologers).

वक्रादिपादप्रभृतीनि भानां वाक्यानि यान्यक्षरपङ्क्तिजानि ।

तेषां क्रमेणैव दशा प्रकल्प्या वाक्यक्रमे साधयति कश्चिदाहः ॥११॥

Sloka 11.—There are a number of formulas each composed of a number of mnemonic syllables referring to the several Nakshatra padas beginning with the first pada of Aswini and giving Rasis in a certain order. It is with reference to the order of Rasis in these formulas that the Rasi Mahadasas of which a life is to consist should be determined. The वाक्यक्रम (Vakyakrama) man of one school say, should be adhered to.

वाक्यक्रमे कर्कशलिनीनसन्ध्या मण्डुकगल्यध्वरगतिश्च ।

सिंहावलोकस्त्रिविधा तदानीं दशान्तरं दुःखकलप्रदं स्यात् ॥१२॥

Sloka 12.—In the order of Rasis वाक्यक्रम (Vakyakrama), the junctions at the end of Kalaka, Vrischika and Meena give rise to (1) मण्डुकगति (Manduka Gati) (2) अश्व (Aswa) or तुरगगति (Turaga Gati) and (3) सिंहावलोकना (Simhavalokana) respectively and the Dasas at those intervals cause woeful effects.

तद्वाक्यवर्णक्रमणोपहारवर्गादिते तत्परमायुषाप्तं ।

तदा दशायामपहारवर्गसंख्याश्च मासान्दिवसान्वयेदुः ॥१३॥

Sloka 13.—The Apahara or Bhukti of any of the planet constituting a Mahadasa is thus obtained. Find out the particular mnemonical syllable (out of the nine syllables) composing a formula whose Bhukti is wanted and find out the owner of the Rasi signified by that syllable. Multiply the number of years assigned to this planet by the number of years fixed for the planet whose Mahadasa is under consideration and divide the product by the total number of years constituting the entire Ayus of the formula or Chakra. The quotient in years, etc, will represent the sub period required.

वाक्येषु यावन्तरदां प्रमाणं यदस्ति तात्पर्यमायुश्च ।
मेवादन्तीकं मदनं गजेन तुन्दः पुनर्ध्वजमुदीरितं तत् ॥१५॥

॥ इति कालचक्रदश ॥

Shloka 14.—The total number of years indicated by the sum of the nine mnemoteical syllables of any formula represents the number (in years) of Parama Ayus for that formula. Thus, the Parama Ayus in years for the 12 Rasiamsas reckoned from Mesha in an अपसव्यचक्र (Apasavya Chakra) will be 100, 85, 83 and 86 repeated thrice, while those for the 12 Rasiamsas reckoned from Vrischika in a सव्यचक्र (Savya Chakra) will be the same but in the reverse order; that is, 86, 83, 85 and 100 repeated thrice.

For more information, please refer to Jalandharastrisuta pp. 285 to 301.

॥ उत्पन्नाधानमहादश ॥

महादशानु यत्कालं प्रकीर्तितं मया पुनः ।
तदेव यांजयेद्भूधो दशानु लैषमादिषु ॥१६॥

Shloka 15.—Whatever effects have been declared before by me in the case of the several Mahadasas, the same should be stated by a wise astrologer in the case of these Dasas also.

जन्मार्हापरतस्तु पञ्चमभवाऽधोत्पन्नसंज्ञा दशा
स्यादाधानदशाऽप्यतोऽष्टमभवा क्षेमान्महाख्या दशा ।
भासामिव दशावसानसमये मृत्युप्रदा स्याच्छृणो
स्वल्पानल्पसमावृषां त्रिवधपञ्चक्षेत्राद्यान्तिमे ॥१६॥

Shloka 16.—Ascertain the 5th, the 8th as well as the 4th star from जन्मर्क्ष (Janmarksha), i.e., the star occupied by the Moon at the time of a person's birth. Cycles of Dasas are calculated from every one of these as the

क.दी—४३

starling point. The Dasa counted from the 5th is called उत्पन्न (Utpanna); that from the 8th, अधान (Adhana); that from the 4th, Mahadasa. If the Dasas in these cycles have their ends tallying with each other or with the end of the Dasa taken in the same order from जन्मश (Janmarksha), ... giving the same number of years, months, etc., it is a sign that the life of the person concerned is to end with the Dasa. In the case of people endowed with short, long and medium lives, the demise will happen at the close of the Dasa of the 3rd, the 7th and the 5th stars respectively counted from the natal stars they holog called विपत्ताग, वधताग and प्रत्यक्तारा.

॥ निसर्गदशा ॥

एकं द्वे नव विंशतिर्भूतिरुत्ती पञ्चाशदंशं क्रमा-

चन्द्रारेन्दुजशुक्रजीवदिनरुद्दिशाकरीषां समाः ।

स्यै स्यैः पुष्टफला निसर्गजनितः पतिर्दशायाः क्रमा-

दन्ते लग्नदशा शुभेति यवना भेच्छन्ति केचित्तथा ॥३॥

Stoka 1/-—1, 2, 9, 20, 18, 20 and 50 are the figures indicating the number of years prescribed respectively for the Moon, Mars, Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, the Sun and Saturn in the नैसर्गिकदशा (Naisargikadasa) system. The Dasas play their part in the order given here according to the natural strength of the planets concerned. The Yavanas are of opinion that the Lagna Dasa which is benefic comes after these Dasas. But others do not approve of this method.

॥ भंशदशा ॥

लिप्तीकृत्य भवेद्गृहं खलुजिनेस्तच्छिष्टमायुष्कला

भाशाखाश्विहृताश्मासदिवसाः सत्योदितेऽंशायुषि ।

वक्रिण्युच्चगते त्रिसङ्गमिदं स्वांशत्रिभागोत्तमे

द्विमे नीचगतेऽर्धमप्यथ दलं मौढ्ये सितार्की चिना ॥१८॥

Stoka 18.—The signs, degrees, minutes, etc., of a planet should be converted into minutes, and as many multiples of 2400 as may be found necessary should be subtracted from the same. The remainder represents the Ayurbkales of the planet. The same should be divided by 200 (भासा खाधि—भासा=10 or 0, ख=0, अधि=2). The quotient gives the number of years, months and days in the वंशावर्दाय (Amsayurdaya) contribution towards the span of life by a planet according to its Degree, etc., according to Satyacharya. If the planet be retrograde or in exaltation, this quotient has to be trebled. If the planet be in his own Rasi or Navamsa, decanate or Vargottama, the Ayurdaya has to be doubled; if in depression, it has to be reduced by half. If the planet be eclipsed, then also the reduction is half. But this last reduction will not apply to Venus and Saturn.

[जिन=24 (see Monier Williams' Dictionary)], खखजिन=2400. There are 24 Tirthankaras or saints among the Jains.

सर्वाङ्गत्रिकुतेषु षण्णमितलवहासोऽसतामुत्तमा-

त्रिःकारसन्सु दलं तदा हरति बल्येको बह्व्येकमे ।

इयंशोनं रिपुमे विना क्षितिसुतं सत्योपदेशे दशा

लग्नस्यांशसमा बलिन्युदयमेऽस्यात्रापि तुदयापि च ॥१९॥

Stoka 19.—When malefic planets occupy the 6 Bhava counted backward from the 12th, the whole, a half, a third, a fourth, a fifth and a sixth respectively of their Ayurdaya is lost. When benefic planets occupy such positions, the loss is half of that incurred in the case of malefic ones. When several planets are in a Bhava, only the strongest of them causes a reduction in the Ayurdaya. All planets except Mars lose a third of their Ayurdaya when in inimical houses. The number of years contributed by the Lagna according

to Satyacharya's view corresponds to the number of its Navamsas that have risen. Even if the Lagna be strong or of medium strength, the same rule holds.

सत्योपदेशो वरमत्र किन्तु कुर्येन्न्ययोगं बहुवर्गणाभिः ।
भाचार्यकं त्वत्र गृह्यतायापिकं नु यद्गणि नदेव कार्यम् ॥२०॥

Sloka 20 The rule of Satyacharya is preferable (to that laid down by Maya or Jeevasarman). But some make the process inconsistent and unwarrantable by a series of multiplications. The dictum of the Acharyas (Satya and others) is the following:

(1) When several multiplications crop up, only one and that the highest, is to be gone through.

For instance, when a planet is in its own house, and in its exaltation and in retrograde motion, the Aryakaya is not to be doubled first and then the result doubled and the second result further doubled. According to the rule, the Aryakaya should be doubled once for all.

(2) Again, when there are several reductions applicable only one, and that, the greatest should be made.

For instance, a planet may have an identical sign and may be eclipsed by the Sun. It is enough if the reduction by half, i.e., अस्तङ्गत - Astangata reduction, be made.

--This Sloka is from Brihat Jataka

॥ अथ पिण्डायुर्दश ॥

धेयं ग्रह शके धियं साय परे निद्राः समा भास्कारान्
पिण्डाख्यायुपि पूर्वेषु हर्षणं सर्वं विदध्यादिह ।
लघे रापिनि भं विनोदयलयेनिगं नताङ्गेहृतं
न्याअं मौम्यनिगीदिनेऽर्थमृणमत्रायुष्यभिज्ञा निद्रुः ॥२१॥

Sloka 21 The aggregate number of पिण्डायुर्दय (Pin-
dayurdaya) years assigned to the several planets from

the Sun onwards (in their highest exaltation point) are respectively 19, 25, 15, 12, 13, 21 and 20. All the reductions should be gone through as before. When a malefic planet is present in the Lagna, take only the minutes, seconds, etc., indicating the Lagna leaving out the signs. Multiply the total Ayus by this and divide by 360. The whole Ayurdaya should be reduced by this result. If the Lagna be supported by a benefic, the period to be subtracted will be only half of the above result. So say those well-versed in the Ayurdaya system.

लग्नदशमंशसभां यन्त्रयन्त्रं चदन्ति पेंड्यास्ये ।

यन्त्रयन्त्रं यदि लग्नं राक्षिसमैवात्र नांशोत्था ॥२२॥

Sloka 22.—In the पिण्डायुर्दाय (Pindayurdaya) system, when the Amsa (Lagna Navamsa) is strong, the Lagna Ayus (or Lagna Dasa) corresponds to the Lagna Navamsa. When the Lagna (Rasi) is strong, the number of years for Lagna Ayus corresponds to the number signified by the Rasi, etc., counted from Mesha, and not the Lagna Navamsa.

हरणं नीचेऽर्द्धमूर्णं स्यात्पूर्णे प्रोक्तवर्गमुधगृहे ।

पेंड्यादीं सान्तरगे प्राद्वैभैराक्षिकं चिन्त्यम् ॥२३॥

Sloka 23.—The years assigned to the several planets in Sloka 21 *supra* are to be adopted in full when they are in exaltation. When a planet is in its depression point, the period assigned to it is reduced by half; when it occupies an intermediate position, the reduction is to be proportionate, say the wise.

पेंड्यास्यमायुर्धृतं प्रधानं मणिश्चानाक्षयमयादयश्च ।

एतच्च साधित्यपदद्वन्द्वतो वराहमूर्यस्य तथैव चाक्षयम् ॥२४॥

Sloka 24.—The पिण्डायुर्दाय (Pindayurdaya) system is advocated as the best by Manitha, Chanakya, Maya

and others. But Satyacharya has pronounced this method to be faulty and Varahamihira also has made similar pronouncement.

सूर्यादिकानां स्वमनेन जीवशर्मा स्वरांशं परमायुषोऽथ ।

अस्यापि सर्वं हरणं विधेयं पूर्वोक्तवत्तद्वदशमपीह ॥२५॥

Sloka 25.—Jeevasarman lays down in accordance with his own doctrine that the maximum period of life given by each planet from the Sun onwards is $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the maximum aggregate period (120 years and 5 days). In this Ayurdaya also all the reductions are enjoined. The Lagna Ayus also should be calculated in the same way as in the other systems.

नृणां ऋतुशतवत्सरा दशहता ह्यायुःप्रमाणं परे-

राख्यातं परमं शनेस्त्रिभगणं यावत्परैरीरितम् ।

केचिच्चन्द्रसहस्रदर्शनमिह प्रोक्तं कलौ किन्तु य-

द्भेदोक्तं शरदः शतं हि परमायुर्दीयमाचक्ष्महे ॥२६॥

Sloka 26.—The full period of life in the case of men has been declared as 120 years (12×10) by some. Others there are who have stated that the full life-period will be the time taken by Saturn to make 3 complete revolutions (in his orbit). There is a third school who say that the full life-period of a man is the time taken by the Moon for making 1000 revolutions. But we are of opinion that the full period of man's life in this Kaliyuga is only 100 years as stated in the Vedas.

लक्षादित्येन्द्रकानामधिकचलवतः स्याद्दशार्दी ततोऽन्या

तत्केन्द्रादिस्थितानामिह बहुषु पुनर्वीर्यतो वीर्यसाम्ये ।

यद्वायुर्वैश्वानरः प्रथममिनयशाशोदितस्याब्दसाम्ये

वीर्यं किन्तु च सन्धिप्रवृत्तियरहतं भावतन्व्यन्तराभम् ॥२७॥

Sloka 27.—Of the Lagna, the Sun and the Moon, whichever is strongest will have its Dasa first. Then will come the Dasa of the planets in its Kendra and other positions. When several occupy together any one of these positions the precedence will be given to the planet which predominates in strength. When they happen to be of equal strength, that which gives a longer period, in years, of आयुर्दाय (Ayurdaya) will have its turn first. When there is equality even in regard to the number of years of the आयुर्दाय (Ayurdaya) of the planets, that which rises first after being eclipsed by the Sun gets its Dasa prior to its fellows.

If such planets should however chance to have equal strength, equal आयुर्दाय (Ayurdaya) and equal rising after their conjunction with the Sun, then that planet which is anterior in the general order of precedence among the significators would rule the Dasa in question; and this general order of precedence is usually taken to be (1) the Lagna, (2) the Sun, (3) the Moon, (4) Mars, (5) Mercury (6) Jupiter, (7) Venus and (8) Saturn.

And the strength of any planet for this purpose is obtained by multiplying it the position by the distance of the planet from its nearest Bhava-sandhi and dividing the product by the distance between the भावांतर (Bhavamsa) and one of its Sandhis.

अंशोद्भवं लग्नप्रलाप्तसाध्यमायुः पिण्डोद्भवमर्कवीर्यात् ।

नैसर्गिकं चन्द्रप्रलाप्तसाध्यं दूमखयाणामपि वीर्यसाम्ये ॥२८॥

Sloka 28.—अंशायुर्दाय (Amsayurdaya) is to be calculated upon the predominance in strength of the Lagna; पिण्डायुर्दाय (Pindayurdaya) upon the Sun's superiority in strength and नैसर्गिकायुर्दाय (Naisargikayurdaya) when the Moon's power is strongest. We shall now state what should be done when the the three (Lagna, the Sun and the Moon) are of equal strength.

तेषां त्रयाणामिह संयुतिस्तु त्रिभिर्दृता संच दशा प्रकल्प्या ।
वीर्यं द्वयोरैक्यदलं तयोः स्याच्चेज्जीवशर्मथुरमी बलोनाः ॥२९॥

Sloka 29. Add the three Ayurdayas and divide the sum by 3. The quotient will be the Ayurdaya required. If only two of them are strong, add the two Ayurdayas and take half the result. When the three planets are all weak, adopt the method advocated by Jeevasarman for finding out the Ayurdaya.

कालचक्रदशा ज्ञेया चन्द्रांशेन बलाह्न्यते ।
सदा नक्षत्रमार्गेण दशा बलवती स्मृता ॥३०॥

Sloka 30.—Kalachakra Dasa system has to be resorted to only when the lord of the Navamsa occupied by the Moon is strong. The Dasa calculation as per Nakshatra method is always considered as the best

समाः पष्टिर्दिग्धा मनुजकर्मिणां पञ्च च निशा
ह्यानां द्वाविंशत्तत्परमयोः पञ्चकृतिः ।
विरूपा साध्यायुर्वृषमहिषयोद्वादिश गुनां
स्मृतं छायादीनां दशकसहिताः पद च परमम् ॥३१॥

Sloka 31.—The full period of life in the case of men and elephants is given as 120 years and 5 days, while in that of horses it is 32 years. It is 25 in the case of asses and camels and 24 for bulls and buffaloes. Twelve years are allotted for dogs and 16 for sheep and the like.

ये धर्मकर्मनिरता विजितेन्द्रिया ये
ये पथ्यभोजनजुषी द्विजदेवभक्ताः ।
लोके नरा दधति ये कुलशीललीलां
तेषामिदं कथितमायुर्दृढारधीभिः ॥३२॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरविगचितायां फलदीपिकायां कालचक्रदशादि
द्वाविंशोऽध्यायः

Sloka 32.—This आयुस् (Ayuś)-span of life has been

declared by wise men with respect to only those who are engaged in the practice of virtuous actions, who keep their senses under control, who eat wholesome diet, who are devoted to the Brahmins and the Gods and who preserve the land-marks of character and conduct peculiar to their high families.

Thus ends the 22nd Adhyaya on "Kalachakra Dasa, etc." in the work Phaladeopika composed by Mantreswara.

॥ त्रयोविंशोऽध्यायः ॥

॥ अष्टकवर्गः ।

गोचरग्रहशान्मनुजानां यच्छुभाशुभकलाभ्युपलब्ध्य ।
अष्टवर्ग इति यो महदुक्तस्तत्प्रसाधनमिहाभिदधेऽहम् ॥१॥

ADHYAYA XXIII.

First Sloka 1.—In order to ascertain the good and bad effects caused by the several planets in their transits through the Rasis of the zodiac, the Ashtakavarga has been very highly spoken of by the great sages, and I now set forth the mode of accomplishing it.

Note.—The meaning of अष्टकवर्ग is literally the group of 8 things. In other words, it is the combination of the good and bad positions of a planet with respect to the 7 planets and the Lagna (8 things). So it is the combination of the benefic and malefic dots in a planet's chart with reference to the positions of the 8 planets.

आलिख्य सम्यग्भुवि राशिचक्रं ग्रहस्थितिं तज्जननप्रवृत्ताम् ।
तत्तद्ग्रहक्षत्कमगोऽष्टवर्गं प्रोक्तं करोत्यक्षविधानमत्र ॥२॥

Sloka 2.—Draw well on the ground the Rasi Chakra and post in the same in their proper places the several planets as they stood at the time of birth. Regulate the distribution of the beads in the manner directed (in the

following Slokas), in the several Rasis, the reckoning in each case being made from the sign occupied by the particular planet for getting the Ashtakavarga.

पुत्रीवसाहिधनिकेऽंककुजांकजेभ्यो

मुक्ताळके सुरगुरोर्भृगुजासधाभीः ।

श्राद्धोमतीधनपरा रविरिष्टोऽब्जा-

हीतोन्नयेप्युदयभाह्युताग्रपात्र ॥३॥

Sloka 3.—With reference to his Ashtakavarga, the Sun is declared exceedingly auspicious in the 1st, the 2nd, the 4th, the 7th, the 8th, the 9th, the 10th and 11th places from himself, Mars and Saturn; in the 5th, the 6th, the 9th and 11th places from Jupiter; in the 6th, the 7th and the 12th places from Venus; in the 3rd, the 5th, the 6th, the 9th, the 10th, the 11th and the 12th from Mercury; in the 3rd, the 6th, the 10th and the 11th places from the Moon; and lastly, in the 3rd, the 4th, the 6th, the 10th, the 11th and the 12th places from the Lagna.

गीतासौ जनके रवेः कलितसान्निभे तुवारयुतेः

भौमाच्छीगुणिते धनस्य युगवन्मासाप्नितये शुभात् ।

जीवात्कीरवसज्जनस्य भृगुजाद्गूढात्मसिद्धया

मन्दाद्वाणयये तनोर्गतिनये चन्द्रः शुभो गोचरे ॥४॥

Sloka 4.—The Moon is auspicious in the 3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th places from the Sun; in the 1st, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 10th and 11th places from herself; in the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th and 11th places from Mars; in the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 6th, 10th and 11th places from Mercury; in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th places from Jupiter; in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th places from Venus; in the

* According to Varahamihira, 1st, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th and 12th places from Jupiter.

3rd, 5th, 6th and 11th places from Saturn ; and lastly, in the 3rd, 6th, 10th and 11th places from the Lagna.

तीक्ष्णांशोगणितानके शिशिरगोर्लासाय भूमेः सुतात्

पुत्रीचातजनाय चन्द्रतनयाद्रोमेतके गीणतेः ।

तत्राकारि सिताक्षदा कुम्भशनेः कोवासदाधेनुको

लगात्खात्कलितं नयेत् क्षितिसुतः क्षेमप्रदो गोचरे ॥५॥

Sloka 5.—Mars is auspicious in the 3rd, 5th 6th, 10th and 11th places from the Sun ; in the 3rd, 6th and 11th places from the Moon ; in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th places from himself ; in the 3rd, 5th, 6th and 11th places from Mercury ; in the 6th, 10th, 11th and 12th places from Jupiter ; in the 6th, 8th, 11th and 12th places from Venus ; in the 1st, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th places from Saturn ; and lastly, in the 1st, 3rd, 6th, 10th and 11th places from the Lagna.

सौम्याद्योगशतं धनेः कुम्भवेगोपाधिकधीर्गुरोः

तेजो यत्र यमारयोः पुरवसन्दिग्धेनये भागंवात् ।

पुत्रो गर्भमहान्धके परभृता दानाय लग्नात्सुभा

मूर्तेः प्रावृषि जानकी शशिसुतस्त्वत्र स्थितश्चेच्छुभः ॥६॥

Sloka 6.—Mercury is auspicious in the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th places from himself ; in the 5th, 6th, 9th, 11th and 12th places from the Sun ; in the 6th, 8th, 11th and 12th places from Jupiter ; in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th places from Saturn and Mars ; in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th and 11th places from Venus ; in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th and 11th places from the Lagna ; and lastly, in the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th and 11th places from the Moon.

मार्ताण्डात्करलाभसत्तधनिके चन्द्राद्रुमेसाल्लिके

भौमादिक प्रभुसदानाय कुरवः सिद्धाधनाद्वे युधान् ।

पुत्री गर्भसदानके सुरगुरोः स्वहृक्षिमचन्द्रे शनैः

धीमन्तो धनिकाः सितात्करिविशेषे सिद्धिनित्यं तनोः ॥७॥

Sloka 7 Jupiter is benefico in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th places from the Sun; in the 2nd, 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th places from the Moon; in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th places from Mars; in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th places from Mercury; in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th places from himself; in the 3rd, 5th, 6th and 12th places from Saturn; in the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th and 11th places from Venus; and lastly, in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th places from the Lagna.

जात्यां धीमन्तु रवेर्विधोः पुरगचामन्दोलिपृथ तनोः

गौरे लाभमदाल्लिके कुरुत्तवं मोद्रे धनेह्ये भृगोः ।

लोमस्ताल्लिपरे कुजाद्रविद्युताद्रभं महाधौ नये

साहसमीचुलके गुरोर्मदधनादयोऽसौ भृगुः नीकपदः ॥८॥

Sloka 8.—Venus is auspicious in the 8th, 11th and 12th places from the Sun; in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 11th and 12th places from the Moon; in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th and 11th places from the Lagna; in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th places from himself, in the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 11th and 12th places from Mars; in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th places from Saturn; in the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th and 11th places from Mercury; and lastly, in the 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th places from Jupiter.

According to P. 111111, the 1st, 4th, 6th, 9th, 11th and 12th places from Mars.

स्वेयंवासीधीजनय शशिनो लक्ष्य शनेः

गुणेस्तुत्यो भोमादणितनिकरोसौ शुभकरः ।

शताकारे जीवास्तदधनपरे ज्ञातुदयभात्

कलाभूतानम्ये भृगुज चयस्ते सूर्यतनयः ॥१॥

Sloka 9.—Saturn is benefic in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th places from the Sun; in the 3rd, 6th and 11th places from the Moon; in the 3rd, 5th, 6th and 11th places from himself; in the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 10th, 11th and 12th places from Mars; in the 5th, 6th, 11th and 12th places from Jupiter; in the 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th 11th and 12th places from Mercury; in the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 10th and 11th places from the, Lagna; and lastly, in the 6th, 11th and 12th places from Venus.

इति निगदितमिष्टं नेष्टमन्यद्विज्ञेया-

अधिकफलविपाकं जग्मिनां तत्र द्युः ।

उपचयगृहमित्रस्वोद्योगैः पुष्टमिष्टं

स्वपचयगृहनीचरातिगैर्नेष्टमपत् ॥२०॥

Sloka 10.—Thus have been described the benefic positions; the rest are to be understood as malefic. The planets produce (to all beings) the effects even of these two preponderate in the Ashtakavarga calculations made from the Rasi they occupy at the time of birth. Good or bad in a remarkable measure in the above positions. That is a planet produces very good results when it passes through a Rasi that contains many benefic dots in its own. Ashtakavarga chart. In their own, exaltation, friendly or Upachaya places, the planets invariably advance the benefic effect revealed by Ashtakavarga. In their depression, inimical or Apachaya houses, they generally fail to sustain whatever good effect may appear from the Ashtakavarga process.

Note:—Good houses with malefic dots, and bad houses with benefic dots will neutralise the effects. In other cases the results will be different.

For further information on the subject and about the Ashtakavarga plate, please see p. 11, 653-663 of my edition of Jataka-parijata.

कृत्वाष्टवर्गं सुसदां क्रियादिष्वक्षीर्षिणीने मृतिरेकश्चिदो ।

नाशो व्ययो भीतिभयार्थनारीध्रीराज्यलिङ्गिः क्रमशः फलानि ॥११॥

Sloka 11.—When all the Ashtakavargas have been prepared, if it be found that a Rasi is void of any benefic dot in a planet's Ashtakavarga, it indicates that the native will lose his life when the particular planet in his orbit transits that Rasi. If there should be one, two, three, four, five, six, seven or eight benefic dots, the effects will be (1) destruction or loss (2) expenditure (3) fear (4) fear (5) accomplishment of the desired object (6) acquisition of a damsel (7) gain of wealth or property and (8) gaining a Kingdom or high Government position respectively.

तत्तद्गृहाधिष्ठितसर्वराशीस्तत्संज्ञितं लग्नमिति प्रकल्प्य ।

तेभ्यः फलान्यष्टविधान्यभूवंस्तत्तद्गृहाद्भाववशाद्दन्तु ॥१२॥

Sloka 12.—Treating the several Rasas occupied by the planets, at the time of birth as their respective starting points (Lagnas), benefic dots should be computed in 8 ways due to the countings by houses from each of the seven planets and the Lagna, and effects predicted for the several Bhavas counted from that planet through the dots contained in them.

तत्तद्गृहाक्षीराक्षतुल्यभांशस्थिता ग्रहाश्चारब्धनादिदानीम् ।

तथैव तद्भावसमुत्थितानि फलानि कुर्वन्ति शुभाशुभानि ॥१३॥

Sloka 13.—Note the Rasi and Navamsa occupied by a planet at birth. When the planet in its course

traverses through so much of the distance in that house, it produces the effects due to that Bhava—good or bad as the case may be.

इतिऽष्टवर्गे सति कारकक्षायद्रावमुक्ताङ्गमुपेति श्लोकः ।

तद्भाषयति सशुभोऽशुभो वा करोत्यनुके विपरीतमेव ॥१४॥

Sloka 14.—When the Ashtakavarga (of any planet) has been computed, note the house that contains the highest number of benefic dots and what Bhava it represents, reckoning the house occupied by the Karaka planet as the Lagna or the first house. When a planet—whether benefic or malefic—transits that house, it advances that Bhava, that is, will produce good effects. If otherwise, that is, when the planet transits a house containing a few or no benefic dots, the reverse will be the case.

एकत्र भावे बहवो यदानीमुक्ताङ्गाधारयशाङ्गजन्ति ।

पुष्पन्ति तद्भाषफलानि सन्यक्तकारकात्तत्तनुपूर्वभावे ॥१५॥

Sloka 15.—When there are many planets simultaneously passing in their course of transit through a certain Bhava containing also a good number of benefic dots in the Ashtakavarga of a planet, they promote the interests of the Bhava in an intense manner, i.e., produce good results for the Bhava represented by it, the counting being reckoned from the house occupied by the Karaka planet whose Ashtakavarga is under consideration.

चिन्द्री स्थिते तत्फलसिद्धिकालमिनिर्णयाय प्रहितेऽष्टवर्गे ।

भाष्यपृष्ठा तत्र विभज्य कक्षाक्रमेण तेषां फलमादुरन्ये ॥१६॥

Sloka 16.—When a benefic dot exists in a Bhava in an Ashtakavarga, in order to definitely fix the exact time of its (benefic dot's) fruition, a Rasi is divided into 8 equal divisions and the divisions are allotted to

the planets and the Lagna according to their orbits and the effect will occur in the transit over the particular division owned by the planet that put forth the benefic dot.

॥ प्रस्ताराएकवर्गः ॥

आलित्य चक्रं नव पूर्वरेखा याम्योत्तरस्था दश च त्रिरेखाः ।

प्रस्तारकं पणवतिप्रकोष्ठं पङ्क्त्यएकं चाएकवर्गजं स्यात् ॥१॥

Sloka 17.—If you draw up a diagram consisting of nine parallel lines at equal intervals from east to west crossed by 13 parallel lines from north to south with the same intermediate space as before, there will arise a table containing 96 squares in 8 rows comprising the results of each of the several Ashtakavargas.

For notes on this as well as the next Sloka, see Jataka-varipala p. 683.

होराशशीबोधनशुक्रसूर्यभौमामरेन्द्रार्चितभानुपुत्राः ।

याम्यादिपङ्क्त्यएकराशिनाथाः क्रमेण तद्दिन्दुकलप्रदाः स्युः ॥२॥

Sloka 18.—The Lagna, the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn are the lords of the divisions indicated in the eight rows extending from south to north of each sign, and every one of them yields the effect of the benefic dot appearing against it in any of the 12 houses when the planet whose Ashtakavarga is under consideration transits in the house the particular division of the planet yielding the benefic dot.

राश्यष्टभागप्रथमांशकाले शनिर्द्वितीये तु गुरुः फलाय ।

कक्षाक्रमेणैवमिहान्वयभागकाले विलग्नं फलदं प्रदिष्टम् ॥३॥

Sloka 19.—Divide the Rasi into 8 equal divisions. The first division belongs to Saturn; the 2nd to Jupiter,

that is, any benefic dot put forth by Jupiter will come to fruition during the transit over the 2nd division of the Rasi.

and so on according to their orbits. During a planet's transit over the last division, any benefie dot put forth by the Lagna attains its fruition.

सर्वप्रहाणां ग्रहितेऽष्टवर्गे तत्कालराशिस्थितविन्दुयोगे ।

अष्टाक्षसंख्याधिकविन्दुश्चेज्जुभं तदूने व्यसन्नं क्रमेण ॥२०॥

Sloka 20.—When the Sarvashtakavarga containing the results of the Ashtakavargas of all the planets is computed by setting forth in each Rasi the sum-total of all the figures for that Rasi in the seven Ashtakavargas, if it be found that any Rasi contains figures exceeding 28, it must be understood that planets in their transit over that Rasi produce good or auspicious effects. Any number falling short of that particular figure produces danger, or sorrow proportionately varying in intensity.

यावन्तस्तुहिनरुचेः शुभाङ्गसंस्था

यावन्तः शुभमवने हिमघृतेर्वा ।

इत्थं तद्विदितमिहाधिकं च तेभ्यः

सस्युने विपदिति सूचितं परेषाम् ॥२१॥

Sloka 21.—Find the number of benefie dots contained in the several auspicious houses reckoned from the Moon. Note also what planets occupy benefie houses counted from the Moon in the horoscope of the native and find the number of benefie dots in each of these houses. If the sum-total in either of these above two cases exceed 28, the effect must be pronounced as good; if below that figure, it will be bad.

कर्तुः स्वजन्मसमयावसथप्रहाणां हृत्वाष्टवर्गकचिताक्षविधानमग्र ।

वद्वक्षयोगवशतः शुभराशिमासभावग्रहस्थितिषु क्रमेज्जुभं विदध्यात् ॥

Sloka 22.—The Ashtakavarga figures are to be computed as per rules stated (in this chapter) with respect

to the positions of the planets (existing) at the birth-time of any person. In that particular Rasi, month, Bhava, etc signified by the sign containing the greatest number of benefic dots, one ought to get done anything auspicious when the planets concerned transit those houses.

पापोऽपि स्वगृहस्थं द्वाचवृत्तिं कर्मोत्थम् ।

नीचारातिगृहस्थं संकुर्पाद्वाचक्षयं प्रथम् ॥२३॥

Stoko 23.—Even a malefic will promote or 'advance' the Bhava in which he is, if he should occupy his own house, while, if posited in his depression or inimical house, he will only cause its decline or ruin.

स्वोच्चस्थोऽपि शुभो भावहानिं दुःस्थानगो यदि ।

सुस्थानपथेत् स्वोच्चस्थः पापी भावानुकुन्यकृत् ॥२४॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरविरचितायां फलदीपिकायां अष्टकवर्गां

नाम त्रयोविंशोऽध्यायः

Stoko 24.—A benefic planet even if he be in his exaltation house will injure the Bhava he occupies if he should happen to own a Dussthana (6th, 8th or 12th). A malefic in exaltation will do good to the Bhava he occupies if he happens to own good houses.

Thus ends the 23rd Adhyaya on "Ashtakavarga" in the work Phaladeepika composed by Mantreswara.

॥ चतुर्विंशोऽध्यायः ॥

॥ होरासारोक्तमष्टकवर्गफलम् ॥

भर्कस्थितस्य नवमो राशिः पितृगृहः स्मृतः ।

तद्वाक्षिकलसंख्याभिर्षेदयेच्छोभ्यपि उक्तम् ॥२॥

Stoko 1.—The 9th house reckoned from that occupied by the Sun is termed the father's. Multiply the

figure indicating benefic dots in that house by the figure denoting the शोध्यपिण्ड (Sodhyapinda).

सप्तविंशद्विताहृन्धं नक्षत्रं याति भानुजे ।

तस्मिन् काले पितृकुलो भविष्यति न संशयः ॥२॥

Sloka 2.—The figure thus arrived at should be divided by 27. When Saturn transits through the asterism counted from Āswini indicated by this remainder, some thing untoward to the father will without doubt come to pass.

तत्त्रिकोणगते चाऽपि पितृतुल्यस्य वा मृतिः ।

संयोगः शोध्यदोषाणां शोध्यपिण्ड इति स्मृतः ॥३॥

Sloka 3.—Or, when Saturn traverses through an asterism which is trine to the aforesaid asterism, the demise of the father or one similarly situated will happen. The sum-total of the figures remaining after the 2 reductions is known as शोध्यपिण्ड (Sodhyapinda).

लग्नासुखेश्वरांशे दशशायं च पितृक्षयः ।

सुखनाथदशशायं वा पितृतुल्यमृतिं वदेत् ॥४॥

Sloka 4.—The demise of the father or of one similarly placed may occur during the Dasa of the planet owning the Navamsa occupied by the lord of the 4th house from the Lagna. Or, the same event may also happen during the Dasa of the planet owning the 4th house.

संशोध्य पिण्डं सूर्यस्य रन्ध्रमानेन नक्षत्रेत् ।

द्वादशेन हताच्छेयराशिं याते दिवाकरे ॥५॥

तत्त्रिकोणगते चाऽपि मरणं तस्य निर्दिशेत् ।

एवं ग्रहाणां सूर्येण चिन्तयेन्मतिमाकरः ॥६॥

*After the Trikona and Ekadhipatya reductions have been made in any Ashtakavarga, the sum-total of all the remaining figures is called the शोध्यपिण्ड (Sodhyapinda) in that Ashtakavarga. (Note Sloka 3, *infra*).

Sloka 5-6. Multiply the शोधयपिण्ड (Sodhyapinda) figure of the Sun's Ashtakavarga by the number of benefic dots in the 8th house from the Sun, and divide the product by 12. When the Sun comes to the Rasi (counted from Mesha) indicated by the remainder, or its triangular sign, the demise of the father should be expected. A wise man should thus fix up with the help of all the other planets the demise in other cases.

चन्द्रात्सुखफलैः पिण्डं हन्या सारावशेषितम् ।
शनी याते मातृहानिः त्रिकोणर्धगतेऽपि वा ॥७॥

Sloka 7.—The figure indicating the शोधयपिण्ड (Sodhyapinda) in the Moon's Ashtakavarga should be multiplied by the number representing the benefic dots in the 4th house counted from that occupied by the Moon. The product should be then divided by 27. When Saturn transits the asterism (counted from Aswini) indicated by the remainder or its triangular star, the demise of the mother may be expected.

चन्द्रात्सुखाष्टमेशांशत्रिकोणे दिवसाधिपे ।
मातृविंशोत्तममासे निर्दिशेत्ततः पितुः ॥८॥

Sloka 8.—Find out the Navamsas occupied by the lords of the 4th and the 8th houses reckoned from the Moon. When the Sun transits through a position triangular to these, the loss of the mother should be predicted. The father's demise should be similarly guessed by reckoning from the Lagna or the Sun instead of from the Moon.

भौमात्तृतीयराशिस्थफलैर्भातृगणं चरेत् ।
बुधात्सुखफलैर्द्विभुगणं वा मातुलस्य च ॥९॥

Sloka 9.—In the Ashtakavarga of Mars, the number of brothers may be guessed by the number of benefic

dots in the 3rd house from Mars. Similarly, the number of relations or maternal uncles can be guessed from the number of benefic dots in the 4th house from Mercury in the Ashtakavarga of Mercury.

गुरुस्थितसुतस्थाने यावतां विद्यते फलम् ।

शङ्खनीचग्रहं त्यक्त्वा शेषास्तस्यात्मजाः स्मृताः ॥१०॥

Sloko 10.—Find how many planets have contributed benefic dots in the 5th house from Jupiter in Jupiter's Ashtakavarga. From that number take away as many benefic dots of planets as are occupying inimical or deprecation houses. The remainder will represent the number of children one may have.

गुरोरष्टकवर्गं तु शेष्यशिष्टफलानि वै ।

क्रूरराशिफलं त्यक्त्वा शेषास्तस्यात्मजाः स्मृताः ॥११॥

Sloko 11.—In the Ashtakavarga of Jupiter, add up all the benefic dots remaining after the two reductions have been made, and from this sum take away the number of dots in the malefic Rasis. What remains will represent the number of children the native will have.

फलाधिकं भृगोर्यत्र तत्र भार्याजनिर्यदि ।

तस्यां यंशामिवृत्तिः स्यादल्पे क्षीणार्थस्ततः ॥१२॥

Sloko 12.—In the Ashtakavarga of Venus, find out the Rasi that has the largest number of benefic dots. In the direction of quarter signified by that Rasi, if the wife should in that Rasi or Lagna, be born, increase of progeny through her is assured. If the number of dots be low (small), wealth and progeny through her will be poor.

शेष्यपिण्डं शनेर्लगाद्गत्वा रन्ध्रफलैः सुखैः ।

दृष्ट्वावशेषं याते मन्दे जीवेऽपि वा मृतिः ॥१३॥

Sloka 13.—In Saturn's Ashtakavarga, multiply the शोधयपिण्ड (Sodhyapinda) figure by the number indicating the benefic dots in the 8th house from the Lagna and divide the product by 27. When Jupiter or Saturn in his transit passes through the star (counted from Aswini) signified by the remainder, the demise of the native may be expected.

लग्नादिमन्दान्तफलैक्यसंख्यायै विपत्तिस्तु तथार्कयुतात् ।
यावद्विलग्नान्तफलानि तस्मिन्नाशो हि तद्योगसमानयै ॥१३॥

Sloka 14.—(In Saturn's Ashtakavarga) add up the figures indicating benefic dots in the several houses from the Lagne to that occupied by Saturn both inclusive. Similarly add up the figures in the houses reckoned from Saturn to the Lagne both inclusive. In the years represented by these two figures should danger or destruction be expected.

अष्टमस्थकैर्लग्नपिण्डं हत्वा सुखैर्भजेत् ।
फलमायुर्विजानीयात्प्रत्येकेषां तु कल्पयेत् ॥१४॥

Sloka 15.—The figure indicating the शोधयपिण्ड (Sodhyapinda) (in the Ashtakavarga of Saturn) should be multiplied by the number signifying the benefic dots in the 8th house from the Lagne and the product divided by 27. The quotient will represent the total Ayus in years of the native. The time of demise may also be defined as before (*vide sloka 13, supra*).

॥ त्रिकोणशोधना ॥

त्रिकोणेषु तु यन्मूलं तन्मूलं त्रिषु शोधयेत् ।
एकस्मिन् भवने शून्ये तत्रिकोणं न शोधयेत् ॥१५॥

Sloka 16.—Of the 3 signs in a Trikona group, find which sign contains the least number of benefic dots. The figures in the other two signs should be reduced

to that extent. If there be no dots in any sign, no such reduction need be made in the other two signs of the triangular group.

भयनङ्गयशस्ये तु शोधयेदन्वमन्दिरम् ।
समन्वे सव्येगेहेषु सर्वं संशोधयेत्तदा ॥१७॥

Shloka 17.—If there be no dots in two of the signs of a group, remove the figures in the third. When all the three signs of a group have the same number of dots, remove all.

॥ एकाधिपत्यशोधना ॥

त्रिकोणशोधनां कृत्या पश्चादैकाधिपत्यकम् ।
क्षेत्रद्वये फलानि ह्युस्तदा संशोधयेत्सुभीः ॥१८॥

Shloka 18.—After performing the Trikona reduction, the Ekadhipatya reduction should be proceeded with. When both the houses owned by a planet contain benefic dots, then only this reduction should be made by a wise man.

ग्रहयुक्ते फलहानि ग्रहाभावे फलाधिके ।
ऊनेन सदृशन्धस्मिन् शोधयेद्ग्रहवर्जिते ॥१९॥

Shloka 19.—Of the two signs having a common lord, if one alone be occupied and contain a less number of benefic dots than the number in the other, the figure in the latter is to be made equal to the former.

फलाधिके ग्रहवर्जके चान्यस्मिन् सर्वमुत्तृजेत् ।
सप्रहाप्रदतुल्यत्वे सर्वं संशोध्यमप्रहात् ॥२०॥

Shloka 20.—If one of the two Rasis having a common lord be occupied and contain more benefic dots than the other, remove the figures in the latter. If the two Rasis one of which is occupied, have the same number of benefic dots, remove the figure in the unoccupied Rasi.

उभाभ्यां ग्रहहीनाभ्यां समत्वे सकलं त्यजेत् ।

उभयोर्ग्रहसंयुक्ते न संशोध्यं कदाचन ॥२१॥

Sloka 21.—If both the Rasis (having a common lord) be unoccupied and have the same number of benofic dots, remove both. If the two Rasis having a common lord be both occupied by planets, no reduction need be made.

एकस्मिन् भवते शून्ये न संशोध्यं कदाचन ।

द्वायग्रहौ चेद्यन्यूनं तत्तुल्यं शोधयेद्द्वयोः ॥२२॥

Sloka 22.—If one of the two Rasis (whether occupied or unoccupied) have no benofic dots, then also there is no reduction. If both the Rasis be unoccupied and have an unequal number of benofic dots, the greater figure is to be replaced by the less.

शोष्यायशिष्टं संस्थाप्य राशिमानेन वर्द्धयेत् ।

ग्रहयुक्तेऽपि तद्वाशौ ग्रहमानेन वर्द्धयेत् ॥२३॥

Sloka 23.—The net figures after the two reductions in the several signs are to be multiplied each into its Rasi factors राशिमान (Rasimana). The net figures in the Rasis that are associated with the Sun and other planets are to be multiplied by the appropriate planetary factors (or ग्रहमान—Grahamana).

॥ राशिग्रहगुणकारी ॥

गोसिंहौ दशगुणितौ वसुभिर्मिथुनालिभे ।

वणिक्केयौ च मुनिभिः कन्यकामकरे शरैः ॥२४॥

शेषाः स्वमानगुणिताः कर्कशापयदीशवाः ।

एते राशिगुणाः प्रोक्ताः पृथग्ग्रहगुणाः पृथक् ॥२५॥

Slokas 24-25.—In the case of the signs Vrishabha and Simha, the multiplier is 10, while it is 8 for Mithu- and Vrisohika, 7 for Tula and Mesha, and 5 for Kanya and Makara. The multipliers for Karkataka, Dhanus,

Kumbha and Meena are 4, 9, 11, and 12 respectively. These are called Rasi-multipliers. The Graha-factors are quite distinct (*vide*, next Sloka).

जीवास्तु कसौम्यानां दशयसु सप्तैन्द्रियैः क्रमाद्गणिताः ।

बुधसंख्या शेषाणां राशिगुणाद्ग्रहगुणः पृथक्कार्यः ॥२६॥

Sloka 26.—In the case of Jupiter, Mars, Venus and Mercury 10, 8, 7 and 5 are respectively the multipliers while in the case of each of the remaining planets, the multiplier is Mercury's figures, *viz.* 5. The multiplication by the Graha factors should be effected separately, and should be treated as distinct from the Rasi multiplication.

एवं गुणित्वा संयोज्य सप्तत्रिगुणयेत्पुनः ।

सप्तविंशद्विताहृष्ययर्षायय भवन्ति हि ॥२७॥

Sloka 27.—After thus multiplying and then adding the two products, the total should be again multiplied by 7 and divided by 27. The quotient obtained will be the Ayus in years contributed by that planet.

द्वात्रिंशद्गुणयेद्द्विधा मासाहर्षटिकाः क्रमात् ।

सप्तविंशति चर्याणि मण्डलं शोधयेत्पुनः ॥२८॥

Sloka 28.—Multiply the remainder by 12 and divide by 27 to get the months. Multiply the remainder by 30 and divide by 27 to get the days and so on to get the Ghatikas etc. Twentyseven years constitute a Mandala. Some reductions have to be made further.

अन्योऽन्यमर्द्धहरणं ग्रहयुक्ते तु कारयेत् ।

नीचैर्द्धमस्तमोऽप्यर्द्धहरणं तेषु कारयेत् ॥२९॥

Sloka 29.—If a planet be in conjunction with another planet, reduce the period contributed by the planet by half. If the planet be in depression or combustion, in that case also should a reduction of the period by half be made.

शङ्कुक्षेत्रं त्रिभागोनं दृष्ट्यार्द्धहरणं तथा ।

अयंशोनहरणं भङ्गे सूर्येन्द्रोः पातसंश्रयान् ॥३०॥

Sloka 30.—If a planet be posited in an inimical house, a reduction by a third should be effected. If a planet occupy any house in the visible half of the horizon, a similar reduction should be made. For a planet vanquished in planetary war or occupying a position within the पात (Pata) range of the Sun and the Moon, a reduction by a third should be made.

यदुत्थे हरणे प्राप्ते कारयेद्बलवत्तरम् ।

पञ्चात्तान् सक्तान् कृत्वा पराङ्मन विचक्षयेत् ॥३१॥

Sloka 31.—When several reductions crop up in the case of a single planet, only one, and that the greatest, should be made. All the figures should then be totalled up and multiplied by 324,

मातङ्गलब्धं शुद्धायुर्भवतीति न संशयः ।

पूर्ववदिनमासाब्दान् कृत्वा तस्य दशा भवेत् ॥३२॥

Sloka 32.—The product should be divided by 368, The quotient will be the correct rectified Ayus contributed severally by the planets, and may be shown in years, months, days, etc., and will be their Dasa periods.

एवं ग्रहाणां सर्वेषां दशां कुर्यात् पृथक् पृथक् ।

अष्टवर्गदशामार्गः सर्वेषामुत्तमोत्तमः ॥३३॥

Sloka 33.—Thus should the Dasa periods of each of the several planets be computed separately. The method of computing the Dasa periods by the Ashtaka-varga process is the best of all.

बालो बलिष्ठो लघुणांगमोबुधो रागी पुरारिः शिखरीन्द्रमाश्रया ।

भौमो गणेशो लघुभावतासुरो गोकर्णरक्ता तु पुराणमैधिली ॥३४॥

रुद्रः परं गह्वरमैरवस्थली रागी बली भास्वरगीर्भगाचलाः ।

गिरी पिवस्तान्बलवद्विबक्षया शूली मम प्रतिकरोऽत्र तीर्थकृत् ॥३५॥

Sloka 34.—35. In the Sarvashtakavarga the figures indicating the number of benefic dots in the 12 houses reckoned from

(1) the Sun	are	3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 5, 7, 2=43
(2) the Moon	„	2, 3, 5, 2, 2, 5, 2, 2, 2, 3, 7, 1=36
(3) Mars	„	4, 5, 3, 5, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 6, 7, 2=49
(4) Mercury		3, 1, 5, 2, 6, 6, 1, 2, 5, 5, 7, 3=46
(5) Jupiter		2, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 7, 3=36
(6) Venus		2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 2, 3, 4, 3, 6, 3=40
(7) Saturn		3, 2, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 6, 1=42
(8) Lagna		5, 3, 5, 5, 2, 6, 1, 2, 2, 6, 7, 1=48

Total Sarvashtakavarga figure ... 337

सर्वकर्मफलोपेनमष्टवर्गकमुच्यते ।

अन्यथा बलनिश्चयं दुर्भयं गुणदोषजम् ॥३६॥

*Sloka 36.—*The Ashtakavarga system is declared to be effective in all undertakings. There is no other way to determine the power of the influence arising at the time--whether good or bad.

त्रिंशत्त्रिककला ये स्युः राशयस्ते शुभप्रदाः ।

पञ्चविंशत्यपि मध्यं कष्टं तत्सादृशः फलम् ॥३७॥

*Sloka 37.—*Signs containing 30 or more benefic dots will always prove benefic. Those containing dots between 25 and 30 will be middling. Houses where the figure is lower than 25 will cause sorrow or misery.

मध्यात्कलाधिकं लाभे लाभान् क्षीणतरे व्यये ।

यस्य व्ययाधिके लग्ने भोगधानर्थवान् भवेत् ॥३८॥

*Sloka 38.—*He in whose nativity the number of benefic dots in the 11th house of the Sarvashtakavarga exceeds that of the 10th house and the figure in the 12th less than that of the 11th, and the figure in the

Lagna more than that of the 12th, will be happy and wealthy.

मृत्यादि व्यवभावास्तं दृष्ट्वा भावफलानि वै ।
अधिके शोभनं विद्यादीने दोषं विनिर्दिशेत् ॥३९॥

Sloka 39.—Examine the figures in the several houses from the Lagna to the 12th inclusive. In whichever Bhavas there are more figures, transits over these houses will produce good results. Where the figures are less, the effect will be untoward.

यद्वाष्टमश्वयांस्त्यक्त्वा क्षेपेष्वेव प्रकल्पयेत् ।
अष्टराशिषु सर्वाणि शुभकार्याणि कारयेत् ॥४०॥

Sloka 40.—The remarks made above in the previous Sloka apply only to houses other than the 6th, 8th and 12th. During the transits through the best signs (i.e., the signs containing greater number of benafic dots, barring the Dusthanas), all things auspicious should be done.

लग्नात्प्रभृति मन्दान्तमेकीकृत्य फलानि वै ।
सप्तभिर्गुणयेत्पश्चात्सप्तविंशहतात्फलम् ॥४१॥

Sloka 41.—Add the figures in the houses reckoned from the Lagna to Saturn both inclusive. Multiply the sum thus obtained by 7 and divide the product by 27.

तत्समानगते वर्षे दुःखं वा रोगमाप्नुयात् ।
यद्यं मन्दादि लग्नान्तं भीमराहोस्तथा फलम् ॥४२॥

Sloka 42.—In the year indicated by the quotient, the native will suffer calamity or disease. The same process should be gone through with respect to the houses reckoned from Saturn to the Lagna. Similar remarks apply in the case of Mars and Rahu, and the

years indicating similar untoward events, ascertained in the same manner.

शुभघटानां संयोगसमानाद्यै शुभं भवेत् ।

युत्रधिसमुन्नादीनि लभते नात्र संशयः ॥४३॥

Sloka 43.—In the year indicated by the figure obtained by (1) adding the figures (of benefic dots) in the houses occupied by honorio planets and (2) then multiplying the same by 7 and (3) dividing the result by 27 should the year indicating anything auspicious be intimated. On such an occasion, one will, without doubt, obtain issue, wealth, happiness, etc.

सङ्गृहेण मया प्रोक्तमष्टवर्गफलं त्विह ।

तज्ज्ञैर्विसारतः प्रोक्तमन्यत्र पटुबुद्धिभिः ॥४४॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरविरचिताद्वां फलदीपिकायां होरासारोक्तमष्टवर्गफलं
नाम चतुर्विंशोऽध्यायः

Sloka 44.—I have thus described here in a brief manner the effects due to Ashlakavarga. The same have been treated in greater detail in other works by intelligent men versed in the science.

Thus ends the 24th Adhyaya on "the Ashlakavarga effects as stated in Hora Sara" in the work
Phaladeepika composed by Mantreswara.

॥ पञ्चविंशोऽध्यायः ॥

॥ गुलिकादिस्फुटं फलविचारम् ॥

नमामि मान्दि यमकण्टकाख्यमर्जुप्रहारं भुवि कालसंशम् ।

धूमव्यतीपातपरिध्यन्नित्यानुपग्रहानिन्द्रधनुश्च केतून् ॥१॥

ADHYAYA XXV.

Sloka 1.—I bow to all the Upagrahas, viz., (1) Mandi, (2) Yamakantaka, (3) Ardhaprabara, (4) Kala

(6) Dhuma, (6) Patha or Vyalipata, (7) Paridhi, (8) Indra Dhanus or Kodaoda and (9) Ketu or Upaketu.

चरं रुद्रदास्यं घटं नित्यतानं खनिर्मान्दिनाज्यः क्रमेणार्कवारात् ।

अहर्मान्दिदिक्ष्यौ तत्र कार्यं निशायां तु घातेभ्यस्त्यश्चमायाः ॥८॥

Shloka 2—When the length of day is 30 Ghatikas, the position of Mandi on the week days counting from Sunday onwards is at the end of 26, 22, 18, 14, 10, 6 and 2 Ghatikas during day time. These figures have to be proportionately increased or diminished according as the length of day chosen is greater or less than 30 ghatikas. In the night time, the lords of the first seven Muhurtas are counted, not from the lord of the week day chosen, but from that of the 5th; the position of Mandi at night time will be different on the week days, viz., at the end of Ghatikas 10, 6, 2, 26, 22, 18 and 14 respectively.

दिव्या घटी नित्यतनुः खनीनां चन्द्रे रुद्रः स्याद्यमकण्टकस्य ।

अर्द्धप्रहारस्य भटो नटेन खनी खनी चन्द्रखरी जयहा ॥९॥

Shloka 3.—The position of Yamakantaka during day time on week days is at the end of Ghatikas 18, 14, 10, 6, 2, 26 and 22; of Ardhaprahara, at the end of Ghatikas 14, 10, 6, 2, 26, 22 and 18

कालस्य फेनं तनुवृद्धिद्वयं घण्टो नटस्तैरनुसूर्यवारात् ।

एषां समं मान्दिद्वयं तत्तत्राख्या स्फुटं लग्नवदत्र साध्यम् ॥१०॥

Shloka 4—The position of Kala on the week days counting from Sunday onwards is at the end of Ghatikas 2, 26, 22, 18, 14, 10 and 6 respectively during day time. These figures have, as already stated for Mandi, to be proportionately altered and their exact positions determined as in the case of the Lagna.

धूमो वेदगृहैस्त्रयोदशभिरप्यंशैः समेते रवौ
 स्यात्तस्मिन् व्यतिपातको विगलिते चक्रादथास्मिन्नुते ।
 पडिभैः परिवेष इन्द्रधनुरित्यस्मिन्श्च्युते मण्डला-
 भ
 दत्यष्ट्यशयुतेऽत्र केतुरथ तत्रैकैश्च्युत्को रविः ॥५॥

Sloka 5.—The position of Dhuma is found by adding 4 signs, 13' 20" to the figures for the Sun. If you subtract Dhuma from 12 signs, the result will indicate the figures for Vyatipata. This increased by six signs becomes Parivesha or Paridhi. When Parivesha again is subtracted from 12 signs, we get Indra chapa. Add to this 16" 40'; Kethu is obtained. Kethu increased by one sign will give the figures for the Sun.

भावाध्याये पूर्वमेव मया प्रोक्तं समुच्चयम् ।
 मुक्तानां यत्तदेवात्र वाच्यं भावफलं दृढम् ॥६॥

Sloka 6.—In the Adhyaya on 'Bhavas' the effects of these have already been described in a collective manner. It is only the effects on the Bhavas of those that have been left out there which are to be described here definitely in detail.

तथापि गुलिकादीनां विशेषोऽत्र निगद्यते ।
 पूर्वाचार्यैर्यदाख्यातं तत्संशुद्धं मयोदितम् ॥७॥

Sloka 7.—Nevertheless, some special effect of Gulika and other Upagrahas which have been declared by ancient authors are here enumerated by me in a condensed form.

चोरः क्रूरो विनयरहितो वेदशास्त्रार्थहीनो
 नातिस्थूलो नयनविकृतो नातिधीर्नातिपुत्रः ।
 नास्पाहारी सुखविरहितो लम्पटो नातिजीवी
 शूरो न स्यादपि जडमतिः कोपनो मान्दिलम्बे ॥८॥

Sloka 8.—If Gulika be posited in the Lagna, the

person concerned will be a thief, cruel, devoid of modesty, ignorant of Vedas and Sastras, will not be very stout, will have a deformed eye, will not be very intelligent, nor will have many children. He will eat much, will be devoid of happiness, will be lustful and depraved, will not be long lived, will not be brave, will be stupid and of an irritable nature.

न चाट्टवाक्यं कलहायमानो न विसृथान्धं परदेशयात्री ।
न वाहनं सूक्ष्मार्थविषादवाक्यो दिनेशपौत्रं धनरागिसंशयः ॥९॥

Stoka 9.—If Gulika be in the 2nd Bhava, the person born will not talk in a pleasing manner, will be quarrelsome, will possess no wealth or corn and will live abroad. He will not be true to his word, nor will he be able to intelligently take part in any discussion.

विरहगर्वमदादिगुणैर्युतः प्रचुरकोपधनार्जनसंश्रमः ।
विगतशोकमयश्च विसोदरः सहजधामनि मन्दसुतो यदा ॥१०॥

Stoka 10.—When Gulika is in the 3rd house, the person born will be distinguished by aloofness, pride, drunkenness and such other qualities, will display an abundance of ill-temper and ostentation in the acquisition of wealth, will be exempt from distress and fear and will be without brothers or sisters.

सुहृदि शनिसूते स्यादन्धुयानार्थहीन-
अलमतिरयबुद्धिस्त्वल्पजीवी च पुत्रे ।
बहुरिपुगणहन्ता भूतविद्याविनोदी
रिपुगतगुलिके सच्छ्रेष्ठपुत्रः स दूरः ॥११॥

Stoka 11.—When Gulika is in the 4th Bhava, the person born will be devoid of relations, vehicles, and wealth; when Gulika is in the 5th भाव (Bhava), the person born will be fickle-minded and badly disposed. He will be short-lived. When Gulika is in the 6th

house, the person born will destroy hosts of foes, will dabble in demonology, will possess a very good son and will be brave.

कलत्रसंस्थं गुलिके कलही बहुसार्थकः ।

लोकद्वर्षी वृत्तप्रथमसद्वनः स्वल्पकोपनः ॥१२॥

Stoka 11.—When Gulika occupies the 7th Bhava, the person born will be quarrelsome, will be the husband of many wives, will prove a public enemy, will be ungrateful, will know only a little and will be a little bit angry.

विकलनयनघक्त्रो हृन्मंदोऽष्टमस्थे

गुरुसुनयितुतोऽमूलसंस्थेऽर्कपुत्रे ।

न शुभफलदकर्मा कर्मसंस्थे विद्वानः

सुखमुत्तमतितेजःकामिनां ह्यभयसंस्थे ॥१३॥

Stoka 12. When Gulika is in the 8th Bhava, the person born will be deformed in his face with weak and impaired eyes and will have a dwarfish body (will be short in stature) When Gulika is in the 9th Bhava, he will be deserted by his elders and his children. When Gulika is in the 10th Bhava, the person will abandon all religious duties and observances producing good effects, and will not be disposed to give anything to others. When Gulika is in the 11th Bhava, the person born will have happiness, children, intelligence, power and beauty.

विषयचिरहितो दीनो बहुव्ययः स्याद्ये गुलिकसंस्थे ।

गुलिकत्रिकोणभे वा जन्म श्याम्रवांशे वा ॥१४॥

Stoka 13.—When Gulika is in the 12th Bhava, the person concerned will not have any liking for asexual pleasures, will be poor, and will have a heavy expen-

be trouble from heat and danger from fire and mental anguish. When Vyatipata is thus situated, there is danger from horned animals and death through quadrupeds.

परिवेषे जले भीमजलगेमश्च गन्धनम् ।

इन्द्रचापं शिलाघातः क्षतं शस्त्रैरपि ज्युनिः ॥२३॥

Sloka 24. When there is Parivasha or Paridhi, the native will feel afraid of water, will suffer from watery diseases and also have to endure imprisonment. When there is Indra Chapa or Kodanda, the native will be hit by a stone, will be wounded by weapons or have also a fall.

केनी पतनघाताद्यं कार्यनाशोऽशनेर्भयम् ।

एते यद्वाचसहितास्तदृशार्थां फलं वदेन् ॥२४॥

Sloka 25.—When there is Ketu (or Upaketu), the native will have a hit, a fall, etc., suffer ruin of his business, and there will be peril from thunder. The above effects will occur during the Dasa period of the planet owning the house wherein the Upagraha is posited.

भस्पायुः कुमुखः पराक्रमगुणो दुःखी च नष्टमजः ।

प्रत्यर्थाभिमितो विदीर्णमदनो दुर्मर्गिमृत्युं गतः ।

धर्मादिप्रतिकूलभावनवर्चिर्लाभाशितो दोषवा-

नित्येयं क्रमशो विलस्यत्यनाम्नेनोः फलं कीर्तयेन् ॥२५॥

Sloka 26.—If Upaketu should occupy any of the 12 houses from Lagna onwards, the effects will respectively be:—(1) short life (2) ugly face (3) courage (4) misery (5) loss of children (6) perturbation of the mind through enemies (7) decay of vital power (8) ending one's life by following bad ways (9) holding views quite antagonistic to virtuous conduct (10) Inclination towards wandering (11) gain and (12) committing faults,

अश्रकाशाः संचरन्ति धूमाणाः पञ्च श्रेचराः ।
कचिन्कदानिद्दृश्यन्ते लोकोपद्रवहेतवे ॥२७॥

Sloka 27.—The five Upagrahas Dhuma etc., traverse the sky without being seen. If at any time they are visible any where, they foreshadow something evil to the world.

धूमस्तु धूमपटलः पुच्छर्क्षमिति केचन ।
उष्कापातो व्यतीपातः परिवेषस्तु दृश्यते ॥२८॥

Sloka 28.—Some say that Dhuma is of the shape of fume clouds, while others opine that it is a star with a tail (comet). Vyalipata is like the fall of a meteor; and Parivosha is a halo or disk round the Sun or the Moon.

लोके प्रसिद्धं यद्दृष्टं तदेवेन्द्रधनुः स्मृतम् ।
केतुश्च धूमकेतुः स्याल्लोकोपद्रवकारकः ॥२९॥

Sloka 29.—Indra Chapa or Indra Dhanus or Kodanda is the famous rainbow that is generally seen in the sky during the advent of rain. Ketu is Dhumaketu and causes a lot of mischief to the world.

गुलिकध्वजनाथे केन्द्रे वा त्रिकोणे
बलिनि निजगृहस्थे स्वोद्यमिप्रस्थिते वा ।
रथगजतुरगाणां नायको मारुतुर्व्यो
महितपृथुयुक्तास्स्यान्मेदिनीमण्डलेन्द्रः ॥३०॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरविरचितरचितायां फलदीपिकायां उपग्रहाध्यायो
नाम पञ्चविंशः

Sloka 30.—If the lord of the house occupied by Gulika be possessed of strength and be posited in a Kendra, a Trikona, his own, his exaltation or a friendly house, the person born will own chariots, elephants and horses, will be as beautiful as Cupid; will be

highly respected and widely renowned ; and he will rule the entire world.

Thus ends the 25th Adhyaya on "Upagrahas" in the work Phaladeepikā, composed by Mantreswara

॥ षड्विंशोऽध्यायः ॥

॥ चारफलम् ॥

सर्वेषु लग्नेष्वपि सत्सु चन्द्रलग्नं प्रधानं सत्तु गोचरेषु ।
तस्मान्नदृष्ट्वापि वर्तमानग्रहेन्द्रचारेः कथयेत्फलानि ॥१॥

ADHYAYA XXVI.

Sloka 1.—Of all the Lagnas it is only the Moon's Lagna that is most important for ascertaining the गोचरफल (Gocharaphala—effect of transits). One ought therefore to calculate and predict from the Moon's place to predict the effects due to the transits of planets through the several signs counted from that of the Moon.

सूर्यः षट्त्रिंशदस्थितत्विंशपदसमाधगश्चन्द्रमाः
जीवस्त्वस्तपोहिषश्चमगतो यकांकजौ षट्त्रिंशौ ।
सौम्यः षट्सञ्चतुर्दशाष्टमगतः सर्वेऽप्युपान्तस्थिताः
शुकः आस्तरिपूग्निहाय शुभदस्तिग्मांशुचन्द्रोगिनौ ॥२॥

Sloka 2.—During transit, the Sun gives good results when he is in the 6th, 3rd and 10th houses (counted from the Moon), the Moon in the 3rd, 10th, 6th, 7th and 1st; Jupiter in the 7th, 9th, 2nd and 8th; Mars and Saturn in the 6th and 3rd; Mercury in the 6th, 2nd, 4th, 10th and 8th; all planets in the 11th; Venus in all places other than the 10th, 7th and 6th. Rahu and Ketu are similar to the Sun.

लाभविक्रमलक्षणेषु स्थितः शोभनो निगदितो दिवाकरः ।
गोचरैः सुततपोजलान्त्यगैः प्यार्किर्निर्यदि न विद्ध्यते तदा ॥३॥

Stoka 3.—The Sun is declared auspicious when he transits the 11th, 3rd, 10th and 6th, if, at the time, the corresponding वेध (Vedha) places, viz., the 5th, 9th, 4th and 12th respectively are not marred by the transit of any of the planets other than Saturn.

cf. नारदः

शुभोक्तो जन्मतस्यायदशपदसु न विध्यते ।

जन्मतो नवपञ्चाभ्युदयगैर्ग्याकिभिर्ग्रहेः ॥

For वेध (Vedha), see p. 834 of *Jataka Parijata*. Should Saturn occupy (in transit) these places, viz., 5th, 9th, 4th and 12th, the effect will not be lost, as there is no Vedha between the father and son and as Saturn is the son of the Sun. But if other planets transit them, they nullify the good effect that would otherwise be caused by the Sun's transit.

यनजन्मरिपुलाभस्त्रिगघन्द्रमाः शुभफलप्रदः सदा ।

स्वामजान्त्वमृतिषन्धुधर्मैर्विद्व्यते न विदुषैर्यदि ग्रहेः ॥४॥

Stoka 4.—The Moon will produce good effect when she transits the 7th, 1st, 6th, 11th, 10th and 3rd if planets other than Mercury do not transit the corresponding Vedha places, i.e., 2nd, 5th, 12th, 8th, 4th and the 9th.

cf. नारदः

विध्यते जन्मतो नेन्दुर्यनायापतुंदिष्मिषु ।

स्वेधप्राप्त्यान्धुधर्मैर्विद्व्यते न विदुषैर्जन्मतः शुभः ॥

विक्रमावरिपुणः कुजः शुभः स्वात्तदान्यसुतधर्मैः स्वैः ।

चेन्न विद्म इतस्तुन्यसौ किन्तु धर्मघृणिना न विध्यते ॥५॥

Stoka 5.—Mars in the 3rd, 11th and 6th will give good effect if the 12th, 5th and 9th places respectively are free from the transit of other planets at the time. The same remark applies to Saturn, but in this case the effect will not be marred if the Sun should transit at the time the corresponding वेध (Vedha) places,

cf. नारदः

स्वायारिषु कुजः श्रेष्ठो जन्मराशेर्न विध्यते ।

अन्येष्वङ्गग्रहैः सौरिरपि सूर्येण संमतः ॥

स्वाम्बुशङ्कुमृतिस्वायगः शुभो हस्तदा न खलु विद्ध्यते सदा ।

स्वात्मजघितप आचनं धनप्राप्तिर्नार्थिविधुमिवदि ग्रहिः ॥२॥

Sloka 6.—Mercury will be auspicious when he transits the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th and 11th houses provided their corresponding Vedha places, viz., 5th, 3rd, 9th, 1st, 8th and 12th are not occupied by any of the planets other than the Moon.

cf. नारदः

हः स्वाय्यर्यपृष्ठायेषु जन्मतश्चेन्न विद्ध्यते ।

धीव्यङ्गावाप्तान्यगैर्हि जन्मतो वीक्षितः शुभः ॥

स्वायधर्मतनयास्तसंस्थितो नाकनायकपुरोहितः शुभः ।

रिः करन्ध्रस्रजलत्रिगैर्यदा विध्यते गगनचारिभिर्न हि ॥३॥

Sloka 7.—During his transit in the 2nd 11th, 9th, 5th and 7th, Jupiter is good if the corresponding वेध (Vedha) places, viz., 12th, 8th, 10th, 4th and 3rd are void of planets.

cf. नारदः

जन्मतः स्वायगोध्यस्तं पृष्ठाएषु स्रजलत्रिगैः ।

जन्मराशेर्गुरुः श्रेष्ठो ग्रहैर्यदि न विध्यते ॥

गुहर्तमार्ताण्ड

धीप्यायगांकसंस्थो व्ययजलनिधनश्च भर्गश्चेन्न विद्ध्यः शस्तो.....

आसुताष्टमतपोव्यायगो विद्ध्य भास्कुनिश्शोभनः स्मृतः ।

नैषतास्तत्रुर्मधर्मधीलाभैरिसहजस्थस्य चरः ॥४॥

Sloka 8.—Venus will give bad effects during his transit through 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th 9th, 12th and 11th, if he is marred by planets in the corresponding वेध (Vedha) places, viz., 8th, 7th, 1st, 10th, 9th, 5th, 11th, 6th and 3rd respectively.

॥f. नारदः

जन्मभादासुताष्टौ नित्यायेष्विष्टं न विध्यते ।

जन्मभान्मृत्युसताष्टौ नित्यायस्सुत्रिणीः ॥

जन्मन्यायास्तदाता क्षययति विभवान् क्रोधरोगाध्यदाना

वित्तधेनो द्वितीये दिशति न सुखदो वञ्चनामाग्रहं च ।

स्थानप्राप्तिं तृतीये धननिचयमुदाकल्पयन्पारिहृता

रोगान् दत्ते चतुर्थे जनयति च मुहुः स्रग्धराभोगविग्रम् ॥९॥

Sloka 9.—When the Sun traverses through the Rasi occupied by the Moon, the person concerned will suffer fatigue and loss of wealth. He will become irritated and suffer from diseases. He will undertake a wearisome journey. When he transits the 2nd house, there will be loss of wealth; and the person will be unhappy. He will be duped by others, and will be obstinate. In the 3rd house, acquisition of a new position, advent of moneys, happiness, freedom from sickness and destruction of enemies will be the result. In the 4th house, the Sun will cause diseases; and there will often arise impediments to the native in the matter of his sexual enjoyments.

चित्तक्षोभं सुतस्थो वितरति बहुशो रोगमोहादिदाता

पट्टंऽर्को हन्ति रोगान् क्षययति च रिपून्छोकमोहान्ममार्ष्टि ।

अध्वानं सममस्थो जटुरगुदमयं दिन्यभावं च तस्मै

ककुत्रासावष्टमस्थः कलयति कलहं राजभीतिं च ताम् ॥१०॥

Sloka 10.—Mental agitation, ill-health and embarrassment in all possible ways will be the result of the Sun's transit in the 5th house. The Sun in the 6th house will remove all diseases, destroy enemies, and dispel all sorrows and mental anxieties. In the 7th house, there will be wearisome travelling, diseases of the stomach and the anus. The person concerned will

further suffer humiliation. During the Sun's transit in the 8th house, the native will suffer from fear, and diseases. He will be drawn to a quarrel. He will incur royal displeasure and he will suffer also from excessive heat.

भापद्मेभ्यं तपति विग्रहं चित्तचेष्टानिग्रहं

प्राप्नोत्युष्मां दशमगृहस्य कर्मेतिदिदि दिनेने ।

स्थानं मानं विभवमपि चैकादशे रोगनाशं

क्षुभं वित्तक्षयमपि सुदृढैरमन्त्यं ज्यं च ॥१३॥

Sloka 11.—The Sun's transit in the 9th house will cause to the native danger, humiliation, separation from his kith and kin and mental depression. During the Sun's passage through the 10th house a very mighty undertaking will be successfully completed. A new position, honour, wealth and freedom from diseases will be the effect of the Sun's transit in the 11th house. When the Sun passes through the 12th house, there will be sorrow, loss of wealth, quarrel with one's friends and fever.

क्रमेण भाग्योद्यममर्थहानिं ज्यं भयं शोकमरोगतां च ।

सुखान्यनिष्टं गदमिष्टतिष्ठि मांश्च ध्ययं च प्रददाति चन्द्रः ॥१४॥

Sloka 12.—The Moon in her travels through the 12 houses counted from the जन्मराशि (Janmarasi) will give the following respective effects: (1) dawning of fortune (2) loss of wealth (3) success (4) fear (5) sorrow (6) freedom from disease (7) happiness (8) untoward events (9) sickness (10) attainment of one's cherished wishes (11) joy and (12) expenditure.

अन्तः शोकं स्वजनविरहं रक्तपित्ताप्यरोगं

लभे चित्ते भयमपि निरां दोषमर्थक्षयं च ।

धैर्यं भौमो जनयति जयं सर्वभूषणमोदं
स्वानभ्रंशं रजसुदरजां बन्धुदुःखं चतुर्थे ॥१३॥

Sloka 13.—When Mars transits the Janma Rasi, there will result dejection of the mind, separation from one's relations and diseases caused by (impurity of) blood, bile or heat. In his passage through the 2nd house, Mars will cause fear, hot words, and loss of wealth. In the 3rd house, the effect will be success (in everything) and happiness through the attainment of golden ornaments. During his passage in the 4th house, he will cause loss of position, disease of the belly such as dysentery, diarrhoea, etc., and sorrow through relations.

ज्वरमनुचितचिन्तां पुत्रहेतुव्यथां वा
कलयति कलहं स्वैः पञ्चमे भूमिपुत्रः ।
रिपुकलहनिवृत्तिं रोगशान्तिं च षष्ठे
विजयमथ भवति सर्वकार्यानुकूल्यम् ॥१४॥

Sloka 14.—The effect of Mars' transit through the 5th house will be fever, improper desires, mental anguish caused through one's son, or quarrel with one's relations. When Mars transits the 6th house he will bring about the termination of strife and the withdrawal of enemies, alleviation of disease, victory, financial gain and success in all undertakings.

कलत्रकलहाक्षिरुज्जररोगहृतस्तमे
ज्वरक्षतजरुक्षितो विगतयित्तमानोऽष्टमे ।
कुजे नयमसंस्थिते परिभयोऽर्थनादादिभिः
विलम्बितगतिर्भयबलदेहधानुक्षयेः ॥१५॥

Sloka 15.—When Mars transits the 7th house, there will arise misunderstanding with one's own wife, eye-

disease, stomach-ache and the like. In the 8th house, the native will suffer from fever; his body will become soiled by blood. He will have lost his wealth and honour. In his transit through the 9th house, Mars will bring about humiliation through loss of wealth, etc., The native's gait will become retarded due to bodily weakness and wastage in the several constituent elements of the body.

दुःशेषा वा कर्मविघ्नः श्रमः सन् द्रव्यारोग्यक्षेत्रशुद्धिश्च तामे ।

भीमः सेतो गोचरे छादस्तथो द्रव्यवृद्धेस्तप उष्णामयाधैः ॥१८॥

Sloka 16.—When Mars passes through the 10th house, the person concerned will either misbehave (i.e., his behaviour will not be above board), or he will fail in his attempts. He will have exhaustion. In the 11th house, there will be financial gain, freedom from sickness, addition to landed property, etc. Mars in his transit in the 12th house will bring about loss of wealth, and the native will suffer from diseases caused by excessive heat.

वित्तक्षयं धियमरातिभयं धनाप्तिं

भार्यातिनूजकलहं विजयं विरोधम् ।

पुत्रार्थलाभमथ विघ्नमश्लेषौघ्यं

पुष्टिं पराभवमयं प्रकरोति चान्द्रिः ॥१९॥

Sloka 17.—Mercury in his transit through the 12 houses reckoned from the Janma Rasi will cause in their order the following respective effects: (1) loss of wealth (2) financial gain (3) fear from enemies (4) influx of money (5) quarrel with ones wife and children (6) success (7) misunderstandings (8) acquisition of children, wealth, etc. (9) impediments (10) happiness all round (11) prosperity and (12) fear of humiliation.

जीवे जन्मनि देशनिर्गमनमप्यर्थं च्युतिं शत्रुतां

प्राप्नोति द्रविणं कुटुम्बतुल्यमप्यर्थं स्वयानां कलम् ।

दुःखिदये स्थितिनाशमिष्टच्युतिं कार्यान्तरायं रुजं

दुःखैर्यन्धुजनोद्भवैश्च हिमुके दैन्यं चतुष्पाद्वयम् ॥१८॥

Stake 18.—During Jupiter's transit through the Janma Rasi, the person concerned may have to leave his country, incur heavy expenditure and bear ill-will towards others. When Jupiter passes through the 2nd house, the native will acquire money and will have domestic happiness. His words will have weight. In the 3rd house, loss of position, separation from one's friends, obstacle to business and disease will result. When Jupiter transits the 4th house, there will be sorrow through relations; the person will suffer humiliation and will have to apprehend danger from cattle.

पुत्रोत्पत्तिमुपैति सज्जनयुतिं राजानुकुल्यं सुते

पुष्टे मन्त्रिणि पीडयन्ति रिपयः स्वशातयो व्याधयः ।

यात्रां शोभनहेतवे चरितया लील्यं सुताप्तिं सरे

मार्गह्वेशमष्टिमष्टमयते नष्टं धनैः कष्टताम् ॥१९॥

Stake 19.—Acquisition of children, friendship with the good and royal favour will mark Jupiter's passage through the 5th house. In the 6th house, the native will have trouble from his enemies and cousins. He will also suffer from diseases. When Jupiter transits the 7th house, the person will travel on an auspicious undertaking, will be happy with his wife and will be blessed with children. In the 8th house, he will have fatigue by wearisome journeys, will be unlucky, suffer loss of money and will be miserable.

भाग्ये जीवे सर्वसौभाग्यसिद्धिः

कर्मण्यर्थस्थानपुत्रादिपीडा ।

लाभे पुत्रस्थानमानादिलाभो

रिक्ते दृष्टे साध्यस्तं द्रव्यहेतोः ॥२०॥

Stoka 20.—During Jupiter's passage through the 9th house, the person concerned will succeed in enjoying all prosperity. In the 10th house, danger to one's property, position and children is expected. Acquisition of children, new position, honour and the like may be expected during Jupiter's transit through the 11th house. In the 12th house, there will be grief and fear caused through property.

भक्षितविषयभोगं वित्तसिद्धिं विभूतिं

सुखसुहृदभिर्बुद्धिं पुत्रलब्धिं विपत्तिम् ।

दिशति युवतिपीडां सम्पदं वा सुखाग्निं

कलहमभयमर्थप्राप्तिसिद्धिरारिमन्त्री ॥२१॥

Stoka 21.—When Venus transits the Janmatasi, he will confer on the native all kinds of enjoyments. He will cause financial gain when in the 2nd house; prosperity in the 3rd; increase of happiness and friends in the 4th; acquisition of children in the 5th; mishap in the 6th; trouble to wife in the 7th; wealth in the 8th; happiness in the 9th; quarrel in the 10th; safety in the 11th and acquisition of money in the 12th.

रोगाशौचक्रियाग्निं धनसुतविहर्तिं स्थानभृत्यार्थलाभं

स्त्रीयन्स्वर्धप्रणाशं द्रविणसूतमतिप्रच्युतिं सर्वसौख्यम् ।

स्त्रीरोगाध्वावभीतिं स्वसूतपशुसुहृदिसनादामयातिं

जन्मादेरपमानं दिशति पदबधेनार्कसूनुः क्रमेण ॥२२॥

Stoka 22.—During Saturn's transit through the Janmarasol, the native will suffer from disease; he will perform funeral rites; in the 2nd house he will suffer trouble to wealth and children; in the 3rd house, there will be acquisition of position or employment, servants and money. During Saturn's transit in the 4th house, there will be loss of wife, relation and wealth. In his transit through the 5th house, wealth will decline, there will be loss of children and the native's mind will become confused. In the 6th, Saturn causes happiness all round. In the 7th, the native's wife will suffer; there will be travelling; he will be depressed by fear. In the 8th house, there will be loss in children, cattle, friends and wealth. The native will also suffer from disease.

दारिद्र्यं धर्मविज्ञं पितृसमविलयं नित्यदुःखं शुभस्थं

दुःखोपायप्रवृत्तिं कलयति दशमं मानमङ्गं खञ्जं वा ।

सौम्यान्त्येकादशस्थो षड्विधविधयप्राप्तिमुत्कृष्टकीर्तिं

विभ्रान्तिं स्वर्धकार्याद्वसुहृतिमरिभिः सौमुनव्याधिगन्त्ये ॥२३॥

Stoka 23.—In his passage through the 9th house, Saturn will bring about loss in finance. There will be many obstacles for the native's doing any good action. A relative who is equal to the father will die. There will be perpetual sorrow. In his transit through the 10th house, Saturn will make the native do a sinful deed. There will be loss of honour. The person may suffer from disease. Saturn in the 11th house confers all kinds of happiness and wealth on the native, who will also receive unique honour. When Saturn is in the 12th house, the native will be wearied by being engaged in a worthless and fruitless business. He will be robbed of his moneys by his enemies. His wife and sons will suffer from sickness.

देहक्षयं वित्तविनाशसौख्ये दुःखार्थनाशौ सुखनाशमृन्युन ।
हानिं च लाभं भुभगं व्ययं च कुर्यात्तमो जन्मगृहान्कमेण ॥२४॥

Stoka 24.—The following are the effects in their order caused by Rahu during his transit through the 12th house counted from the Janmarasi (1) sickness or death (2) loss of wealth (3) happiness (4) sorrow (5) financial loss (6) happiness (7) loss (8) danger to life (9) loss (10) gain (11) happiness and (12) expenditure.

क्षितितनयपतङ्गौ राशिपूर्वत्रिभागे
सुरपतिगुह्यशुक्रौ राशिमध्यत्रिभागे ।
तुहिनर्किरणमन्दौ राशिपश्चात्त्रिभागे
राशितनयभुजङ्गौ राकदी साधेकालम् ॥२४॥

Stoka 25.—Mars and the Sun produce effect (during their passage) when they are in the initial 10 degrees or first decanate of a sign. Jupiter and Venus become effective when they are in the middle portion of a sign (2nd decanate) while the Moon and Saturn bear fruit when in the last portion. Mercury and Rahu produce effect throughout their passage.

॥ नक्षत्रगोचरम् ॥

सप्तशलाका

रेखाः सप्तशलाकित्वे बुधरिगास्तिर्यक्तथैव क्रमा-
दीशाङ्गिभमादितोऽपि गणयेदादिन्यमस्यावधि ।
वेधा जन्मदिने मृतिर्भयमयाधनाख्यनक्षत्रके
कर्मण्यर्थविनाशनं खलु रविर्दद्यात्सपापो मृतिम् ॥२६॥

Stoka 26.—Draw seven lines horizontally (from west to east) and over them draw seven lines vertically. The 28 extremities or points reckoned from the north-east are to be assorted to the 28 stars (including Abhijit)

FAST	SOUTH										FAST
	Bharani	Arswini	Revati	U. Bhadrāpadā	P. Bhadrāpadā	Satābhishā	Dhanishthā	U. Bhadrāpadā	P. Bhadrāpadā	Satābhishā	
U. Ashadha	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Krittika
P. Ashadha	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rohini
Moola	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mrigashira
Jyeshtha	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Ardra
Anuradha	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Punarvasu
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Pushya
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Aslesha
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Magha
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P. Phalguni
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	U. Phalguni
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Marsa
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Chitra
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Swati
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Visakha
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

counted from Krittika (as shown in the previous page). If the star occupied by the Sun at the time happens to be the Vedha asterism to the natal star, danger to life has to be apprehended; if to the आधाननक्षत्र (Adhana Nakshatra, 19th from जन्मनक्षत्र-Janmanakshatra), there will be fear and anxiety; if to the कर्मक्ष (10th from

जन्मनक्षत्र-Janmanakshatra), loss of wealth will be the result. Should however the Sun in the above positions be also associated with a malefic, death alone has to be expected.

परं विद्धे सचरः करैरन्यमरणम् ।

सौम्यविद्धे न मृतिविचारं सकलम् ॥२७॥

Sloka 27.—If any one of the three asterisms referred to above be thus marred by the occupation of other malefics (other than the Sun), death may happen; if by benefics, there will be no danger to life. Everything should be judged similarly.

आधानकर्मक्षयिषत्रिजक्षं वैनाशिके प्रत्यग्मे वधाख्ये ।

पापग्रहो मृत्युभयं विदध्याक्षे तथा कार्यहरः शुभाख्ये ॥२८॥

Sloka 28.—If the 19th, 10th, 3rd, 1st, the 23rd, the 5th or the 7th (all reckoned from the जन्मतारा-Janmatara) are afflicted by malefics during their transit, there will be danger to life. But if the planet be benefic, failure in business will be the only result.

For आधान (Adhana). कर्मक्षयं (Karmakshaya), वैनाशिक (Vainashika), etc. see Jatakajualpita p. 635.

आदित्यसङ्क्रान्तिदिने ग्रहाणां प्रवेशने या ग्रहणे च युञ्ज ।

उत्क्रान्तिनाते च तद्वाद्गते न जन्मग्रयं स्यामरणविदुःखम् ॥२९॥

Sloka 29.—The three asterism (*viz.*, जन्म-Janma, अनुजन्म (Anujanma), त्रिजन्म (Trijanma), 1st, 10th, and 19th) falling on a day identical with the Sun's Sankrama (Sun's entry into a new Rasi) or at a time when any of the other planets transit from one Rasi to another, or when there is an eclipse, planetary war ग्रहयुद्ध (Grahayuddha) or a fall of meteors (उत्क्रान्तिनात).

Ulkanipata) or other unexpected occurrence, death or a similar untoward event should be expected.

उल्का (Ulka) denotes the 10th star from the one governed by the Sun (vide Kalaprakasika-Ch. XXXIII-116, Tanjore Edition). But (Balabhadra) says it is the 21st star counted from that occupied by the Sun. See notes on Sl. 48 *infra*.

असफलः सौम्यनिरीक्षितो यः शुभप्रदभाष्यशुभोक्तिस्तथा ।

ही निष्फलाः दायपि खचरेन्द्री यः शत्रुणा रोगं दिलोक्तिस्तथा ॥३०॥

Sloka 30.—A planet yielding unfavourable result when aspected by a benefic, or the one that gives good results if aspected by a malefic, both become void of effect. The same will be the case if they are aspected by their respective inimical planets.

अनिष्टभावस्थितखचरेन्द्रः स्वोद्यमगोहोपगतो यदि स्याद् ।

न दोषकरोत्तप्रभावगद्येन् पूर्ण फलं यच्छति गोचरेषु ॥३१॥

Sloka 31.—A planet in an untoward Bhava, if he is in exaltation or Swakshetra, will not do any harm. If in such favourable position, he should also occupy a favourable Bhava, he will give full beneficial results (effect) to the native during his transit in that Bhava.

ग्रहेश्वरास्ते शुभगोचरस्या नीचारिमौह्यं समुपाश्रिताश्चेन् ।

ते निष्फलाः किन्त्वशुभाङ्कसंस्थाः कष्टं फलं संविदधत्यनल्पम् ॥३२॥

Sloka 32.—Planets in their transit through favourable places (houses wherein they should give good effects) become void of effect if they happen to be at the time in their depression or inimical houses or be in an eclipsed state. But if the houses transitted be also unfavourable, they give bad effects and that too in an aggravated form.

द्वादशाष्टमजन्मस्थाः शन्यर्काकारका मुहः ।

कुपेन्ति प्राणसन्देहं स्थानध्वंसं धनक्षयम् ॥३३॥

Sloka 23.—Saturn, the Sun, Mars and Jupiter when they transit the 12th, 8th or the 1st, (counted from the Moon's place) bring about danger to life itself, a fall from one's position and loss of wealth.

चन्द्रोऽष्टमे च धरणीतनयः कलत्रं

राहुः शुभे कविरसौ च गुरुर्नृनये ।

भर्कः शुभेऽकिंरुदये च गृध्रश्चतुर्थे

मानार्थहानिमरणानि वदेद्विशेषाम् ॥३५॥

Sloka 24.—The Moon in the 8th, Mars in the 7th, Rahu in the 9th, Venus in the 6th, Jupiter in the 3rd, the Sun in the 5th, Saturn in the 1st and Mercury in the 4th, bring about loss of honour and wealth, and danger to life also, if all the conditions exist.

॥ अङ्गग्रहाः ॥

In the following six slokas, the author describes how the 27 stars (reckoned from the Janmanakshatra) are distributed among the several limbs of the native concerned during transits of each of the planets from the Sun onwards and their effects are also stated.

यक्षत्रे हमा मूर्ध्नि चत्वार्युरसि च चतुरः सव्यहस्ते चतुर्ध्रं

गारे पञ्चमहस्ते चतुरथ नयने द्वौ च शुभे द्वयं च ।

भानुनाशं विभूर्नि विजयमथ धनं निर्धनं देहपीडां

कामं मृत्युं च लक्षे जनयति विविधान् जन्मभादेहसंस्थः ॥३६॥

Sloka 35.—During the Sun's transit, the 27 stars reckoned from the जन्मनक्षत्र (Janmanakshatra) will be distributed thus: (a) 1st star-face. (b) 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th—head; (c) 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th—breast (chest?); (d) 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th—right hand; (e) 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th—two feet; (f)

20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd—left hand; (g) 24th and 25th—the two eyes; (h) 26th and 27th—organs of generation; When the Sun transits through these limbs, the effect will be (a) destruction (b) influx of wealth; (c) success, (d) financial gain, (e) loss of wealth, (f) bodily illness, (g) gain and (h) danger to life respectively.

शीतांशोर्बेदने ह्योऽतिभयं क्षेमं शिरस्यमृधौ
पृष्ठं शपुजयं ह्योर्नयनयोर्नये धनं हर्मभात् ।
पञ्चस्यात्मसुखं हृदि त्रिषु करे घामे विरोधं क्रमात्
पादौ पदसु विदेशानां जनयति विष्वर्धलाभं करे ॥३६॥

Sloka 36.—		MOON	
No. of stars	Reckoned from the naksh star	Particular limb affected	Effect
2	1st and 2nd	Face	Exceeding fear
4	3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th	Head	Safety
2	7th, 8th	Back	Subduing of enemies
2	9th, 10th	Two eyes	Financial gain
5	11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th	Chest	Mental happiness
3	16th, 17th, 18th	Left hand	Quarrel
6	19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th	2 feet	Going to a foreign place
3	25th, 26th, 27th	Right hand	Financial gain

वक्षत्रे द्वे मरणं करोत्यथनिजः पद पादयोर्विषयं
क्रोडे प्रीणि जयं चतुर्विभनतां घामे करे मस्तके ।
दे लाभं चतुराननेऽपिकभयं क्षेमं करे दक्षिणे
वाङ्मिहै नयने विदेशगमनं चक्रे स्वजन्मर्धतः ॥३७॥

मूर्ध्नि प्रीणि मुक्ते त्रयं च करयोः पद पञ्च कुक्षौ तथा
लिङ्गे द्वे द्विचतुष्टयं चरणयोः प्रांसऽमरेन्द्रार्चितः ।
शोकं लाभमनर्थमर्थमिच्छयं नाशं प्रतिष्ठां तथा
दद्यादात्मविनाशश्चैव भृगुजस्तद्वद्वयोऽपि क्रमात् ॥३८॥

Slokas 37-38 —

MARS

No of stars	Reckoned from the natal star	Particular limb of the ft	Effect
2	1st and 2nd	Face	Death (danger to life)
6	3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th	Two feet	Quarrel
3	9th, 10th, 11th	Chest	Success
4	12th, 13th, 14th, 15th	Left hand	Penury
2	16th, 17th	Head	Gain
4	18th, 19th, 20th, 21st	Face	Excessive fear
4	22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th	Right hand	Happiness
2	26th, 27th	The two eyes	Going to a foreign place

MERCURY, JUPITER & VENUS

3	1st, 2nd, 3rd	Head	Sorrow or grief
3	4th, 5th, 6th	Face	Gain
6	7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th	The two hands	Something untoward
5	13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th	Belly	Incoming of much money
2	18th, 19th	Generaling organs	Loss
8	20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th	Two feet	Honour, fame

भूवेदयद्विगुणवेदशरान्निनेत्र-

दक्षं च यक्षप्रकारपादपदेषु हस्ते ।

कुक्षौ च मूर्ध्नि नयनद्वयपृष्ठभागे

न्यस्य क्रमेण शनिसंयुतमाजिजक्षान् ॥३७॥

दुःखं च सौख्यं गमनं च नाशं लाभं स्वभोगं सुखसौख्यमृत्नून् ।

यक्षप्रक्रमादाह फलानि मन्दमूर्ध्नि तमःस्नेहचरयोर्वेदनु ॥३८॥

Sloka 39-10.—SATURN, RAHU AND KETU

No. of stars	Reckoned from the natal star	Particular limb dwelt	Effect
1	1st	Face	Grief
4	2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th	Right hand	Happiness
3	6th, 7th, 8th	Right leg	Travel
3	9th, 10th, 11th	Left leg	Loss
4	12th, 13th, 14th, 15th	Left hand	Gain
5	16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th	Belly	Sexual enjoyment
3	21st, 22nd, 23rd	Head	Happiness
2	24th, 25th	Eyes	Happiness
2	26th, 27th	Back	Danger to life

यथाष्टमंऽधिकविन्द्यः स्युस्तान् स्थितो गोचरतो महेन्द्रः ।

तद्वत्फलं प्राह शुभं व्यथारिगन्धर्वान्यतो वाऽपि शुभं विधत्ते ॥४६॥

Sloka 41.—Planets passing through Rasis containing more benofic dots in the Ashtakavarga produce good effect always. Even when such Rasis happen to be the 12th, 6th or 8th, the effect will be good and beneficial.

॥ लक्षाफलं सर्वतोभद्रं च ॥

खेददिशनक्षत्रं भूसुतस्य तृतीयकम् ।

गुरोः पदतारकं चैव शनैरष्टमतारकम् ॥४७॥

एतेषां च पुरोलक्षा वृष्टलक्षाः प्रकीर्त्तिताः ।

शुक्रस्य पञ्चमं तारं चन्द्रस्य तु सप्तमम् ॥४८॥

राहोस्तु नवमं चैव द्वाविंशं भं द्विचतुः ।

महस्तिर्धातृणयेहस्तायां जन्मभे व्यथा ॥४९॥

Sloka 42-44.—The 12th asterism counted from that occupied by the Sun at the time, the 3rd from that of Mars, the 6th from that of Jupiter, and the 8th from that of Saturn are termed पुरोलक्षाः or forward Lattas. The 5th star reckoned from that of Venus, the 7th from that

of Mercury; the 9th from that of Rahu and the 22nd from that of the Moon are called पृष्ठलत्ताः or rear Lattas. If, when thus counting, the जन्मनक्षत्र (Janmanakshatra, natal star) happens to come as the Latta star, there will be sickness and anguish.

रवेः सर्वार्थहानिः स्यान्तमसोर्दुःखमुच्यते ।
मरणं जीवलन्तायां बन्धुनाशो भयावहः ॥४५॥
शुक्रस्य फलहो भंशो अनर्थः शशिस्यं तु ।
चन्द्रस्य तु महाहानिर्लन्तामात्रफलं भवेत् ॥४६॥

Slokas 45-46.—During the Sun's Latta there will be the ruin of every business. Misery will result during the Latta of Rahu and Ketu. In the Latta of Jupiter, death, ruin of relations and a sort of general fear or insecurity may occur. There will be quarrel in the Latta of Venus. In Mercury's Latta will occur loss of position or similar untoward event. A great loss will mark the Moon's Latta. Thus the separate effects of the Lattas have been described.

सर्वत्र लत्तासाङ्ग्यं द्विगुणत्रिगुणादिकम् ।
वदेद्दोषफलं नृणां ग्रहाल्लत्ताधिकक्रमात् ॥४७॥

Sloka 47.—When two or more Lattas synchronise, the cumulative effect will proportionately increase in intensity being twice or thrice and one ought only to predict evil as the outcome of the combination.

सर्वतोभद्रचक्रोक्तशुभवेधाः शुभावहाः ।
पापवेधा दुःखतरा गोचरे ताश्च चिन्तयेत् ॥४८॥

Sloka 48.—The Vedhas pronounced as auspicious in the सर्वतोभद्रचक्र (Sarvatohadrachakra) bring happiness, while those declared as evil produce only misery. One should note this also while considering the effect caused by transit (of a planet).

The following Slokas regarding सर्वतोभद्रचक्र (Sarvatobhadra-chakra) are extracted from other works and will be found useful:

I जातकभरणे—

अथातः सम्प्रवक्ष्यामि चक्रं त्रैलोक्यदीपिकम् ।

विख्यातं सर्वतोभद्रं सद्यः प्रत्ययकारकम् ॥१॥

याम्योचराः प्रागपराश्च कोष्ठा नवात्र चक्रे सुधिया विधेयाः ।

स्वरक्षचर्णाधिकमत्र लेख्यं प्रसिद्धमाषाढ मया निरुक्तम् ॥२॥

धर्मो भवेद्भेदश्चरजे च हानिर्ध्याधिः स्वरे भीम मृतिर्निन्दका ।

राशी च त्रये सति विग्रमेव जन्तुः कथं जीवति पञ्चवेधे ॥३॥

भरण्यकारो ह्यग्नं च नन्दां भद्रां तकारं शरणं विशाखाम् ।

तुलां च विधेदन्तर्लक्षसंस्थो ग्रहोऽत्र चक्रं गदितं स्वस्मै ॥४॥

चकारमौकारमुक्ताग्दास्ये स्वार्तो रकारं मिथुनं च कन्याम् ।

तथाभिजितसंज्ञकं च विधेद्ग्रहक्षपस्थो द्वि नभश्च रौद्रः ॥५॥

कर्कं ककारं च हरिं गकारं चिन्तां च र्पाष्णं च तथा लकारम् ।

अकारकं वैश्वममत्र विधेद्वलं नभोमण्डलगो मृगश्वः ॥६॥

एवं वेधः सर्वतोभद्रचक्रे सर्वेष्टं भयश्चिन्तनीयः सुधीभिः ।

दद्याद्देवः सत्फलं लीड्यजातोऽत्यन्तं कष्टं नृपवेधः करोति ॥७॥

यस्मिन्मृक्षे संस्थिते वेधकर्ता पापः श्लोष्टः सोऽन्त्यभं याति यस्मिन् ।

काले तस्मिन्मङ्गले पीडितानां प्रोक्तं सद्भिर्नान्यथा स्यात्कदाचित् ॥८॥

II. होरारसे—

अथातः सम्प्रवक्ष्यामि चक्रं त्रैलोक्यदीपिकम् ।

विख्यातं सर्वतोभद्रं सद्यः प्रत्ययकारकम् ॥१॥

ऊर्ध्वगा दश विन्यस्य तिर्यग्रेखास्तथा दश ।

एकारातीतिपदं चक्रं जायते नात्र संशयः ॥२॥

अकारादि स्वराः कोष्ठे ईशादौ विविक्षि क्रमात् ।

सुष्टिमाणं दृष्टव्या षोडशैव चतुर्ध्रमम् ॥३॥

वृत्तिकादीनि धिषण्यानि पूर्वशास्त्रे लिखेत्ततः ।

सप्त सप्त क्रमादेतानष्टविंशति संख्यया ॥४॥

अथकहडा दिशि प्राच्यां मटपरताश्च दक्षिणे ।
 नयभजलास्तु वारण्यां गंसदचलास्तथोत्तरे ॥१॥
 प्रवस्त्रयो वृषाद्याश्च पूर्याशादि बुधः क्रमात् ।
 राशयो द्वादशैश्च नु मेघान्ताः सृष्टिमार्गगाः ॥२॥
 शेषेषु कोष्ठकेष्वेवं नन्दादि तिथिपञ्चकम् ।
 चाराणां सप्तकं लेख्यं क्रमस्तस्य च कथ्यते ॥३॥
 भौमदिल्यौ च नन्दायां भद्रायां शुभशीतम् ।
 जयायां च गुरुः प्रोक्तो रिक्तायां भार्गवस्तथा ॥४॥
 पूर्णायां शनिवारश्च लेख्यश्चक्रे विनिश्चितम् ।
 इत्येषः सर्वतोभद्रो विस्तारः कीर्तितो मया ॥५॥
 दान्यकं राहुकेतवाराः क्रूराः दोषाः शुभप्रदाः ।
 क्रूरयुक्तो बुधः क्रूरः क्षीणचन्द्रस्तथैव च ॥६॥
 यस्मिन्नृक्षे स्थितः खेटस्ततो वेधत्रयं भवेत् ।
 ग्रहदृष्टिवशेनात्र तामसन्मुखदक्षिणम् ॥७॥

अथ यामे दक्षिणे वा नक्षत्रवर्ण राशिस्वराणां वेधो ज्ञेयः
 नान्येषाम् । यतः स्पष्टमुक्तं राजयिजये—

भरण्याकारं वृषभं नन्दां भद्रां तुलां च तम ।
 विशाखां ध्रुवं खेटो विध्यत्यग्निमसंह्रियतः ॥१॥
 चक्रमे दक्षिणा दृष्टिर्धामदृष्टिश्च क्षीप्रमे ।
 मध्यवारे तथा मध्या ज्ञेया भौमादिपञ्चके ॥२॥
 राहुकेतू सदा धक्त्रौ क्षीप्रगौ चन्द्रभास्करी ।
 एतैरेकस्वभावाच्चादेयां दृष्टिर्ध्रुवो यदेत् ॥३॥

रा वक्रा महाक्रूराः सौम्या वक्रा महाशुभाः ।
 स्युः सहजस्वभावस्थाः सौम्याः क्रूराश्च क्षीप्रगाः ॥४॥
 घड्डा रोदूमे वेधे वण्टा हस्तगे ग्रहे ।
 धफटा पुचवाढायां घडाजा भाद्रू उत्तरे ॥५॥
 बघौ सशौ सघौ चैव जघौ डक्त्रौ परस्परम् ।
 एकेन द्वितयं ज्ञेयं विद्मसौम्याशुभग्रहैः ॥६॥

भवर्णादि स्वरद्वन्द्वेष्वेकवेधे द्वयोर्ध्वभः ।
 युक्तः स्वररामके वेधे त्वनुस्वरविसर्गयोः ॥१८॥
 कोणस्थधिष्ण्ययोर्मध्ये त्वन्त्यादि पादमे ग्रहे ।
 अकारादि चतुष्कस्य वेधः पूर्णातिथेस्तथा ॥१९॥
 एकादिपूर्णवेधेन फलं पुंसां प्रजायते ।
 उद्वेगश्च भयं हानी रोगो मृत्युः क्रमेण च ॥२०॥
 ध्रुव ऋक्षेऽक्षरे हानिः स्तरे व्याधिर्भवेत्तिथौ ।
 राशौ वित्ते महाविघ्नं पञ्चे विद्रो न जीवति ॥२१॥
 एकवेधे भयं युद्धे युग्मवेधे धनक्षयः ।
 त्रिवेधेन भवेद्भद्रो मृत्युर्वेधचतुष्टये ॥२२॥
 यथा दुष्टफलाः क्रूरास्तथा सौम्याः शुभप्रदाः ।
 क्रूरयुक्ताः पुनः सौम्या ज्ञेयाः क्रूरफलप्रदाः ॥२३॥
 भक्तवेधे मनस्तापो द्रव्यहानिश्च भूषते ।
 रोगपीडाकरः सौरिः राहुकेन च विग्रहौ ॥२४॥
 चन्द्रे मिथफलं पुंसां रतिलाभश्च भार्गवे ।
 बुधे वेधे भवेत्प्रज्ञा जीवः सर्वफलप्रदः ॥२५॥
 वक्रप्रहे फलं द्विधं त्रिगुणं स्वोच्चसंस्थिते ।
 स्वभावजं फलं शीघ्रे नीचस्थोऽङ्गफलप्रदः ॥२६॥
 तिर्यिराश्वंशनक्षत्रविदं क्रूरग्रहेण यत् ।
 सर्वेषु शुभकार्येषु वर्जयेत्तं प्रयत्नतः ॥२७॥
 ननन्दति शिवाहे च यात्रायां नाभिवर्तते ।
 न रोगान्मुच्यते रोगी वेधवेलाकृतोद्यमः ॥२८॥
 रोगकाले भवेद्देधः क्रूरक्षेत्रसम्भवः ।
 वक्रगत्या भवेद्मृत्युः शीघ्रे गार्ग्यरुजान्वितः ॥२९॥

स्वजन्मवारवेधेस्यापि फलमुक्तं स्वरनिन्तामणौ—

स्वजन्मवासरं विद्धं यस्य क्रूरग्रहेण तु ।
 न तस्य सौमनस्यं साद्विपीडां च ज्ञायते ॥३०॥ इति

यदि पूर्वादिकोष्ठायां वृषराह्यादिगो रविः ।
 सा दिशास्तमिता ज्ञेया तिस्रः शेषा सदोदिताः ॥३१॥
 ईशानस्थाः स्वराः प्राच्यां ज्ञेया चाग्नेयगा यमे ।
 नैऋतस्था तु वारुण्यां वायव्यां सौम्यगा मता ॥३२॥
 नक्षत्राणि च्चरा वर्णाः राशयस्त्रिधयो दिशः ।
 ते सर्वेऽस्तं गता ज्ञेया यत्र भानुभिगास्तकः ॥३३॥
 नक्षत्रास्त्रं राजा यज्ञं हानिः शोकः सग्रेऽस्तगे ।
 राशौ चित्तं निर्धा भीतिः पश्चास्ते मरणं धूमम् ॥३४॥
 यात्रा युत्वं विधातं च तानं प्राप्ताद्दह्ययोगः ।
 न कर्तव्यं शुभं चान्यदस्ताशाभिमुखैर्नरः ॥३५॥
 अस्ताशायां स्थितं यस्य यदा नामाद्यमक्षरम् ।
 तदा तु सर्वकार्येषु ज्ञेयो वैचक्षतो नरः ॥३६॥
 कर्षो कोटे तथा युद्ध चातुरङ्गे महाहवे ।
 वज्या अस्तमता गोधा यदीच्छेद्विजयो रणे ॥३७॥
 नक्षत्रेभ्युदिते पुष्टिर्वर्णे लाभः स्यरे सुखम् ।
 राशौ जयस्तिर्था तेजः पदातिः पंचकोदये ॥३८॥
 क्रूरैरुभयतो विज्ञाः यस्याक्षरतिथिस्वराः ।
 राजिधिष्यं च पंचापि तस्य मृत्युर्न संशयः ॥३९॥
 क्रूरवेधसमायोगे यस्योपग्रहसम्भवः ।
 तस्य मृत्युर्न संदेहो रोगादथरणेऽपि वा ॥४०॥
 सूर्यभात्पंचमं धिष्यं ज्ञेयं धिषुःपुष्पाभिधम् ।
 शूलं चाष्टमं प्रोक्तं संनिपातं चतुर्दशम् ॥४१॥
 केतुरष्टादशे प्रोक्तमुल्का स्यादेकविंशतौ ।
 द्वाविंशतितमं कम्पस्त्रयोविंशे च वज्रकः ॥४२॥
 निर्धातश्चतुर्विंशे उकाश्चाष्टाशुपग्रहाः ।
 स्वे स्यान्ने विग्रहाः प्रोक्ताः सर्वकार्येषु सर्वदा ॥४३॥
 जन्मभ्रं कर्म बाधानं तिलाशं सामुदायिकम् ।
 सहातिकं तु पंडितं धिष्यं सार्धजनीनकम् ॥४४॥

जातिदेशाभिपेक्षैश्च नय विषयानि भूपतेः ।
 वेधं क्वावा फलं मूहि सौम्यैः क्रूरैः शुभाशुभम् ॥४५॥
 जन्मभं जन्मनक्षत्रं दशमं कर्मसंज्ञकम् ।
 एकोनविंशमाधानं त्रयोविंशं विनाशनम् ॥४६॥
 अष्टादशं च नक्षत्रं सामुदायिकसंज्ञकम् ।
 राक्षुतिकं च विज्ञेयं ऋधं योऽशमत्र हि ॥४७॥
 पद्विंशोऽस्यजातं च जातिनामस्वजातिभम् ।
 देशभं देशनामधं राज्यधर्मभिपेक्षकम् ॥४८॥
 मृत्युः स्याज्जन्ममे विद्धे कर्ममे क्लेश एव च ।
 आधानक्षं प्रवासः स्याद्विनाशे बन्धुविग्रहः ॥४९॥
 सामुदायिकमेऽनिष्टं हानिः सङ्घातिके तथा ।
 जातिमे कुलनाशः स्याद्बन्धनं चाभिपेक्षमे ॥५०॥
 देशक्षं देशभङ्गश्च क्रूरैरेवं शुभैः शुभम् ।
 उपग्रहसमायोगे मृत्युर्भवति नान्यथा ॥५१॥
 भयभङ्गश्च यातश्च मृत्युभङ्गयुतस्थितः ।
 क्रूरैरेकाविपश्चान्यैरुधि वेधे फलं भवेत् ॥५२॥
 तिथिमूक्षं स्वरं राशिं वर्णं चैव तु पञ्चकम् ।
 यदिने वेधयेषान्द्रस्तदिनं स्याच्छुभाशुभम् ॥५३॥

Mantraowara makes mention of the Lattas and Sarvatobhadra as both have a bearing on the Vedhas.

The Lattas, are of two kinds (1) "Forward" or Puro Lattas and (2) "Rear" or Prishtha Lattas. The Lattas of the Sun, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn belong to the former class. The rest belong to the latter.

Thus, if the Sun should occupy at any, time, say the asterism 'Mula', his Latta Star (which is the 12th from Mula) will be Kritika. Suppose at that time, Venus occupies Sravana; his Latta Star which is the 5th from Sravana will be Jyesta; the counting in this case being made from Sravana in the reverse direction as it is a Rear Latta.

In the next page is given a free rendering in English of the Slokas extracted from Horaratra on Sarvatobhadra in, pp. 304—307 *supra*.

I shall now describe the सर्वतोभद्रचक्र (Sarovato-
bhadrachakra) which has become famous and serves as

॥ सर्वतोभद्रचक्रम् ॥

NORTH

ई	धनिष्ठा	शतमिष	पू भाद्र	उ भाद्र	रेवती	मृगशिरा	मकर	भ
अवण	श्र	ग	स	इ	च	ल	उ	कृत्तिका
अमि जित्	ख	ऐ	कुंभ	मीन	मेघ	लृ	अ	रोहिणी
उ. भाषा	ज	मकर	अः	रिक्ता शुक्रवार	ओ	वृषभ	घ	मृगशिर
पू. भाषा	भ	धनुस्	जया गुरुवार	पूर्णा शनिवार	मन्दा रविवार कुजवार	मिथुन	क	मार्ग
मूला	य	वृश्चिक	अं	भद्रा सोमवार बुधवार	औ	कटक	ह	पुनर्वसु
उषेष्ठा	न	प	तुला	कन्या	सिंह	लृ	र	पुष्य
अनु- राधा	श्र	त	र	प	ट	म	ऊ	आश्लेषा
ह	विशाखा	स्वाती	चित्रा	हस्ता	अ. फल्गु	पू. फल्गु	मघा	भा

NORTH II

In the above Chakra,

- (1) vowels and consonants are shown in antique type.
- (2) Nakshatras, Tithis, Rasis and week days are shown in smaller type.

a light for the three worlds and which infuses im-

mediately a settled belief and confidence in the mind of the user.

Draw ten lines vertically and another ten lines crosswise over the same. You will have 81 squares. Write in the regular order the 16 vowels from अ onwards in the corner squares commencing from the outmost corner in the North-east, thus filling up in rotation the 4 corners of each of the 4 sets of squares. Fill up the 28 vacant squares of the outermost corner beginning from the North-east by the 28 asterisms beginning with कृत्तिका (Krittika), so that each side will contain 7 asterisms.

The 5 vacant squares of each side of the next inner row may be filled up by अ, इ, ए, ऊ and ङ in the East, by म, ट, थ, र and त in the South, न, य, भ, ज and ख in the West, and ग, स, द, ब and ङ in the North. There now remain 12 squares, 3 on each side in the next inner row. These may be allotted to the 12 Rasis beginning with Vrishabha from the East in regular order.

The 5 inner squares still remaining vacant may be allotted to the 5 groups* of Tithis-नन्दा (Nanda), भद्रा (Bhadra), जया (Jaya), रिक्ता (Rikta) and पूर्णा (Purna) as shown in the Chakra.

The 7 week-days may also be entered in the squares thus: Tuesday and Sunday in the square containing the नन्दा (Nanda) group; Wednesday and Monday in the भद्रा (Bhadra) group; Thursday in the जया (Jaya)

* नन्दा	—	प्रथमा	पष्टी	एकादशी
भद्रा	—	द्वितीया	सप्तमी	द्वादशी
जया	—	तृतीया	अष्टमी	त्रयोदशी
रिक्ता	—	चतुर्थी	नवमी	चतुर्दशी
पूर्णा	—	पंचमी	दशमी	अमावास्या or पौर्णमी

group; Friday in the रिक्ता (Rikta) and Saturday in the पूर्णा (Purna).

Saturn, the Sun, Rahu, Ketu and Mars are malefic. The rest are benetic. Mercury is a malefic when associated with malefica. So also is the waning Moon.

In whichever asterism a planet may be posited, three Vedhas arise for the same by its aspect—one in the left, one in the front and one in the right.

In the two sides—whether in the right or left—the वेध (Vedha) may be with a star, a consonant, a Raasi or a vowel and not with others. For it has been clearly stated in Rajavijaya thus :

A planet posited in Krittika may have वेध (Vedha) with the following, viz. (1) Bharani (2) the vowel व; (3) Vrishabha; (4) मन्दा (Nanda); (5) मद्रा (Bhadra); (6) Tula (7) the consonant ढ; (8) Visakha and (9) Sravana.

Similarly a planet stationed in Rohini will have वेध (Vedha) with (1) the vowel उ, (2) Aashwin (3) the consonant ष (4) Mithuna (5) the vowel ई (6) Kanya (7) the consonant र (8) Swati and (9) Abhijit.

In the same way, a planet quartered in Mrigasiras may have Vedha with (1) Kataka (2) the consonant क (3) Simha (4) the consonant ण (5) Chittira (6) Revati (7) the consonant ल (8) the vowel अ and (9) Uttara-shadha.

When a planet is retrograde in motion, the aspect is towards the right. It is on the left when the motion is direct (swift). When it is mean one, it is towards the front. This is with reference to the five planets from Mars onwards.

In the case of Rahu and Ketu, which are always retrograde, the वेध (Vedha) will be on the right, and in the case of the Sun and the Moon which move direct (and have no retrograde motion), the वेध (Vedha) will be on the left.

Owing to there being no uniformity in motion among the other planets, three kinds of Vedhas have been mentioned. Malefics when retrograde will cause intense evil if they are in वेध (Vedha) position, while benefics will do immense good. Malefics and benefics when in rapid motion partake of the nature of the planets they are associated with.

When the four asterisms Ardra, Hasta, Purvashadha and Utterabhadrapada which occupy the four central positions of the outermost border are passed over (transitted) by a planet, the following four triplets, viz., (1) घ, ङ, छ (2) व, ण, ठ (3) भ, फ, ड and (4) य, झ, ष are respectively hit (have Vedha).

In the case of the pairs (1) व, व (2) ख, दा (3) छ, व and (4) ज, य, (5) छ, ञ if one letter of any pair be hit (has Vedha), the other also should be considered as hit. A सौम्यवेध (Saumya Vedha) is one that is caused by a benefic.

If there be वेध (Vedha) in one of the pairs of similar vowels, the other vowel of the pair should also be considered as hit. The same remark should be made in the case of the Anuswara and Visarga (vowels).

When a planet in transit is in the last or the first quarter of two asterisms (forming the juncture) in any of the four corners of the square, there is the वेध (Vedha) of the four vowels, अ, आ, इ, ई and the पूर्वातिथि, in regular order commencing with that vowel interven-

ing at the particular juncture occupied by the planet. The effects arising from these five are:- agitation or excitement from the first, fear from the second, loss from the third, disease from the fourth and death from the fifth.

When the वेध (Vedha) is with an astorism, there is confusion; when with a letter, loss; with a vowel, sickness; and a very great obstacle, when with a Tithi or Rasi.

When there are five Vedhas simultaneously, the individual will not live. A single वेध (Vedha) will engender fear in battle; two Vedhas, loss of money; three, some obstacle; and four, death.

Just as malefics produce evil, benefics cause good. Benefics associated with malefics produce only evil effects.

In the Sun's Vedha there is misunderstanding; in that of Mars, loss of wealth; in that of Saturn, trouble through sickness; in those of Rahu and Ketu, obstacles. In the Moon's, there will be mixed effects; in that of Venus, sexual enjoyment; in that of Mercury, intelligence; in that of Jupiter, an all round good effect. When the planet causing the Vedha is retrograde, the effect is two-fold; it is thrice when he is in exaltation; when his motion is rapid (direct), the usual (natural) effect; and when in depression, the effect is only half. Any Tithi, Rasi or Amsa or Nakshatra hit by a malefic should be scrupulously avoided in all auspicious undertakings. A marriage celebrated during a Vedha will not be happy; and any journey undertaken will not prove prosperous; any treatment given to a patient will not end in cure; and any business started will not be successful. If a Vedha caused by a malefic should occur during the time, of sickness, it will culminate in

death if the motion be retrograde. If the motion be direct, the sickness will soon subside. If there be Vedha caused by a malefic in one's own weekday (of birth), the person will not have peace of mind and he will suffer from mental pain.

During the transit of the Sun in the three Rasis Vrishabha, Mithuna and Kataka in the East (see Chakra), that direction is considered as 'set' while the remaining three as existing (or visible).

The vowels अ, उ, लृ and ओ in the North-east should be considered as belonging to the East; the vowels आ, ऊ, लृ and औ in the South-east, to the South; इ, कृ, ए and अं to the West; ई, ऋ, ऐ and अः to the North.

In the particular direction in which the Sun is staying for three months, all the asterisms, vowels, consonants, Rasis and Tithis in that direction should be deemed as 'set'.

When an asterism is set and there is Vedha, sickness will be the result. When a consonant is set, there is loss. When a vowel is set, there is sorrow. When a Rasi is set, there is obstacle; when a Tithi is set and there is Vedha, fear will arise. When all the five are in the 'set' direction and there is Vedha, death will surely result.

Towards the direction deemed as 'set,' journey, fight, discussion, fixing of a new door or gate for a palace and upper storeys should not be undertaken. Any other similar auspicious action should not be done. Whoever has his initial letter situated in the set direction should consider himself as destined unfortunate for the time.

People whose initial letters are in the 'set' direction should, if they desire success, shun a poetical

contest, a fort, a battle (consisting of elephants, horae, chariots, infantry, etc) in that particular quarter.

In the case of an asterism situated in any of the other 'risen' directions, if there should be a Vedha, there will be growth. If the Vedha be with a consonant, gain will be the result; if with a vowel, there will be happiness; if with a Rasi, there will be success; if with a Tithi, there is lustre; if with all the five, a position is secured.

When there are Vedhas caused by malefics on both the right and left sides with consonants, Tithis, vowels, Rasis and Asterisms at any time, the person concerned will surely meet with his death.

When at the time of a malefic Vedha there is a fateful Upagraha (see next three Slokas of this note) synchronising, death is sure to happen to him either through sickness or at battle.

The fifth star reckoned from the one occupied by the Sun is termed विद्युन्मुख (Vidyunmukha). The 8th is called शूल (Sula) and the 14th, सन्निपात (Sannipata), the 18th is known as केतु (Ketu), the 21st is उल्का (Ulka), the 22nd is designated कम्प (Kampa), the 23rd is known as वज्रक (Vajraka), and the 24th is termed निर्घात (Nirghata). These eight are known as the Upagrahas and are recognised as causing obstacles to all undertakings when at the time planets transit their respective places.

Ascertain if there is वेध (Vedha) with any of the following asterisms: (1) जन्मभ (Janmabha), (2) कर्म (Karma) (3) आधान (Adhana) (4) विनाश (Vinasa) (5) सामुदायिक (Samudayika) (6) सङ्घातिक (Sangbatika) (7) जाति (Jati) (8) देश (Desa) and (9) अभिषेक (Abhisheka), and predict good or bad effects according as the Vedha

produced is by a benefic or a malefic as the case may be.

The star in which the Moon is at the time of birth of a person is known as जन्मभ (Janmabha) or जन्मर्क्ष (Janmarksha). The 10th therefrom is called कर्मभ (Karmabha) or कर्मर्क्ष (Karmarksha). The 19th is designated as आधान (Adhana), the 23rd is termed विनाशन (Vinasana) or वैनाशिक (Vainasika), the 18th star is styled सामुदायिक (Samudayika), the 16th asterism is known as सङ्घातिक (Sanghatika), the 26th, 27th and 28th are known as जाति (Jati), देश (Desa) and अभिषेक (Abhisheka) respectively.

If the जन्मर्क्ष (Janmarksha), the कर्मर्क्ष (Karmarksha), the आधानर्क्ष (Adhanarksha) and the विनाशर्क्ष (Vinasarksha) be each occulted by malefioplanete, death, sorrow, absence from one's place and quarrel with one's own relations will respectively result.

When there is वेध (Vedha) in the सामुदायिकनक्षत्र (Samudayika Nakshatra), evil or something untoward will arise. There will be loss when the (Vedha) is in the सङ्घातिकनक्षत्र (Sanghatika Nakshatra). Destruction of the family will be the effect when the वेध (Vedha) is in the जाति (Jati) or the 26th star from the जन्मर्क्ष (Janmarksha). In the 28th star, the वेध (Vedha) will cause imprisonment.

When the occultation is by a malefic in the asterism known as देश (Desa), the person concerned will be expelled from his country. But if the वेध (Vedha) in the above cases be by benefices, the results will be all auspicious. Should the Vedhas with the Upagrahas (see *supra*) also occur simultaneously, the result will be death and nothing short of that.

When at the time of a battle, there is a वेध (Vodha) caused by one, two, three, four or five malefics, the corresponding effects will be fear, failure, killing (blood-ahed), death and ignominy respectively.

When the Moon happens to be in a वेध (Vedha) simultaneously with a तिथि (Tithi) or Nakshatra, a vowel, a Raai and a consonant on any day, that day will prove auspicious or otherwise according as the planet causing the Vedha is benefic or malefic.

While the use of the Sarvatobhadra Chakra and the light it may throw on the human cycle of life on the person concerned has fully been explained in p. 312 *supra*, the technique and the pointers to such deductions (of results) have not had full explanation to make the same both handy and useful for easy reference. The same has been explained below.

	1st pada	2nd pada	3rd pada	4th pada		1st pada	2nd pada	3rd pada	4th pada
अभिनी	बु	बे	बो	ल	स्वाती	रु	रे	रो	त
भरणी	लि	लु	ले	लो	षिदासा	ति	तु	ते	तो
कृत्तिका	अ	इ	उ	ए	मनुराधा	न	नि	नु	ने
रोहिणी	ओ	व	वि	बु	ज्येष्ठा	नो	य	यि	यु
मृगशीर्ष	वे	वो	क	कि	मूला	ये	यो	य	बि
आर्द्रा	कु	घ	ङ	ङ	पूर्वाषाढा	शु	घ	भ	ङ
पुनर्वसु	के	को	ह	हि	उत्तराषाढा	बे	यो	ज	जि
पुष्य	दु	हे	हो	ड	अभिजित्	शु	जे	जो	श
आश्लेषा	दि	वु	वे	डो	श्रवण	शि	शु	शे	शो
मघा	म	मि	मु	मे	धनिष्ठा	ग	मि	शु	ने
पूर्वफल्गुनी	मो	ट	टि	डु	शतभिषा	गो	स	ति	सु
उत्तरफल्गुनी	टे	टो	प	पि	पूर्वाभाद्रा	से	सो	व	दि
हस्ता	पु	प	ण	ठ	उत्तराभाद्रा	दु	ख	ह	ध
चित्रा	पे	पो	र	रि	रेवती	दे	दो	च	चि

There are 112 letters (or sounds) belonging to the 28 asterisms at the rate of one letter for each Nakshatra pada. These are mentioned for ready reference. Persons whose names begin with any one of these letters have got a bearing on the corresponding Nakshatra pada and judged accordingly.

दशापहाराष्टकवर्गगोचरे ग्रहेषु नृणां विषमस्थितेष्वपि ।

जपेद्य तत्प्रतीतिकरैः सुकर्मभिः करोति शान्तिं ततदानवन्दनैः ॥४९॥

Sloka 49.—If planets should be badly situated whether during their Dasa, Bhukti, Ashtakavarga or transit, one ought to invoke by prayers and incantations agreeable to the concerned planets and perform Shantis or propitiatory rites for averting the evil otherwise threatening, by doing virtuous actions, observing religious vows, making gifts and doing proper adorations.

अहिंसकस्य दान्तस्य धर्माजितधनस्य च ।

सर्वदा नियमस्थस्य सदा सानुग्रहा ग्रहाः ॥५०॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरविरचितायां फलदीपिकायां

गोचाराफलनिर्णयाध्यायः षड्विंशः

Sloka 50.—Planets are always favourable to one who is harmless (who does not injure others), who possesses self control, who has earned wealth through virtuous means and who is always observing religious discipline.

Thus ends the 26th Adhyaya on "Transits of Planets" in the work Phaladeepika composed by Mantreswara.

॥ सप्तविंशोऽध्यायः ॥

॥ प्रवक्ष्यामि ॥

ग्रहेध्वतुर्भिः सहिते खनाये त्रिकोणगैः केन्द्रगतैस्तु मुक्तः ।

रसे गृहान्ते सति सौम्यभागे केन्द्रं गुरौ कोणगते च मुक्तः ॥१॥

ADHYAYA XXVII.

Sloka 1.—When the lord of the 10th house jointly occupies a Kendra or Trikona position with four

other planets, the person born will attain emancipation. If the end of a Rasi be rising and the same be owned by a benefic, and Jupiter occupy a Kendra or a Tri-kona, then also will the person born attain emancipation.

The first line may also be interpreted as—when four planets are posited in Kendras or Kona or when the lord of the 10th house is conjoined with four planets.

एकैश्वर्यसंस्थैश्चतुरादिकैस्तु ग्रहैर्धदेत्तत्र यलान्वितेन ।

प्रयज्यकां तत्र वदन्ति केचित् कर्मेशतुल्यां सहिते खनाथे ॥२॥

Sloka 2.—If at a birth four or more planets occupy a single house, the person born should be said to become an ascetic of the class signified by the strongest of them; while others are of opinion that if the lord of the 10th house be one of the four or five planets conjoined in a house, the person born will belong to that class of ascetics indicated by the lord of the 10th Bhava.

शशी दृगाणे रविजस्य संस्थितः कुजार्किदृष्टः प्रकरोति तापसम् ।

कुजांशके वा रविजेन दृष्टो नवांशतुल्यां कथयन्ति तां पुनः ॥३॥

Sloka 3.—The Moon posited in a decanate owned by Saturn and aspected by Mars and Saturn will make the person born an ascetic. If the Moon occupy a Navamsa owned by Mars and be aspected by Saturn, the person born will enter the class of asceticism signified by the planet Mars.

जन्माधिपः सूर्यसुतेन दृष्टः शेषैरदृष्टः पुरुषस्य सुतो ।

आत्मीयदीक्षां कुरुते ह्यथयं पूर्वोक्तमत्रापि विचारणीयम् ॥४॥

Sloka 4.—If at a birth the lord of the sign occupied by the Moon having no aspect of other planets on itself be aspected by Saturn, the person concerned surely becomes an ascetic of the particular class of signified by the जन्माधिपः.

The remarks made above apply here too.

योगीशं दीक्षितं वा कलयति तरणिस्तीर्थपात्रं हिमांशु-
 नुर्मन्त्रं च वीधाध्ययमवतिसुतो ह्यो मत्तान्यग्रधिष्णुः ।
 वेदान्तब्रह्मिणं वा यतिवरममरेज्यो भृगुर्लिङ्गवृत्ति
 मास्यं शैल्यवृत्तिं शनिरिह पतितं वाऽथ पापपिडनं वा ॥५॥

Shloka 5.—The Sun will cause the native to become a chief or lord among contemplative saints or one who has taken initiation of asceticism; the Moon will make him a traveller visiting places of pilgrimage; Mars will make him an ascetic of the Buddhist class and an expert in base spells; Mercury will enable the man to become a mendicant who does not know anything about the various philosophical schools; Jupiter will make the man versed in Vedanta philosophy or an eminent ascetic; Venus will make him a religious hypocrite, (i.e., one who assumes the dress, etc., of an ascetic to gain a livelihood), an outcast or a public dancer; and Saturn will enable him to become an outcast or a heretic.

शक्तिशयबलयुक्तः शीतगुः शुद्धपक्षे
 बलधिरहितमेनं पेशते लग्नाथः ।
 यदि भवति तपस्वी दुःखितः शोकतप्तो
 धनजनपरिहीनः कृच्छ्रलब्धान्नपानः ॥६॥

Shloka 6.—The Moon becomes exceedingly powerful in the bright half of the month. If the lord of the Lagna should aspect the Moon when he is devoid of strength (i.e., the waning Moon, say), the person born will become a miserable ascetic engaged in the practice of rigorous penance, distressed and wretched, without wealth or helpmate and getting his food and drink with great difficulty.

प्रकथितमुनियोमे राजयोगो यदि स्या-

दशुभफलविपाके सयमुन्मूल्य पश्चात् ।

जनयति पृथिवीशं दीक्षितं साधुशीलं

प्रणतनृपशिरोमिः स्पृष्ट्वा वाज्ययुग्मम् ॥३॥

Sloka 7.—In the ascetic Yoga alluded to in the previous Sloka, if there should exist a Rajayoga, it will pull up by the roots all the bad effects and then make him a Lord of the earth initiated into asceticism and virtuously inclined, at whose feet other kings make salutations with their head bent.

चत्वारो शुचराः खनाथसहिताः केन्द्र त्रिकोनेऽथवा

सुस्थाने बलिनखयो यदि तदा सन्याससिद्धिर्भवेत् ।

सद्बाहुस्त्ववशाच्च तत्र सुशुभस्थानस्थितैस्तैर्वेदेत्

प्रयज्यां महितां सतामभिप्रतां चेदन्यथा निन्दिताम् ॥८॥

इति मन्त्रेश्वरचरितवितायां फलदीपिकायां प्रयज्यायोगो

नाम सप्तविंशोऽध्यायः

Sloka 8.—If four planets with the lord of the 10th Bhava occupy a Kondra or Trikona; or if three planets endowed with strength be posited in a good house, the person born will seek admission into the holy order and become a successful ascetic. If the planets forming the group contain more benefics and occupy good houses, the holy order will be one that is respected by all and honoured by the great. If it be otherwise, the ascetic order will be one that does not command reverence.

Thus ends the 27th Adhyaya on "Ascetic Yogas"

in the work Phaladeepika composed

by Mantreswara.

॥ अष्टाविंशोऽध्यायः ॥

॥ उपसंहाराध्यायः ॥

संज्ञाध्यायः। कारको वर्गसंज्ञो वीर्याध्यायः कर्मजीवोऽथ योगः ।
 योगो राहो राशिदीलो ग्रहाणो मेघादीनां लग्नसम्प्राप्तदीलः ॥१॥
 भार्याभावो जातकं कामिनीनां सुनुर्बालारिष्ययोगोऽथ रोगः ।
 भावस्तृष्णाद्वाद्वायागभावा निर्याणं स्वाद् विप्रहायाश्च तस्मात् ॥
 सूर्यादीनां यत्फलं तद्दशाहं भावादीनामीश्वराद्वा दशा च ।
 सूर्यादीनामन्तराख्या दशाऽथ सव्यासव्या कालचक्रोऽष्टमः ॥
 होरासारावाप्तदद्यष्टमो मान्यध्यायो गोचरः स्यात्प्रवज्यः ।
 अध्यायानां विंशतिः सप्तयुक्तान् जन्मन्येतद्गोलजं संवदामि ॥२॥

ADHYAYA XXVIII. 1

Sloka 1-4.—This work consists of 27 chapters treating respectively of (1) Definitions (2) Karakas (3) the different kinds of sub-divisions of the Zodiac (4) the various kinds of strength of the planets (5) profession and means of livelihood (6) Yogas (7) Rajayogas (8) the effects of planets in the several Bhavas (9) the effects of Mesha and the other signs happening to be the Lagna (10) all about the wife's house (11) female horoscopy (12) children (13) death incidental to childhood (14) all about diseases (15) the Bhavas (16) the effects of the 12 Bhavas (17) exit from the world (18) conjunctions of two or more planets (19) on the Udu Dsas (20) the effects of the Dasas of planets with reference to the Bhavas owned by them (21) the Antar-dasas or Bhuktis, etc., (22) the Kalachakra system, etc., (23) on Ashtakavarga (24) on the Ashtakavargae as treated in the work "Horasara" (25) on Mandi and the other Upagrahas (26) on transits and (27) on Pravrajya or ascetic Yogae. I shall now mention the place of my birth.

श्रीशालिवादिजातेन मया मन्त्रेभ्यरेण वै ।
 दैवज्ञेन द्विजाग्रेण सतां ज्योतिर्विदां मुदे ॥५॥
 सुकुन्तलाम्यां सम्पूज्य सर्वाभीष्टप्रदायिनीम् ।
 तत्कटाक्षयित्सेवेण कृता या फलदीपिका ॥६॥

इति मन्त्रेभ्यरसिग्निनायां फलदीपिकायां उपसंहारो
 नाम अष्टाविंशोऽध्यायः

Stokes 5-6.—After worshipping the Goddess Su-
 kuntalamba who bestows on her devotees all that they
 desire and through her grace, this work Phaladeepika
 has been prepared by me—Mantreswara—an astrologer
 and a Brahmana who was born in Tinnevely* for the
 enjoyment of other astrologers.

Thus ends the 28th Adhyaya on "Upasamhara"
 in the work Phaladeepika composed
 by Mantreswara.

FINIS

* श्री—Sri = ஸ்ரீ—Tiru ; शालि—Sali = செல்—Nel ;
 वाटि—Vati = वाटि—Veli ; श्रीशालिवाटि—Srisalivati = ஸ்ரீ
 செல்வாடி—Tinnevelly.

॥ श्लोकानुक्रमणिका ॥

N. B.—The Roman and Arabic numerals opposite to each Sloka refer respectively to the Chapter to which it belongs and to its number therein.

अ (48)

अंशो दो वलचत्पलधनसंप्राप्ति	V-9
अंशोद्भवं लक्षचलात्	XXII-28
असिद्धितधनं नृपं	VIII-18
अखिलविषयभोगं	XXVI-21
अग्निभीतिरपि	XXI-62
अग्न्यादितारपतयो	XIX-2
अग्न्युणजवरपित्त	XIV-14
अतिशयबलयुक्तः	XXVII-6
अत्यम्बुपानः	IX-12
अथ तरणिदशायां	XIX-18
अथः कृशः	IX-10
अधियोगभवो नरेश्वरः	VI-43
अभिष्टभाव	XXVI-31
अन्तः शोकं	XXVI-13
अन्तः सारसमुन्नतद्रवरुणो	II-37
अन्यायाज्जननिन्दको	VI-10
अन्योन्यमर्जद्वरणं	XXIV-29
अन्योन्यं त्रिमुखस्त्वान्त्य	II-23
अन्योन्यं भयनस्थयोः	VI-32
अपमार्गयानमसुभिः	XXI-65
अपहारविभागलक्षणं	XXI-1
अप्रकाशाः सञ्जरन्ति	XXV-27
अप्रसिद्धिरतिदुःसहदेव्यं	VI-58
अमरगुरुदशायां	XIX-22
अमरार्चन	XXI-56

अयुग्मराशौ यदि	XVI-9
अरण्ये केदारे	I-5
अरिभक्तकलहं	XXI-71
अरिपरिभूतः	VI-60
अरिभयमुदचोरोपद्रवो	XXI-25
अरिव्यथास्यादतिपीडनं	XXI-36
अर्कस्थितस्य नवमो	XXIV-1
अर्थधर्मपरिदुस्तिरुचकैः	XXI-65
अर्थस्वामिनि	XVI-5
अर्धाप्लि	V-1
अस्वापत्यो दुःखितः	XVIII-15
अस्वायुः	XXV-26
अशत्रुनीचारिनबांशकैः	XII-13
अशनिभयमकरमात्	XXI-26
अश्विन्यामुद्यमतो	VII-8
अष्टमस्वफलैर्लज्जामात्	XXIV-15
अष्टमस्थ त्रिमागांश	XVII-23
अष्टौ बालारिष्टमादौ	XIII-6
असत्फलः	XXVI-30
असितसितसमागमे	XVIII-5
असुरवरदशायां	XIX-31
अस्ते वास्तपतायसद्बहुयुते	X-4
अहिसकस्य	XXVI-50

आ (19)

आचारवान् धर्ममतिः	VI-12
आत्मसम्बन्धिनो येष	XX-44

आत्मस्थानाप्रवासो	IV.16	ऊर्ध्वास्यतुङ्गमयनस्थित	XX.25
आत्माद्योऽधिपैर्युक्ताः	XXV.22	ऋ (4)	
आदित्यसंक्रान्तिदिने	XXVI.29	ऋक्षस्य गम्या	XIX.3
आद्ये चतुष्के	XIII.4	ऋणप्रस्त उग्रो	VI.68
आहाराशान्तरयोनि	XIII.3	ऋणविमोचन	XX.9
आधानकर्मक्षं	XXVI.28	ऋणास्त्रनोरक्षतरोग	I.13
आधानलभात्सुतमेशजन्म	XII.32	ए (12)	
आपद्दैव्यं तपसि	XXVI.11	एकत्र भावे	XXIII.15
आयुर्वलं धनयशः	VIII.29	एकं द्वौ	XXII.17
आयुष्यं मरणं	II.7	एकक्षंसंस्थैश्चतुरादि	XXVII.2
आरक्षको वधरक्षिः	XVIII.12	एकस्मिन् भवने	XXIV.22
आरम्भो राजयोगस्य	XX.54	एकोऽप्युच्चक्षेत्रगो	VII.21
आर्यान्त्यगुणार्थसौख्य	III.8	एतेषां च	XXVI.43
आर्यावर्तं गीष्पतेः	XIV.26	एवं गुणित्वा	XXIV.27
आलिख्य चक्रं	XXIII.17	एवं ग्रहाणां	XXIV.33
आलिख्य सम्यग्भुवि	XXIII.2	एवं भूवाचापसंख्यं	XXII.2
आसुताष्टमतपो	XXVI.8	एवं विज्ञे	XXVI.27
इ (1)		एवं हि जन्मसमये	XII.23
इति निगदितमिष्टं	XXIII.10	एवं हि तत्कारकतो	XV.21
उ (8)		ऐ (1)	
उक्तेषु राशिषु	XX.62	ऐश्वर्यमव्याहृतमिष्ट	XX.12
उत्पन्नभोगसुखभुग्धन	VI.7	ओ (2)	
उद्यमार्शस्तुष्टुत्पादो	VIII.34	ओजे क्रूरेऽर्कहोरां	III.12
उद्यमहिमकरी	XI.2	ओजेऽर्कैस्तुल्यमान्यजनि	VI.14
उद्यमगाणनाभस्य	XVII.3	क (57)	
उद्यमगाणवतिराशिगते	XVII.16	कर्तुः	XXIII.22
उपरिपरिविनाशः	XXI.24	कलत्रकलहाक्षिरण्	XXVI.15
उभाभ्यां ग्रहदीनाभ्यां	XXIV.21	कलत्रनाथस्थितभांश	X.14
ऊ (2)		कलत्रनाथे	X.15
ऊर्जंस्थी जनवल्लभो	XVI.28	कलत्रलब्धिः	XXI.35

कलत्रसंस्थस्य	X-13	केन्द्राधिपत्यदोषस्तु	XX-50
कलत्रसंस्थे	XXV-12	केन्द्रे ग्रहाणामुदितं	IV-8
कष्टमध्यमवराद्वययोगे	VI-18	केन्द्रेणस्य सती	XX-41
कामस्वकामाधिपभार्गवानां	X-12	केसरीय	VI-16
कालचक्रदशा ज्ञेया	XXII-30	केलासं रविशीतम्	XIV-23
कालस्तु राहुगुलिकस्तु	XXV-21	कोणाधीशः	XX-42
कालस्य फेनं	XXV-4	कोशाभ्यन्तरसुरद्विजाति	II-16
काव्यागमैल्लक्षकलिप्युपायैः	V-5	कौर्ष्यापःककंटांत्यौ	III-14
किञ्चिद्वयो	VI-69	क्रमेण	XXVI-12
कीर्तिमद्विरनुजैरभिष्टुतो	VI-47	कीडाजले	IV-18
कुटुम्बद्वाराभिवतराशिनाथाः	X-10	कीडासुखोपकरणानि	XIX-12
कुमार्गयुक्तोऽशुभ	VI-23	कूरप्रहस्यैव	XX-23
कुमुदगहनबन्धुं	VII-13	क्रौर्याध्वभूयैः	XIX-6
कुम्भेऽन्यदारनिरतः	XVIII-11	क्षत्तित्कक्षिद्राग्न्य	VI-17
कुर्यादिदिः	XIX-14	क्षततनुरतिकूरो	VIII-8
कुर्यादात्म	III-17	क्षितितनयदशायां	XIX-20
कुष्ठेन वा	XIV-15	क्षितितनयपतङ्गौ	XXVI-25
कूटस्त्र्यासबकुम्भ	XVIII-2	क्षीणैर्द्वर्ककुजाद्विकेतुरविजाः	II-27
कुन्तूलबन्धधनवान्	VI-56	क्षुद्राधासहितोन्नमसि	IV-15
कुतेऽष्टवर्गे सति	XXIII-14	क्षेत्रत्रिभागनवभागदशांश	III-1
कुत्साष्टवर्ग	XXIII-11	क्षेत्रस्यार्द्धं द्वि	III-4
कुपित्वृद्धिभृत्य	XXI-48	क्षेत्रेषु पूर्णमुदितं	III-3
केचिद्यथाधानविलग्नमध्ये	XIII-2		
केतोर्दशायामरिचोरभूयैः	XIX-17	क्ष (1)	
केतौ पतनघाताद्यं	XXV-25	क्षयातः सन्	VIII-16
केन्द्रगौ यदि	VII-18	ग (25)	
केन्द्रत्रिकोणनिधनेषु	XIII-24	गणोत्तमे	VII-5
केन्द्रत्रिकोणनेतारौ	XX-45	गते ग्रहे	IX-17
केन्द्रत्रिकोणाधिपयोः	XX-47	गीतासौ जनकै	XXIII-4
केन्द्रादन्यत्र रन्ध्रेक्षे	XVI-21	गुरुजनमरणं	XXI-68
		गुरुयुक्ते पापण्डी	XXV-16

गुरुराहुस्तुटेकयस्य	XVII-33	चन्द्रं भीमगृहे	XI-6
गुरुस्थितसुतस्थाने	XXIV-10	चन्द्रं समन्दं	X-8
गुरोरष्टकवर्गे तु	XXIV-11	चरं रत्नदास्यं	XXV-3
गुलिकं	XVII-13	चलत्कृशांगोऽल्पसुतो	IX-7
गुलिकभवननाथं	XXV-30	चान्द्रं रूपं	XIII-10
गुलिकस्य तु	XXV-18	चापाधं भगवान्	VII-10
गुरुमान्त्रज्वरशोकमोह	XIV-6	चित्तक्षोभं	XXVI-10
गोकर्क्यभ्यजनक्रमान्यध	I-8	चित्तहानिरपि	XXI-18
गोचरमहवशात्पुनः	XXIII-1	चित्रान्तराकुञ्चितकृष्णकेशः	II-13
गोधूमं तण्डुलं चै	II-28	चोरः कूरो	XXV-8
गोसंपन्नधान्य	VI-18		
गोसिद्धी दशगुणिती	XXIV-24	छ (1)	
ग्रहयुक्तं फलेर्हाने	XXIV-19	छिद्रादिभ्ययनायकाः	VI-70
ग्रहः सुहृत्क्षेत्रगतः	IX-16	ज (29)	
ग्रहामिभूतः स	III-19	जनाधिकारी	VI-33
ग्रहेण युक्ते	XIV-3	जन्मकालीनभृगुज्ञान्	XVII-27
ग्रहेश्वरास्ते	XXVI-33	जन्मकाले शर्मा	XVII-34
ग्रहे सति	IX-14	जन्मनक्षत्रनाथस्य	XII-30
ग्रहेभ्युर्भिः सहिते	XXVII-1	जन्मन्यायासदाता	XXVI-9
ग्रहो मौल्यं	IX-19	जन्मर्क्षविधर्त्री नीति	IV-13
		जन्मर्क्षात्परतस्तु	XXII-16
ख (19)		जन्माधिपः	XXVII-4
खञ्जनामरवाद्यघोर	VI-53	जन्मेशोऽगणिलक्षणे	XIII-13
खतुष्टयस्था	XX-33	जलचरराशिनवांशक	VII-19
खत्वारो चुचराः	XXVII-8	जलोद्भवानां क्रयविक्रयेण	V-3
खन्द्वात्सुखफलैः	XXIV-7	जातके च मुहूर्ते च	IV-20
खन्द्वात्सुखाष्टमेशांश	XXIV-8	जातः स्यात्	VI-9
खन्द्वाद्या	VI-19	जाते कुमारं सति	XIII-1
खन्द्वाष्टमे च	XXIV-34	जातो गच्छति	XIV-12
खन्द्वास्तोदयभाग्यपाः	XI-10	जात्यां श्रीस्तु रयेः	XXIII-8
खन्द्वाऽधिमित्रांशगते	VII-23	जामातुर्भ्यसनं	XX-18

जीवांशके भूसुरदेवतानां	V-6
जीवारशुकसौम्यानां	XXIV-26
जीवे जन्मनि	XXVI-18
जीवे तु	XII-39
जीवेन्दुक्षितिज	XII-14
जीवो बुधो	VII-14
जैवात्कोविभयरोग	VI-11
जैवे चदिकधर्मशास्त्र	XVI-6
ज्ञानं सद्गुणमात्मज्ञ च	II-5
ज्येष्ठभ्रातरमग्निनां च	XI-9
ज्वरमनुचितचिह्नां	XXVI-14
ज्वराग्निशस्त्रारिभयं	XXI-34

त (38)

तत्कालेन्दुद्वावृणांशे	XII-33
तत्तद्दृष्टांशकतुल्य	XXIII-13
तत्तद्ग्राहिप्रित	XXIII-12
तत्तद्ग्राहत्रिकोणे	XV-2
तत्तद्ग्राहपराभवेध्वरक्षर	XV-7
तत्तद्ग्रावात्कारकादेयं	XV-25
तत्तद्ग्रावाद्दृष्टमेष्ट	XVII-1
तत्तद्ग्रावाद्यस्यस्य	XX-58
तत्त्रिकोणगते नापि	XXIV-8, 6
तत्समानगते त्वे	XXIV-43
तथापि गुलिकादीनां	XXV-7
तद्दोषज्ञानये	XIII-5
तद्वाक्यवर्णक्रमज्ञो	XXII-13
तनयस्त्रीकृत्यसमागम	XXI-84
तनौ सुतनुद्विप्रयं	VIII-17
तमोमही शुभाकृदी	XX-53
ताताभ्ये रविभार्गवौ	II-25

ताम्रं कांस्यं	II-30
ताम्रं स्वर्णं	II-1
ताम्रकराशौ जननं	XIV-29
तिग्मांशुर्जनयत्युपेश	XVIII-1
तिष्ठन्यष्टमरिक्त	XVII-28
तिष्ठेयुः स्वयुदे	VI-20
तीक्ष्णांशोर्गणितानके	XXIII-5
तीक्ष्णदीपरिपुष्टि	XXI-14
तुङ्गस्था चटिनोऽसिलाश्च	IV-5
तृप्तिं पिबुणामिह	XII-18
तृष्णासूक्ष्मपित्तज्वर	XIV-4
तृप्तां तृष्णामिह	XXII-29
तैलमयीभूतकनीच	II-30
तोययानवसुभूषणाङ्गना	XXI-19
त्रक्षनिर्गिर्दाम्नीशम्भो	XXII-9
त्रिकोणदोषनां कृत्वा	XIV-18
त्रिकोणाधिपयोर्मध्ये	XX-46
त्रिकोणेषु च	XXIV-16
त्रिंशदधिककलाः	XXIV-37
त्र्यासैः खेटैः	VII-1

द (53)

दशाधिनाथस्य	XX-61
ददशापतिलग्नगतो	XX-69
दशापहारादिककालचक्रे	XXII-4
दशापहाराएकवर्ग	XXVI-49
दशापहारेषु	XXI-84
दशांशपष्टपंशकलांश	III-3
दशेशशश्रीरिगेहभाजो	XXI-28
दशेशस्य तुङ्गे	XX-36
दद्यादितः पादवर्शन	XXII-1

दस्त्रादिपादप्रभृतीनि	XXII-11	दोषप्रदाने	XXV-19
दानधर्मनिरतः	XXI-15	द्युमणिरमरमन्थी	XV-17
दानं धेनोमद्रौद्री	XIII-11	द्युमज्जन्मरिपुलाम	XXVI-4
दारिद्र्यं धर्मविघ्नं	XXVI-23	द्युनेऽवमानमसतीरति	VIII-31
दारिद्र्ये सुतगे	X-3	द्रेकाणेशे स्वयम्	III-15
दासतवेदो	XXII-6	द्रोहाच्च दम्भुसुपर्णयोर्नहि	XII-20
दिवा सूर्ये	XVI-23	द्वादशाद्रुणयेहृग्धा।	XXIV-28
दिष्या गृही	XXV-3	द्वादशाष्टमजन्मस्थाः	XXVI-33
दीर्गायुर्जन्मनि जे	VIII-11	द्वावर्षकामायिह	XX-40
दीर्गायुष्मान्	VI-65	द्विजवरकलहः	XXI-67
दीर्घास्यकण्ठः	IX-9	द्विजविबुधसमर्चा	XXI-23
दीर्घास्यो	VI-2	द्विद्यानाधिपतिरुचमरित	XV-11
दुःखजीव्यनृतयागविधेकी	VI-62	द्वौ वा इयाद्या	VII-4
दुःखदोककलहा	XXI-58		
दुःखं च सौख्यं	XXVI-40		
दुःखाधिदामनयनक्षय	I-16	ध (16)	
दुःखी स्याद्गृह	VIII-22	धनाहतिः सुतधिरदः	XXI-8
दुःखिभ्याधिपतौ	XX-16	धर्मकर्मभवनाधिपती	VI-37
दुःखिभयोरोदक्षकर्णं च	I-11	धर्मक्रियातिममरेन्द्र	XIX-11
दुःखेष्टा वा	XXVI-16	धर्ममार्गनिरतिर्यिपक्षिता	XXI-57
दुःस्थानपलादितर	XV-29	धर्मस्थे प्रतिकूलवाक्	VIII-27
दुःस्थानमष्टमरिपुण्ययभाज	I-17	धर्मो कुजे वा सूर्ये वा	XVI-22
दुःस्थाने सुखपे	XVI-10	धर्मो तदीशे वा मन्दयुक्ते	XVI-26
दुःस्थे लग्नपतौ	XX-15	धर्मोऽभ्यरेणैव हि	XIV-24
दुःस्थे सुखेष्टे	XVI-14	धर्मो सूर्यः	XV-26
दुःस्थेर्भावगृहेऽभ्यरेः	VI-57	धीमान्नाटकगद्यपद्य	VI-27
दूर्वालतास्यामतनुः	II-11	धूमस्तु धूमपटलः	XXV-28
दंघविप्रगुरुपूजनक्रिया	XXI-59	धूमे सन्ततमुष्णं	XXV-23
देहक्षयं वित्तविनाश	XXVI-24	धूमो वेदगृहेः	XXV-5
देहो देही	II-26	धूर्त्तो हयोक्ते	XVIII-10
दैवमन्त्रिगुरुविप्र	II-19	धेनुः क्षेत्रे	XXII-8
		धेयं शूरशके	XXII-21

न (37)

नक्षत्राद्वैष्यगरी	XXII-10
नखशिरोरदन	XXI-77
नगरपोधनृपोद्भव	XXI-81
न चाटुवाक्यं	XXV-9
न दिसोयुग्महाः	XX-43
नभसि शुभस्रगे पा	XVI-27
नमामि मान्दि	XXV-1
नयनकुक्षिकपोल	XXI-76
नरेऽस्वायुर्गो	XIII-18
नानाविभार्थपशुघान्य	XXI-43
नाशस्थानगतो	XV-3
नासोपद्रवचनोऽसुतः	VIII-26
नित्यमकल्युतः	VI-55
नित्यं मङ्गलशीलपावनितपा	VI-24
निद्रालस्यककातिसार	XIV-3
निधनेभ्ररगतराशौ	XVII-20
निधिभवः सुत	XXI-79
निशीन्दुराशौ	XVII-25
निःशेषदोषहरणे	IV-11
निषादमपि	VII-7
निषेकलग्नादिनपसृतीये	XII-31
नीचग्रहेऽधः पतनं	IX-18
नीचस्थितो	VII-26
नीचारिमूढोपगते	XII-9
नीचारिमृत्युव्ययस्थिताः	XX-27
नीचारिबर्गरहितैः	VII-12
नीचारिस्थैर्भवभव	VII-16
नीचे तिष्ठति यः	VII-29

नीचे यस्तस्य	VII-30
नीलघृतिदीर्घतनुः	II-33
नृपकृतपरिपूजा	XXI-28
नृपसङ्घवि द्वेषो	VIII-10
नृगामिचोरास्त्रभयं	XXI-38
नृणां द्वादश	XXII-26
नृणां वर्षशतं	XIII-7
नैकरोगविहतिः	XXI-16
नैसर्गिकं	IV-10

प (51)

पक्षोद्भवं हिमकरस्य	IV-21
पङ्गुर्निम्नधिलोचनः	II-14
पञ्चमाच्छक्षिणः	XII-75
पणफरमिति	I-18
पदा भाविर्यन्त्रैजननसमयोऽन्न	I-3
परदारपराहमुखो	VI-51
परिजनविहाते	XXI-73
परिवेपजले	XXV-24
पाकप्रभुर्गोचरतः	XX-37
पाकेऽर्कजस्य	XIX-3
पाकेऽर्धनाथस्य	XX-3
पाकेशस्य शुभप्रदस्य	XX-38
पाकेशाब्दहता	XXI-2
पाण्डित्यं सुवचः	II-4
पाण्डुरश्रेष्मसस्त्रकोप	XIV-7
पापग्रहाः	XV-19
पापप्रवृत्तिमशुभं	VIII-32
पापक्षयुक्ते निधने	XIV-20
पापाक्षितराशिसन्धि	XIII-9
पापास्त्रिशुभवगा	VII-24

पापं लभे	XI-7	प्रज्ञात्मजस्वीकरणोपनीति	XII-34
पापं सक्षंगते	XII-3	क (3)	
पापोऽपि स्वगृहस्थः	XXIII-33	फलद्रुममंत्रवलेक्ष	V-3
पारंपर्यसुरप्रियद्विजगुरु	XII-21	फलाधिकं	XXVI-12
पाथोनमीनालिगतस्य	XIX-16	फलाधिके	XXIV-20
पिनेक्षणः	IX-5	य (14)	
पित्तवद्विरुधिरोगोद्भवो	XXI-13	यन्धूपकां	XX-5
पित्तास्थिसारोऽल्पकक्षश्च	II-8	यन्धूपनतिरुग्मानगरुण	XXI-47
पित्तोष्णज्वरताप	XIV-2	यन्धूपतोषणमरिचजतः	XXI-46
पित्तोष्णरुग्मनभयं	XXI-21	यन्धो यदि	XVI-7
पित्रार्जितक्षेत्रगृहादि	VI-66	यलयुक्तं स्वगृहांशेषु	XII-13
पीतघृतिः	II-12	यत्नेन समं	XIX-8
पुण्यं शुभं	XV-24	यत्नोन्नितो जन्मनि	XX-35
पुत्रक्षयं	VIII-30	यदुत्थे हरणं	XXIV-31
पुत्रप्राप्तिं	XX-5	यातो बलिष्ठो	XXIV-34
पुत्री वसादि	XXIII-3	विन्दो स्थितं	XXIII-16
पुत्रशो रिपुनीतगो	XII-19	शुद्धिप्रसारं	XV-23
पुत्रैः क्लेशयुतो	VIII-15	बुधस्तदनुजन्त्रोपि	XX-51
पुत्रोत्पत्तिमुपैति	XXVI-19	बोधे हि	XVIII-13
पुरादयंशे धीश्वरे	XII-11	ब्रह्मज्ञानपरायणो	VI-31
पूर्णं प्रदीप्ता	III-20	भ (34)	
पूर्योपासितदेवकोपं	XX-19	भक्षसा येन	XIX-1
पृथ्व्यवक्त्रः	IX-2	भवनद्वयदुग्धे तु	XXIV-17
पेण्डाक्ष्यमायुर्मुषते	XXII-24	भार्याभ्यामजतात	VIII-24
पैत्यज्वरोष्णजठराग्नि	XIV-17	भाग्ये जीवे	XXVI-20
पौरं गावो	XXII-3	भानुः करोति	XIX-5
प्रकथितमुनियोगे	XXVII-7	भानोः कटुर्भूमिसुतस्य	II-31
प्रच्छन्नपापो	IX-11	भानोः कण्टकवर्जितस्य	XVII-7
प्रज्ञाचित्तशरीरपुष्टितनय	XV-16	भार्यानाशस्यनुभसक्तिर्ता	X-7
प्रत्यहं व्रजति	VI-45	भार्याभावो जातकं	XXVIII-3

भाष्यसमांशकसंस्थाः	VIII-35	मन्दमान्यगुणरेश	XX-31
भाष्यस्य यस्यैव	XV-20	मन्दस्तु पञ्चैव हि	IV-23
भावस्योद्भवमाश्रितस्य	XV-9	मन्दारान्वितवीर्यकितं	XIV-10
भाषाणीशे च	XV-6	मन्दारयोः शीतरुची	XVI-24
भाषाध्याये	XXV-6	मरणं तु वा	XXI-53
भाषाः सर्वे	XV-1	मरुदग्निपीडनमरिच्यसनं	XXI-50
भाषेशस्थितभांशकोण	XVI-31	मस्तकव्यसनमक्षिपीडनं	XXI-6
भाषेश्वरेण	XX-1	महादशास्तु	XXII-13
भाषेषु भाषस्फुट	XV-14	महाभाग्यं जातः	VI-15
भाष्यः सौम्ययुग्मक्षिप्तैः	VI-44	महीश्वरादुपलभतेऽधिक	XXI-3
भाष्यद्वीपपतिचन्द्रज	II-32	माहृत्यरन्ध्रमलिनादि	I-14
भूद्वयवद्विगुणदेव	XXVI-39	माणिक्यं तरणः	II-29
भूयाः स्युर्नृत्वंशजास्तु	VII-2	मातङ्गलब्धं	XXIV-32
भूयो विज्ञान	XVIII-6	मातुः स्वस्ति	II-2
भृगुतनपदशायां	XIX-26	मातृभावोक्तवद्वाच्यं	XVI-12
मेरीशंखप्रणादः	VI-38	मातृवाहनसुहृत्सुखभूया	VI-61
भौमः शुक्रबुधेन्दु	I-6	मानवानिरयवाधय	XXI-63
भौमश्चेदजहरिचाप	VII-9	मादं तु तक्षं	XII-8
भौमस्य स्वदशाफलानि	XIX-9	मान्दिस्वराशिपतिसंगत	III-16
भौमांशके	V-4	मान्दिस्फुटे	XVII-10
भौमाकर्मस्ते	X-5	मान्दिस्फुटोदित	XVII-12
भौमातृतीयराशिस्थ	XXIV-9	मार्ताण्डात्करलाभ	XXIII-7
भौमो महानसगतापृथ	II-18	मीने पूर्णज्योतिषि	VII-22
अष्टस्य तुह्यदपरोहिसंज्ञा	XX-56	मूढोऽपि	II-36
आर्तितं तुर्वचनं	XIV-5	मूर्खः स्यात्पवादको	VI-33

म (39)

मध्यात्फलाधिकं	XXIV-38	मूर्त्यादिव्ययभाषान्तं	XXIV-39
मध्वे कृताः	II-10	मूर्ध्नि त्रीणि	XXVI-33
मनःप्रसादं	XIX-7	मूर्ध्नि मयो	IV-17
मनुः परः	XXII-3	मूलादिबेहकूटेः	XVIII-3

मृगज्वरस्फोटजशुभ्रजं	XIV-18	योगकारकसंबन्धात्	XX-48
मृतीशानाथस्थित	XX-32	योनीशं दीक्षितं	XXVII-5
मृती रोग्यत्वायुस्तपसि	VIII-7	यो राशिगुलिकोपेतः	XVII-21
मृत्युः स्याद्विनमृत्युग्रह	XIII-8	योपिद्विद्वत्परिनाशन	XXI-45
मेषादाह चरं	I-9		
	य (28)		र (36)
यक्षं रक्षजनं	III-5	रकोप्रहृष्टिचिंययायुदप्रगतः	II-34
यत्कार्यमारब्धमुपैति	XX-11	रन्ध्रस्थरन्ध्रशक	XX-55
यत्राष्टवर्गोऽधिक	XXVI-41	रन्ध्रप्रभोर्या	XV-11.5
यदि केन्द्रे वा त्रिकोणे वा	XX-52	रन्ध्रेकेन्द्रेषु पादः	XIII-12
यद्वाचगः	XX-29	रन्ध्रशो गुलिको	XVII-2
यद्वाचगो	XX-34	रन्ध्रश्चराद्यायति मे	XVII-26
यदायनाथो	XV-5	रचितनयदशायां	XIX-23
यदावपस्य	XVI-34	रचियुक्ते पितृहन्ता	XXV-15
यदावप्रभुणा यतो	XV-28	रचिस्फुटं तज्जनने	XIX-4
यद्भावेशयुतो	XVI-19	रवेर्द्वादशनक्षत्रं	XXVI-42
यद्भावेशस्याधिशत्रुग्रहो	XV-12	रवेर्गात्रा ग्रीष्मीजन	XXIII-9
यद्भावेशस्थिर्क्षाश	XVI-32	रवेः सर्वार्थहानिः	XXVI-15
यदावैष्यशुभोपि	XV-10	राकाचन्द्रस्य	IV-2
यद्यत्पुं प्रसवं क्षमं	XI-1	राजमाननमतीय	XXI-20
यद्येको नीचगः	VII-27	राजा ज्योतिर्विज्ञानाक्षो	XVIII-8
यद्येकोपि	VII-3	राज्यं गोमहिषसुगन्ध	I-12
यद्गोप्यसिलेषु	III-10	रामायणस्य श्रयणं	XII-17
यस्मिन्वादी	VII-28	राशेः स्वभाषाधयरूप	IX-13
यावन्तरेतुहिनरुचेः	XXIII-31	राशौ स्थितिर्मिथो	XV-30
यावन्ति वर्षाणि	XX-60	राश्यष्टभाग	XXIII-19
युग्मस्येऽयोजीवि	XVIII-7	राश्योजेन्मयिलप्रयोः	XV-8
युधि जनितविमानं	XXI-27	राहोस्तु नवमं	XXVI-44
ये धर्मकर्म निरताः	XXII-32	रिपुक्षयो विविध	XXI-7
येन ग्रहेण	XX-39	रिपुक्षयो व्यसनशमो	XXI-4
		रिपुजनकलहं	XXI-66

रिपृदयो धनहृति	XXI-6	लग्नाधीश्वरभास्करा	VI-28
रिपूत्रिहन्ति	XX-7	लग्नमरेव्यशशिनां	XII-2
रुचकभद्रक	VI-1	लग्नारिनाशयोगे तु	XVI-33
रुजागमः	XXI-5	लग्नार्कमान्दिस्फुटयोग	XVII-9
रुद्रः परं	XXIV-35	लग्नास्तनाथ	X-11
रुद्राक्षाभरणो	VI-29	लग्नास्तपुत्रपतिजीव	XII-25
रुधिरपिच्छगदार्ति	XXI-78	लग्ने कृतप्रमसुखं	VIII-28
रूपं मानुषमे	IV-6	लग्नेन्दोस्तदधीश	XIII-14
रेखाः सप्त	XXVI-26	लग्ने बहिष्ठे	XX-2
रोगाधौघक्रियाति	XXVI-22	लग्नेऽकैल्पकचः	VIII-1
रोगरथ	XIV-1	लग्नेशयद्रावपयोस्तु	XVI-35
		लग्नेशहीनयमकण्ठक	XVII-6
ल (42)		लग्नेशितुः	XIV-28
लक्ष्मीवान्	VI-30	लग्नेशे केन्द्रकोणे	XVI-2
लग्नदशमंशसमां	XXII-22	लग्नेशे सुखगेऽथवा	XVI-11
लग्ननवांशपनुत्यतनुः	XVI-1	लग्नेश्वरादतिवली	XIII-17
लग्नं होराकल्पदेहो	I-10	लग्नेश्वरो	XV-27
लग्नात्कलत्रभवने	X-9	लग्नेऽहायनिरायुरर्यं	VIII-25
लग्नात्प्रभृतिमन्दान्तं	XXIV-41	लाभविक्रमस्तदनुषु	XXVI-3
लग्नात्सुखेश्वरांशेश	XXIV-4	लाभेऽर्थसंनयमनैक	VIII-33
लग्नाद्घमराशोः	XIV-16	लाभेशधर्मेश	VII-25
लग्नादिकानामधिपस्य	IV-24	लाभेशो	XVI-29
लग्नादित्येन्दु	XXII-27	लिप्तीकृत्य	XXII-18
लग्नादिभानादिपु	XV-4	लोकैप्रतिज्ञं	XXV-29
लग्नादिमन्दान्त	XXIV-14		
लग्नाधिपस्थित	XVII-18	य (54)	
लग्नाधिपातभपतिः	VI-35	यक्षत्रं दमामूर्धं	XXVI-35
लग्नाधिपोऽतिबलवान्	XIII-21	यक्षत्रं द्वे	XXVI-37
लग्नाधिपो लग्ननवांश	XIII-16	यमगस्य	XX-14
लग्नाधीशः	XII-26	यकं गतः	IX-20
लग्नाधीशानुभाः	XIII-16	यकं गतो	IV-4

वन्दप्रत्ययनक्षत्रताषाञ्च	XVII-8	विलम्बेशः	VII-6
वधुविनाशः	XXI-37	विविधधनसुताभिः	XXI-29
वनिताहतिर्मरणमेव	XXI-53	विविधधनसुता	XXI-30
वर्गान्योजयतु	III-7	विषयविगृह्णतो	XXV-14
वर्गास्तमस्वपत्न्येषु	XVIII-17	विषरोगी राहुयुते	XXV-15
वर्गास्तमांशस्य	XX-23	विशम्भुगृष्टभुजङ्ग	XXI-30
वर्गास्तमे हिमकरः	VII-17	विधिस्थितं या	XII-15
वर्द्धिष्णुरार्यः	VI-36	विसुखतनयांऽनर्थप्रायः	VIII-9
वसनभूषणवाहन	XXI-75	वीणायोगे	VI-40
वाक्यक्रमे	XXII-12	वीर्यं पद्विधमाह	IV-1
वाक्यान्वेतान्यभि	XXII-7	वीर्याने प्रतिभापती	XX-17
वाक्येषु यावच्छरदां	XXII-14	वृक्षास्तुकाशयुधजं	XIV-19
वाग्देवीं कुलदेवतां	I-2	वृत्तक्षणां	IX-1
वातश्रेष्ठमविकारपाद	XIV-8	वृत्तोर्जयः	IX-8
विकलनयनयन्त्रो	XXV-13	वश्याङ्गनामदहन्वासव	XXI-40
विक्रमाष्टरिपुगः	XXVI-5	व्यवस्थितो	XVI-30
विश्यातः	XVI-4	व्यथेतिनुर्वयस्यतिव्यथं	XX-13
विगतविद्याविनयचित्तं	VIII-2	व्याप्तिशत्रुभयविन्युति	XXI-61
विश्वचिंकापिठकसकुष्ठ	XXI-9	व्यापारास्पदमानकर्म	I-15
विजनकोऽर्को	VIII-4		
वित्तक्षयं	XXVI-17	श (50)	
विद्यार्थाचारधर्मः	VIII-13	शठो नृपस्तीक्ष्णिति	XVIII-9
विद्यासौख्यप्रतायः	VIII-12	शङ्खश्रे	XXIV-30
विष्णुमुदे	XIX-15	शङ्खनाथे तु	XVI-18
विधोस्तु	VI-5	शङ्खं बलिष्ठान्	VI-50
विमुक्तमद्यमगधै	VIII-21	शङ्खोर्जयः	XXI-44
विरहगर्भमदादिगुणैः	XXV-10	शनिर्भाग्याधिपः	XVI-25
विलम्बकामात्मज	XII-27	शनिवद्गुलिके	XXV-20
विलम्बजन्माष्टमराशि	XVII-17	शनेश्चतुर्थी च	XX-24
विलम्बमान्दिस्फुट	XVII-11	शनैश्चरे	VIII-23
		शान्यंशके	V-8

शरीरप्रयासैः	VI-67	शोभायान्	VIII-14
शशाङ्कसंयुक्त	XVII-19	शौर्ये बलिनि	XVI-8
शशितनयदशायां	XIX-24	शौर्यं सवीर्यं	XX-4
शशिलसमायुक्तैः	XI-8	श्यामेश्वरः	IX-3
शशी तदारुदृष्टाधिपः	XIII-20	श्रवणमनुभवाचां	XX-20
शशी दृग्गणे	XXVII-3	श्रीकटाक्षनिलयः	VI-34
शस्तगृहे	XX-57	श्रीपत्युदीरितदृग्गणिः	XIII-25
शस्तः सर्वजनैः	VI-4	श्रीगालिवाटिजातेन	XXVIII-5
शस्त्रघणं भवति	XXI-42	श्रेष्ठाश्चद्विषयाहनादिभिर्भयं	III-9
शस्त्राग्निचोररिपुभूष	XXI-22	श्रेष्ठेतिहा	IV-9
शिशिजनितदशायां	XIX-25		
शिरोरुजा	XXI-11	१ (5)	
शिरोबन्धोरोहच्छतरकटि	I-4	पद्मायसानरभञ्ज	XVII-15
शिशिरकरदशायां	XIX-19	पद्माष्टमव्यथांस्त्वक्त्वा	XXIV-40
शीतज्योतिषि	XI-11	पद्मगणेषु	III-11
शीतांशोवन्दने	XXVI-36	पद्मेकैऽप्यभवाष्टमे	XIV-11
शुक्रवाक्पतिमुष्माकरात्मजैः	VI-26	पद्मेभ्यरादतिबलिनि	XVI-17
शुक्रस्य कलहो	XXVI-46		
शुक्रज्यौ सवितुः	VII-15	स (118)	
शुके वृश्चिकगे	X-3	सकोभो नरपति	XVIII-11
शुक्रो जीवनिरीक्षितो	VII-20	संस्थायोगाः	VI-39
शुभक्षेत्रांशेऽस्ते	XI-5	संज्ञाध्यायः	XXVIII-1
शुभग्रहाणां	XXIV-43	संज्ञायां यद्गाद्य	XX-21
शुभाधिपयुतेक्षिते	X-1	संप्रहेण मया	XXIV-44
शूले हिंस्रः	VI-41	सर्त्रियां सकललोकसंप्रतां	VI-54
शेषाः स्वमानगुणिताः	XXIV-25	सर्पोध्वेदो	XXII-20
शैवं धाम	II-15	सत्त्वं भूफलितं	II-3
शैवो भिषङ्नुपतिः	II-17	सत्संबन्धयुते	XVI-3
शोध्यापिण्डं	XXIV-13	सत्संबन्धयुते सत्तर्षे	XVI-20
शोध्यादग्निष्टं	XXIV-23	सदारमुद्वात्मजं	VIII-19
		सदाहर्षेणयुते मदे	XI-3
		सद्यंशो निधिसंगत	IV-14

सन्दर्शनं वितनुते	I-1	सुतनाथजीय कुजभास्क	XII-10
सपापो लग्नेशो	XIII-19	सुतपतिगुर्वोरधवा	XII-24
सप्तविंशत्ताहृष्यं	XXIV-2	सुतवरजननं प्रभु	XXI-74
समा वष्टिर्दिमाः	XXII-31	सुतवरजननं	XXI-74
समीरपित्तप्रगदक्षतिः	XXI-32	सुतसुखादिवहिः	XXI-83
संपत्ताहनवस्त्रभूषण	II-5	सुतसतिहिः	XXI-83
संपाद्यवस्त्राभरणानि	XX-8	सुतस्येऽलिस्त्रागोहृष्य	XI-4
संशोष्य पिण्डं	XXIV-5	सुधामृणाकां पमविम्य	XII-11
सर्वकर्मफलोपेतं	XXIV-36	सुन्दरगायः	VI-23
सर्वप्रदाणां	XXIII-20	सुभगत्यमस्ति	XXI-49
सर्वतोभद्रवक्रोक्त	XXVI-48	सुलभबहुधनं	XXI-69
सर्वत्रलत्तासांकार्ये	XXVI-47	सुवचनशून्यां	VI-59
सर्वेश धनगजाश्च	XXI-17	सुगुमे सुभकर्तयां	VI-13
सर्वातिशास्यतिबलः	XIII-22	सुसंसारसौभाग्य	VI-49
सर्वाद्यत्रिकृतेषु	XXII-19	सुस्था विलम्बशशिनां	XII-1
सर्वे पञ्चसु	VI-21	सुस्थौ सुक्लेशभृगुजौ	XVI-13
सर्वेषु लग्नेष्वपि	XXVI-1	सुहृद्व्रतानतनयसौख्य	XXI-51
साधपानविभवो	VI-46	सुहृद्वरिपरकीयसर्वशत्रु	XV-18
सारवलीमुद्रुवशां च	XX-63	सुहृदि शनिमुते	XXV-11
साधानि	IV-22	सुहृद्वयः	XXI-10
सिंहाजाभितुलानुयुग्म	III-13	सुरेर्दिपौ कविबुधौ	II-22
सिंहोक्षाजबधृहयाक्षयजिजः	I-7	सूर्यः पदत्रिदश	XXVI-2
सिते चन्द्रे	VIII-5	सूर्यस्थितर्भाजनकस्वरूपं	XV-22
सीसं च	II-35	सूर्यादात्मपितृप्रभाव	XV-15
सुकुन्तलांयां संपूज्य	XXVIII-6	सूर्यादिकानां	XXII-25
सुखधनायुस्तनयदीनं	VIII-3	सूर्यादितोऽत्रांशफलं	XVIII-16
सुखभोगभाग्यदृढगात्र	VI-63	सूर्यादीनां	XXVIII-3
सुखास्तवशमस्थितैः	XII-6	सूर्यादिरयनं	II-24
सुखी भोगी लागी	VIII-6	सूर्ये चाक्षपसुतक्षणे	XII-4
सुखोपनीतिः	XXI-31	सूर्ये नान्यशुते	XII-5

सेतुस्नानं कीर्तनं	XXI-24	स्वयमधिगतचित्तः	VI-6
सौभाग्यकान्ति	XXI-39	स्वभांनुर्दि	XIV-9
सौम्यः करोति	XIX-10	स्वभांनी सुतगे	XII-23
सौम्यसांशे सौम्ययुक्ते	XVI-15	स्वस्फुटजादशांशे वा	XVII-4
सौम्यः समोऽर्कप्रसितौ	II-21	स्वात्सत्तांशदशांशौ	III-6
सौम्याद्योगमतं	XXIII-6	स्वायुदात्रुमृति	XXVI-6
सौम्यांशके	XIV-21	स्वायधर्मतनयास्त	XXVI-7
सौम्ये रत्नचरो	XVIII-4	स्वेच्छास्नानं	IV-19
सौम्यैरिन्दोर्धन	VI-42	स्योद्यन्त्रिकोणसहितारि	XX-30
स्त्रीपूतमयजमहाव्यसनं	XXI-41	स्योद्यस्थितो	XX-26
स्त्रीनिर्जितः	IX-4	स्योद्यस्थोऽपि	XXIII-24
स्त्रीपुत्रपौत्रैः सह	XX-10	स्योद्यसर्गमुद्धर्गद्वेषु	IV-3
स्त्रीप्रजातिरमलांशुका	XXI-12	स्योद्ये तदीशे	XIV-25
स्त्रीसंश्रयाद्गोमहिषीगजाश्वैः	V-7	स्योद्ये पूर्णं	IV-7
स्त्रीसंख्यां मदगैः	X-6	स्योद्ये प्रदीप्तः	III-18
स्यानाङ्गुष्ठस्तपस्वी	IV-13	स्योद्ये सुहृत्सेवगतो	XV-13
स्थितिः पापानां	XVI-16	स्योद्ये स्वकीयभरणे	VIII-20
स्थिरे स्थिरांशाधिपतेः	XIV-27	स्योद्ये स्वमित्रे	XIV-22
स्थूलो युवा च	II-9		
स्फुटे विलम्बनाथस्य	XVII-14	ह (7)	
जस्तांसमाद्रुः	IX-6	हंसे सद्भिरभिष्टुतः	VI-3
स्वकुलजकलहं	XXI-70	हन्यन्त्यकार्यं	VI-52
स्वच्छन्दा	XI-7	हरणं नीचेऽर्जुमृणं	XXII-23
स्वदशायां	XX-49	हित्येभुं	VI-8
स्वपत्नीविद्योगं	VI-64	हेमविद्रुमनुरत्नधारण	XXI-60
स्वपदच्युतिः	XXI-54	होराशशीबोधन	XXIII-18
स्वमन्दिनगते	IX-15	होरासारावातंयवष्ट	XXVIII-4

Adhyaya	Slokas	Adhyaya	Slokas
I	18	१	1
II	37	उ	8
III	20	ऊ	2
IV	24	ऋ	4
V	9	ए	12
VI	70	ऐ	1
VII	30	ओ	2
VIII	35	म	57
IX	20	न	1
X	15	य	25
XI	11	र	19
XII	34	ल	1
XIII	25	ज	29
XIV	29	त	38
XV	30	थ	53
XVI	35	द	16
XVII	28	ध	37
XVIII	17	न	51
XIX	26	प	3
XX	63	फ	14
XXI	84	ब	34
XXII	32	भ	39
XXIII	24	म	28
XXIV	44	य	36
XXV	80	र	42
XXVI	50	ल	54
XXVII	8	व	50
XXVIII	6	श	5
		ष	118
		स	7
		ह	
	854		
अ	48		
आ	19		
			854

॥ फलदर्शिकायां मुख्यविषयपदानामकारादिकोशः ॥

N. B.—The Roman and Arabic numerals opposite to each Sloka refer respectively to the Chapter to which it belongs and to its number therein

अ

अंश-XV-8; XVI-17, 31, 32; XVII-Same as नवांश; XX-56, 57	अन्तर-XXI-1, 84 अन्तरान्तर-XXI-84 अन्त्य-I-16 अन्त्यज-II-24
अंशफल-XVIII-16	अक्षयान-I-10
अंशायुर्द्वय-XXII-17, 18	अक्षयकर्म-I-15
अंशायुर्द्वयदशा-XXII-28	अपचय-XXIII-10
अग-II-37	अपघाद-I-14
अग्निमान्य-XIV-3	अपसव्य-XXII-1, 2, 7, 14
अग-I-13	अपहार-XX-22, 55, XXI-1, 5, 16, 28; XXII-4, 13; XXVI-49
अङ्कुश-VI-3	अव्ययल-IV-1
अंग्रि-I-16	अभिभूत-III-19
अङ्ग-I-7, 8; II-27	अमला-VI-12, 19, 20
अतिभीत-III-19	अमावास्या-XII-15, 18
अत्रि-I-3	अम्बर-II-28
अध-I-8	अम्बा-II-27
अधम-VI-14, 18	अग्न्यु-I-13
अधमा-III-14	अयन-II-24
अधियोग-VI-42, 43	अयनवल-IV-1, 2
अधोम-I-8	अरुचि-XIV-3
अधोमुख-XIV-27	अरुण-II-37
अध्वन्-I-13	अर्क-II-1, 8, 21, 24, 27, 28, 32
अनफा-VI-5, 6	अर्कज-I-6; II-21, 37
अनुजन्म-XXVI-29	अर्द्धग्रहार-XXV-1, 3, 20, 21
अनुपचय-XI-11	अलि-I-7, 14
अन्तर्दशा-XX-44; XXI-2, 7; XXVIII-1-4	

अस्य- I-13

अस्ययोग- VI-44, 50

अहि- II-16, 27, 28, 37

आ

आगम- V-6

आगमन- I-15

आचार- I-15

आचार्य- I-14

आजि- I-13

आजीव- V

आज्ञा- I-15

आत्मन्- I-12

आदित्यहिन्द- II-26

आदित्य- II-27

आधान- XIII-2

आधानदशा- XXII-16

आधाननक्षत्र- XXVI-26

आधानलग्न- XII-31, 32

आधि- I-14

आन्तरिक्ष- XXI-54

आम्ना- XIV-6

आपोहिम- I-18; XIII-15,
VI-14

आपोहीमबल- IV-3

आप्ति- I-15

आय- I-15

आयुधवेकाणाः- III-13

आयस्- I-14; XIII-1, 25;
XXII-32आयुर्वाय- XXII-18, 19, 20,
21, 25, 27, 29

आर- I-5, II-26, 28

आरोहिणी- XX-56

आर्कि- II-28

आर्द्रा- XI-9; XXII-7

आर्यवंश- I-14

आर्यवर्त- XIV-26

आश्लेषा- XI-9, XIII-3

आसुरयोग- VI-44, 52

आस्य- I-15

आस्य- I-10

इ

इन- II-25, 26, 28

इन्दु- I-6, 7; II-17, 21, 25,
27, 28, 31, 37

इन्द्र- III-9

इन्द्रचाप- IV-5; XXV-5,
24, 29

इन्द्रधनुस्- XXV-1, 29

ई

ईश्व- II-5

उ

उक्ष- I-7

उच्च- I-6

उच्चबल- IV-1, 5

उज्ज्वला- XIII-25; XX-63;
XXVIII-1-4

उत्तम- III-7, 8, 17; VII-13

उत्तमा- III-14

उत्पन्नदशा- XXII-16

उद्य- I-10

उपग्रह- XVII-10; XXV-1, 7,
19, 32, 35, 27, XXVIII-
1-4उपचय- I-18, IV-6; VI-19;
XI-11; XX-61; XXIII-10

उभय- I-9

उभयराशि- XIII-14

उभयोद्य- I-8, XX-33

उरध्- I-11

उत्कान्तिपात- XXVI-29

ऊ

ऊर्ध्व- I-8

ऊर्ध्वमुख- XIV-37; XX-25

ऊ

ऊर्ध्वस्थि- I-4

ऊर्ध्व- I-13

ऊर्ध्व- II-24

ए

एकाधिपत्यशोधना- XXIV-
18-22

ऐ

ऐन्दव- I-8

ऐरावत- III-7, 9

ओ

ओजर्ध- I-9

क

कटक- I-4, 6, 8; IV-5; VII-
16; VIII-1; IX-4; X-3;
XI-7; XII-5; XIV-17;
XVIII-7; XXII-12;
XXIV-25

कण्टक- I-17

कम्पा- I-6, 7; IV-5; IX-6;
XI-4; XII-3; XIV-18;
XVIII-8; XIX-16;
XXIV-25

कक- II-11

कमला- II-27

कर- I-12

कर्कि- I-6, 7, 8

कर्म- I-15; IV-5

कर्मर्ह- XXVI-26

कर्माजीव- V

कलांश- III-1, 2, 3, 6

कलिघुग- XXII-26

कलिङ्ग- II-28

कल्य- I-10

कथि- II-22, 24

कष्ट- VI-18

काम- I-13

कामयोग- VI-44, 51

कारक- III-17; XV-6; 17,
21, 25; XVI-8, 9, 12, 31;
XX-54; XXIII-14, 15;
XXVIII-1-4

कार्तिकेय- XII-20

काल- II-27, XXV-1, 4,
20, 21

कालचक्र- XIII-25, XXII-2,
4, XXVIII-1-4

कालचक्रदशा- XXII-30

कालपुरुष- I-4; XVI-1

कालबल- IV-1

काङ्क्षयोग- VI-35, 36

किञ्चर- XIV-3, 6

कीकट- II-28

कीट- I-7

कुज- II-15, 22, 24, 27, 30;

XXI-63, 10, 18

कुटुम्ब- I-10

कुषाम्य- V-8

कुषेर- VI-46

कुमार- II-37; III-3, 10

कुम्भ- I-7; IV-5, IX-11,

XIV-19; XVIII-11,

XXIV-25

कुलीर- I-4

कुसीद- V-6

कुड- VI-57, 61

कुलिका XI-9; XIX-3;

XXII-7; XXVI-26

कृष्ण XII-16

कृष्णपक्ष- IV-1

केतु II-16, 20, 26, 37, 28,
29, 34, 35, 37; IV-5;
VIII-28, 29, 30, 31, 32,
33, 34; XII-22; XIV-9,
11, 15, 23; XV-16; XVI-
6, 28; XIX-2, 17, 25;
XX-52, 53; XXI-10, 18,
26, 34, 42, 50, 58, 66, 67,
68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74,
83; XXV-1, 17, 25, 29;
XXVI-2

केदार- VI-39, 40

केन्द्र- I-17, VI-1, 5; VII-
1, 3, 6, 7, 11, 16, 18, 19,
20, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30;

X-10; XIII.9, 12, 15, 17,
21, 23, 24; XIV-20; XV-
7, 30; XVI-2, 16, 17, 21,
27; XX-33, 41, 42, 45,
46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52;
XXV-30; XXVII-1, 8

केन्द्रबल - IV-8

केन्द्रादिबल - IV-3

केन्द्रमयोग - VI-5, 7

केसरीयोग - VI-14, 16

कैलास - XIV-23

कोण - XVI-2, 17, 27

कोदण्ड - XXV-1, 24, 29

कोदय - I-8

कभु - I-15

क्रिय - I-6

क्रूर - I-9, II-28

कुश - I-14

क्षत - I-13

क्षत्रिय - II-24; XIV-9

क्षय - I-16

क्षितिभू - II-32

क्षितिमुत - II-24

क्षेत्र - I-11; III-1, 3, 4

क्षेमदशा - XXII-6

ख

खर - X-1

खरांशु - II-21

खल - III-19; VI-32, 33

ख्याति - VI-44, 54

ग

गणहान्त - XIII-9

गङ्गी - 44

गन्ध - II-26

गन्धर्व - XIV-4, 5

गमन - I-15

गण्ड - II-18, 29; XII-20

गर्भभ - I-9

गीष्पति - II-15, 32

गुण - I-15

गुरु - II-22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 31

गुरुसंशुक्रविशेषबल - IV-11

गुलिक - II-26; III-16; XIV-
9; XVII-2, 21; XXV-7,
8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,
21, 30

गुह - II-27

गुह्यास - III-13

गोह - I-11

गो - I-8, 12

गोचर - XXVI-1

गोपुर - III-7, 8

गोल - VI-39, 41

गौरी - VI-21, 25

ग्रहगुणाकार - XXIV-34

ग्रहदृष्टि - II-23

ग्रहमेधाध्याय - II

ग्रहमान - XXIV-23, 24, 25

ग्रहयुद्ध - XXVI-29

ग्रीष्म - II-24

घ

घट - I-7

च

चक्र - XXII-13

चतुर्थी- XII-16

चतुर्थी- XII-17

चतुरस्र- I-18

चतुष्टय- I-17

चतुष्पाद- I-7

चतुष्पार्श्वे जाण- III-14

चन्द्र- II-2, 24, 36

चन्द्रकियादि- IV-12, 20

चन्द्रकियाफलं- IV-13, 15

चन्द्रज- II-31, 32,

चन्द्रधेलाफलं- IV-17, 19

चन्द्रावस्थाफलं- IV-16

चर- I-9; XIV-27

चरकरण- XII-15

चरराशि- XIII-14

चाणक्य- XXII-24

चातक- II-18

चाप- I-7

चामर- VI-44, 45

चित्तोत्थ- I-13

चित्रा- XI-9; XIII-8

चेष्टाचल- IV-1, 2, 4

चोर- I-13

छ

छव- VI-44, 49

छिद्रतिथि- XII-15, 16

ज

जडर- I-12

जन्म- I-10; XXVI-29

जन्मराशि- X-11; XX-23, 63;

XXVI-12, 13, 17, 18, 31,

23, 24

जन्मर्ध- XXII-16

जन्मलग्न- XXV-14

जप- I-14; XII-23

जय- I-15

जलधि- VI-11, 48

जलोदर- XIV-14, 19

जातक- IV-20

जामित्र- I-13

जीप- I-6, 9; II-22, 24, 25, 28

जीवन- I-15

जीवशर्मन्- XXII-20, 25, 29

श- I-7; II-21, 22, 24, 28

शक्ति- I-13

श्रेष्ठदृग्बल- IV-6

श्रेष्ठभ्रातृ- I-15

श्रेष्ठा- XI-9

स

सप्त- I-4

त

तपस्- I-14

तमस्- II-24, 27, 35

तरणि- II-29

तरुण- III-3, 10

तारकालिक- II-23

तारकालिकशत्रुमुहृत्त्व- IV-10

तिग्मकिरण- II-82

तिथि- XII-15, 18

तीक्ष्णांशु- I-8

तिरुनेल्वेली- XXVIII-5

तुरगगति- XXII-12

तुल्य- I-6, 7; IX-7; XIV-18;
XVIII-9; XXIV-24

त्रिकोण- I-18; XI-5; XIII-
23, XV-2, 7, 30; XVI-2
31; XVII-16, 17, 19, 28;
XX-36, 41, 42, 45, 47, 49,
52, 61; XXV-30, XXVII-
1, 8

त्रिजन्म- XXVI-29

त्रिंशत्- III-1, 4, 15, 17;
XI-6, 7, 8

त्याज्यकाल- XXV-17

द

दक्षकर्ण- I-11

दक्षशक्ति- I-10

दरिद्र- VI-57, 68

दशवर्ग- III-1

दशा- X-13, 14; XIX-1, 2,
4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12,
13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19,
20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26;
XX-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,
17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23,
24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32,
34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42, 43,
44, 49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58,
59, 60, 61; XXII-2, 4,
12, 16, 27; XXIV-4;
XXVI-49; XXVIII-1-4

दशंश- III-1, 2, 3, 6

दशानाथ- XX-28, 29

दाम- VI-39, 40

दायादिन्- XII-20; XXI-21

दारिद्र्य- I-16

दास- I-14

दिग्वल- IV-1, 2, 5, 24;
VII-4

दिन- II-24

दिनपति- II-17

दिनपवल- IV-1, 5

दिनमृत्यु- XIII-8

दिनरात्रिभिभागवल- IV-1

दिनरोग- XIII-8

दीर्घायुस- XIII-14

दुःख- I-16

दुःखित- III-19

दुरुधरा- VI-5, 7

दुर्योग- VI-57, 67, 70; VII-2

दुर्ग- XIV-3

दुश्चिन्त- I-11

दुष्कृति- I-13; VI-57, 64

दुःस्थ- II-36

दुःस्थान- I-17; XII-2; XV-
9, 10, 29; XVI-10, 14, 18,
22, 25; XX-16, 24;
XXIII-24

दूर्ध्व- II-11, 13

दृग्वल- IV-24

दृष्टि- IV-9

देवगुरु- I-6

देवलोक- III-7, 9

देवेन्द्र- II-29

देह- I-10

दैव्य- VI-32, 33

देवत- I-14

दुसंज्ञा- I-8

धून- I-13

द्रेक्षाण- III-1, 4, 6, 13, 14,
15, 17; XVII-10, 12

द्रेक्षाणबल- IV-3

द्वन्द्वराशि- XIII-14

द्वादशांश- III-1, 4, 15; XII-
33; XIII-14; XVII-4, 12;
XVIII-16

द्वादशी- XII-17

हार (भ)- I-9

ध

धनुस्- I-7, 8; IV-5; VII-
9, 10; IX-9; XIV-19;
XVIII-10; XXII-1;
XXIV-25

धातु- I-9

धातु- II-27

धी- I-12

धूम- XVII-10; XXV-1, 5,
22, 23, 27, 28

धूमकेतु- XXV-29

धेनु- VI-44, 46

धैर्य- I-11

न

नक्र- I-8

नक्षत्रपाद- XXII-10

नदी- I-12

नवमी- XXII-17

नवांश- III-1, 4; VIII-34; X-
11, 12, 14; XI-3, 4, 5; XII-
17; XIII-13, 14, 16, 19,
23; XIV-16, 21, 23; XVI-
1, 9; XVII-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17,
18, 23, 24, 25, 28; XVIII-
12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17; XX-
31, 32; XXII-1, 18, 19,
22, 30; XXIII-13; XXIV-
4, 8; XXV-14; XXVII-3

नागराज- XII-16, 18

नारायण- VI-30

निमलद्रेक्षाण- III-13

निपीडित- III-19

निर्भाग्य- VI-57, 66

निपेकलक्ष- XII-31

नितर्गशत्रुसुहृत्त्व- II-21, 22,
35; IV-10

नितर्गदत्ता- XXII-17

निःस्व- VI-57, 59

नीच- I-6

नीचभङ्गराजयोगाः- VII-26-30

नृयुक्- I-7, 8

नैधन- I-18

नैसर्गिक- II-23

नैसर्गिकबल- IV-3

नैसर्गिकायुर्दाय- XXII-28

प

पक्ष- II-24

पक्षवत्- IV-1, 5, 21
 पक्षिदेकाण- III-13
 पणकर- I-18; XIII-15
 पणकरवत्- IV-3
 पति- I-13
 पत्रिका- I-10
 पद्य- VI-3
 पद्मरेखा- IX-8
 परम नीच- I-6
 परमायुस्- XXII-1, 14
 परमोद्य- I-6
 पराभव- I-14
 पराशर- I-2; XIX-1; XX-41;
 XXV-32
 परिधि- XXV-1, 5, 24
 परिवर्तन- VI-32
 परिवेय-IV-5; XXV- 5, 24, 28
 पर्व- XI-11
 पर्वत- II-28; VI-35, 36
 पात- XXIV-30; XXV-1
 पाताल- I-12
 पान- I-10
 पाप- I-16; II-27
 पापकर्तारि- VI-8, 11, 13
 पापवासि- VI-8
 पापवेसि- VI-8
 पापवेध- XXVI-48
 पापोभयचरि- VI-8
 पामर- VI-57, 62
 पादावत- III-7, 9
 पारिजात- III-7, 8; VI-55
 क.दी-44A

पार्थी- II-15, 27
 पाश- VI-39, 40
 पाशदेकाण- III-13
 पिण्डायुर्दाय- XXII-21, 22,
 24, 28
 पितृ- I-14; VI-53
 पित्त- II-10
 पुमान् राशि- I-9
 पुगण- V-6
 पुरुषमूल- XII-16
 पुरोलत्ता- XXVI-42, 44
 पुष्कल- VI-19, 20
 पुष्य- XI-9; XIII-8
 पूजा- I-14
 पूर्णवत्- IV-22, 23
 पूर्णायुस्- XIII-6
 पूर्वभाग्य- I-14
 पूर्वावादा- XIII-8
 पृष्ठलत्ता- XXVI-42, 44
 पृष्ठोदय- I-8; XIV-22, 27;
 XX-33
 रौच- I-14
 रौर्जमी- XII-18
 रदक्षिण- XXII-1
 रदीव- III-18, 20
 रभाकरी- II-25
 रवणा- III-3, 10
 रवृत्ति- I-15
 रमज्यायोग- XXVII,
 XVIII-1-4
 रक्ष- IV-20; XX-63

प्रस्तार- XXIII-17

प्रान्नाथा- I-9

प्राप्ति- I-15

प्रभाकरी- II-25

क

कलदीपिका- I-2; XXVIII-6

ख

खन्ध- I-16; XV-30

खन्धु- I-11

खलिपिण्डपंस्था- IV-22, 33

खहिर्म- I-9

खाल- III-3, 10

खालग्रह- XIII-3; XIV-3

खालारिष्ट- XIII-6

खुध- I-5; II-4, 11, 21, 22, 24, 27

खसन्- II-37; III-6; VI-31

खल्लोक- XIV-23

खाक्षण- II-5, 16, 19, 24; V-6; VI-23, 48, 53; VIII-4; IX-7; XII-22; XIV-6, 9; XVIII-3; XIX-7, 19, 24; XX-10; XXI-7, 12, 23, 31, 41, 43, 45, 56, 57, 59, 67; XXII-32

भ

भद्र- VI-1, 2

भग्नी- XXII-6, 7

भय- I-15

भविष्यज्ञान- I-13

भलन्धि- I-4

भानिनेय- I-11

भाग्य- I-14; VI-44, 53

भागु- II-31

भागव- II-24, 25

भार्या- I-13

भाय I-15; XV-1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28; XVII-1; XX-1, 21, 29, 34, 35, 43, 58, 62; XXV-6; XXVIII-1-4

भायबल- IV-24

भायसन्धि XV-13, 14; XXII-27

भाषांश- VIII-35; XXII-27

भास्कर- II-30

भास्करि- II-14

भाखत्- II-32

भीत- III-19

भीति- I-13

भुक्ति (स्थान)- I-10

भुक्ति- XIII-18; XX-28, 28, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 53, 54; XXI-1, 3, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 44, 47, 48, 52, 53, 56, 57, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 69, 70, 72, 74, 75, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84; XXII-13; XXVI-49; XXVIII-1-4

भुक्तिनाय- XX-29

भूपतन- XII-3

भूमिसुत- II-31

भूषा- I-12	63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 79, 80, 81, 83; XXII-10, 11, 13, 15
भृगु- II-13, 16, 19, 28	
भृगुज- II-6, 21, 26	
भोगिन्- II-28	महापुरुषयोगः- VI-1
भौम- I-6, II-18, 21, 23, 25, 26, 35, 37	महाभाग्य- VI-14, 15
भृत्य- V-1	महायोग- VI-32, 34
धातु- I-11	महिष- I-12
म	महीज- II-3, 10
मकर- I-6, 7, 8; VII-20; IX-10; XIV-19; XV-29; XVIII-10; XXIV-25	माङ्गल्य- I-14
मगध- II-28	मातुल- I-11
मणित्थ- XXII-24	मातृ- I-11
मण्डल- XXIV-28	मान- I-15
मण्डूकगति- XXII-12	मान्दि- III-16; XII-8, 22; XIV-9; XV-8; XVII-7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 25, 26, 28; XX-31, 55; XXV-1, 2, 4, 14, 19; XXVIII-1-4
मत्स्य- VI-3	मारक- XX-50
मद्- I-13	मार्ग- I-13
मध्यम- VI-18	मालव- VI-1, 3
मध्यमा- III-14	मास- II-24
मध्यमायुस्- XIII-6, 14	मासपवल्- IV-1
मध्या- XX-56	माहेय- II-29
मन्त्र- V-2, 5; XIII-5	मित्र- I-11
मन्त्रेश्वर- I-2; XXVIII-5	मिथुन- I-7, 8; IX-3; XIV-17; XVIII-7; XXIV-24
मन्द- I-6; II-21, 30	मीन- I-6, 8; VII-15, 22; IX-12; X-3; XIV-19; XV-10; XVIII-11; XIX-16; XXII-1, 12; XXIV-25
मय- XXII-20, 24	मुदित- III-18
मरण- I-14	मुसल- VI-44, 56
मलिन- I-14	मुहूर्त- II-24; IV-20; XV-2
महादश- XIX-1, 20; XXI-2, 7, 10, 11, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 35, 36, 37, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 54, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62,	

मूल- I-9

मूलत्रिकोण- I-7; XV-11;
XX-30

मूला- XI-9; XIII-8

मृग- I-6, 7

मृगशिरस्- XXII-7, 9

मृत- III-3, 10

मृत्तियोग- VI-57, 60

मृत्युभागा- XIII-9, 10, 11

मेघ- VII-9, 15; VIII-1; IX-
1; XIV-17; XVIII-6;
XXII-1, 22; XXIV-6, 24

मेघूरण- I-15

य

यक्ष- XIV-3, 6

यम- XII-21; XIV-23

यमकण्टक- XII-25; XVII-
6, 7, 8, 14; XXV-1, 3, 18,
19, 20, 21

यवन- II-28; XXII-17

युगयोग- VI-39, 41

युद्धबल- IV-2

युवति- I-9

योगकारक- XX-48, 54

योगा- XXVIII-1-4

योगारिष्ट- XIII-6

र

रजस्- II-23, 23, 24, 27

रन्ध्र- I-14

रवि- II-15, 21, 24, 25; III-6

रविज- II-23, 23, 37

रविचुंत- II-7

रस- II-20

राजयोग- VI-37, 38; VII-24;

XX-54; XXVII-7;

XXVIII-1-4

राजाङ्ग- I-12

राज्य- I-13

रात्रिसंज्ञा- I-8

राशि- IX-13; X-11, 12, 13,
14; XIII-9, 16, 23; XV-
8; XVI-1, 17, 31, 32;
XVII-1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10,
11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20,
21, 22, 23, 24, 35; XX-
25, 32, 36, 56, 57; XXII-
1, 2, 4, 11, 13; XXIII-1,
2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 22;
XXIV-5, 12, 20, 21, 22;
XXVI-9; XXVII-1;
XXVIII-1-4

रामायण- XII-17

रामेश्वर- XII-24

राशिगुणाकार- XXIV-34

राशिचक्र- XXIII-2

राशिमान- XXIV-23, 24, 25

राहु- II-16, 20, 28, 29, 33,
35; IV-5; VIII-25, 26, 27,
34; X-2; XII-22; XIV-9,
11, 15, 23; XV-8, 16;
XVI-6, 14, 28; XVII-6,
22; XIX-2, 14, 15, 16, 21;
XX-24, 31, 39, 52, 53;
XXI-6, 14, 22, 30, 31, 32,
38, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 47,
55, 63, 71, 79; XXIV-42;
XXV-17, 20, 21; XXVI-
2, 24, 25, 34, 42-44, 45, 46

रिक्त- I-16

रुचक- VI-1, 2
रुद्र- II-27
रुद्रपूजा- XII-17
रूप- I-10; II-26
रोग- I-13
रोहिणी- XXII-1, 7, 8

ल

लक्ष्मी- II-27
लक्ष्मीयोग- VI-21, 24
लक्ष- I-10; III-16; VII-3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 20, 24, 29; VIII-1; IX-1, 2, 3, 4; X-1, 11, 12, 13; XI-1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, XII-1, 2, 4, 7, 26, 27, 34; XIII-1, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24; XIV-28; XV-2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 17, 20, 21, 26, 28; XVI-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 21, 27, 31, 33, 34, 35, XVII-2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 23, 25, XX-2, 15, 28, 33, 34, 41, 59; XXII-19, 21, 22, 27, 28; XXIII-12, 16, 18, 19; XXIV-4, 13, 14, 15, 38, 39, 41; XXV-22, 26, 48; XXVI-1; XXVII-6; XXVIII-1-4

लम्बदशा- XXII-17
लम्बबल- IV-6
लम्बायुस्- XXII-19, 22, 25

क.दी-45

लक्षा- XXVI-43, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47
लक्षण- II-33
लाभ- I-15
लीनस्थानानि- I-16
लोक- I-13

व

वंश- I-14
वक्र- I-8, IV-2, 4, 5
वर्णिक- I-7
वधू- I-7
वर- VI-18
वरिष्ठ- VI-14, 18
वर्ग- X-4
वर्गजबल- IV-3
वर्गोत्तम- III-1, 6; VII-5, 6, 17; XVIII-17
वर्गोच्चमांश- IX-20; XXII-18; XX-23
वर्तमान- I-10
वराहमिहिर-XX-63; XXII-24
वर्षबल- IV-1
वल्लकी- VI-39
वधुमत्- VI-19, 20
वला- I-12
वाक्- I-10
वाक्यक्रम- XXII-11
वागीश- II-37
वात- II-11
वासनयन- I-16
वासाक- I-9

- बाहन- I-11
 बिकल- III-19, 20
 विक्रम- I-11
 विक्रमार्क- IX-14
 विग्र- I-14
 वित्त- I-10
 बिद्- II-15, 22, 27, 38, 35
 पिपा- I-10
 विद्याधर- XIV-6
 विषु- II-15, 37
 विधुन्त- XIX-13
 विभव- I-15
 विमल- VI-57, 69
 विविध- VI-28, 31
 विशाला- XI-9
 विषयटीकाल- XIII-8
 विधिकरण- XII-15
 विष्णु- II-15, 27; III-6; XII-
 20, 24; XIII-22
 विष्णुभक्त- II-18
 वीजायोग- VI-39, 40
 वृत्ति- V-1
 वृद्धिक- IX-8; X-3; XI-4;
 XII-3; XIV-18; XVIII-
 4; XIX-16; XXII-1, 12;
 XXIV-24
 वृथ- I-6
 वृषभ- IX-2; X-3; XI-4, 6;
 XII-3; XIV-12, XVIII-
 6, XXIV-24
 वेदाध्ययन- V-5
 वेध- XXVI-3, 4, 48
 वैशेषिकाश- XVI-15
 वैद्य- II-24
 वैकुण्ठ- XIV-23
 व्यतीपात- XXV-1, 5, 23, 28
 व्यय- I-16
 व्यापार- I-15
 व्योम- I-15
 वा
 शकट- VI-14, 17
 शक्त- III-18
 शङ्ख- VI-3
 शङ्खयोग- VI-37, 38
 शत्रु- I-13
 शनि- II-16, 20, 22, 24, 29,
 31, 33, 37
 शकर- I-7
 शम्भ- II-26
 शतभिषा- XI-9
 शयन- I-16
 शरद्- II-24
 शरा- VI-1, 4
 शक्ति- I-6; II-18
 शशिन- II-9, 24, 26, 28
 शशिसुत- II-24-25, 37
 शान्त- III-18
 शान्ति- XXVI-49
 शास्त्र- II-16, 17
 शास्त्र- II-5; V-6; IX-6;
 XV-8
 सिद्धिन्- II-16, 26, 28
 गित्य- V-8
 शिष- II-1, 15, 17, 27; VI-
 29; XII-20, 24; XIV-2

सीतगू- II-21, 29

सीर्ष- I-10

सीर्षोदय- XIII-2; XIV-22,
27; XX-33

शुक- I-6; II-24, 27, 31, 37,
XXI-43, 51, 59, 67, 75

शुक्लपक्ष- IV-1

शुभ- I-14; XX-41

शुभकर्तरि- VI-8, 11, 13

शुभमाला- VI-31

शुभवाति- VI-8

शुभवेद्य- XXVI-48

शुभवेसि- VI-8

शुभोभयचरि- VI-8

शुद्ध- II-24; XXI-25, 48

शूल- VI-39; 41

शोषपिण्ड- XXIV-1, 3, 5,
7, 13, 15

श्रीर्ष- I-11

श्रीर्षयोग- VI-44, 47

श्रयणव्रत- XII-17

श्री- VI-34, 45

श्रीकण्ठयोग- VI-26, 29

श्रीनाथयोग- VI-28, 30

श्रीपति- XIII-25

श्रुति- I-12

श्राव्यता- I-15

स

सहस्रल- IV-22, 23

सहस्रर्ग- III-2, 11

सह्य- XII-16

सहस्रंश- III-1, 2, 3, 5

स

सहस्रमण- XXVI-29

संख्यायोगः- VI-39

सचिव- I-12

सत्कीर्ति- I-16

सत्ताचार्य- XV-18; XXII-18,
19, 20, 24

सत्य- II-24

सन्तोषमाकर्षणं- I-15

सन्धासरोर- XIV-3

सन्तर्ग- III-2; XX-59

सन्तर्गजबल- IV-3

सन्तशलाकावेध- XXVI-26

सन्तश- III-1, 2, 6

सम (भ)- I-8, XIV-28

सम (योग)- VI-14, 18

समर्प- I-9

सरलयोग- VI-37, 65

सरस- I-15

सरस्वतीयोग- VI-26, 27

सर्पद्रोकाण- III-14

सर्वतोपद्र- XXVI-48

सर्वोपकथनं- XXIII-20;
XXIV-34, 35, 38

सव्य- XXII-1, 2, 7, 14

सारामली- XX-63

सित- II-21, 24, 28, 35, 37

सिद्धि- I-16

सिन्धु- II-28

सिंह- I-7; VII-9, VIII-1,
IX-5; XI-4, 7, XII-3;

XV-10; XVII-8, 14,
XXIV-24

सिंहायलोकन-XXII-12

सिंहासन-III-7, 8

सुकुन्तलाभ्या-XXVIII-6

सुकृत-I-14

सुख-I-12

सुखित-III-18

सुगन्ध-I-12

सुत-I-12

सुदुःखित-III-19

सुनपादोग-VI-5, 6, 13

सुपारिजात-VI-44

सुप्रहाण्य-XII-16

सुमङ्गली-XII-20

सुमाला-VI-22

सुरगुरु-II-19

सरलोक-III-7, 8

सुरेक्ष-II-12

मयासियोग-VI-9

सुधेसियोग-VI-9

सुगुप्त-VI-8, 13

सुख-II-36

सुखान-I-17

सुचक-I-16

समयचरि-VI-9

सुरि-II-22

सूर्य-I-6, II-24, 26, 27

सेतु-I-12

सेना-I-11

सौम्य (राशि)-I-9

सौम्य-II-21, 26, 29

सौर-I-8

सौराष्ट्र-II-28

स्कन्द-XII-18

स्त्री-I-6

स्थानदल-IV-1, 7, 21

स्थिर-I-9

स्थिरकम्प-XII-15, 16

स्थिरगति-XIII-14

स्पर्श-II-26

स्मृति-I-12

म-I-10

सर्वध-VI-1, VII-1, 2, 6, 7,

21, VIII-20, IX-20, XII-

26, XIV-28, XV-18, 29,

XVI-2, 3, 27, XX-14,

26, 30, 34, 37, XXIII-10,

23, XXV-30, XXIV-31

सर्ग-XIV-23

संस्थ-III-18

संस्थ-II-12

संस्थयोग-VI-1, 3

दयाङ्ग-I-7

दर-III-6

दरि-XII-18

द्विपदोग-VI-57, 63

द्विबुध-I-12

होम-II-1

होरा-I-10, III-1, 4, 6, 12,

15, IV-3, XX-63

होरापदल-IV-1

होरासार-XXVIII-1-4

INDEX

N. B.—The Roman and Arabic numerals opposite to each refer respectively to the Adhyaya to which it belongs and to the number of the Sloka therein.

A

- ABANDONED.** Child to be—by both the parents XVI-24.
ABHAPABALA IV-1.
ABHIRATION OF MIND. Death due to—IV-19.
 Kulu cannon—IV-0.
 The Dies of the 8th house-lord when weak produces—XX 17
ABHIMUKTA—Avaatha III-19.
ABILITY.—of a person, to be at the lowest, middling or highest VI-18.
ABODH. The—s of the planets, II-13, 15.
 The—s of the signs I-6.
ABROAD To be constantly living—VI 67.
 Yoga causing the native to live—XXV-9.
ABSENCE—from one's own country XIX-17.
 —from one's residence XIX-13.
ABSENT. To be—in foreign places XX-19.
 To be constantly—from home VI-67.
ABUSE. To—others VI-10.
ACCEPTANCE.—of presents XIX 12.
ACCOMPLISHMENT.—of one's desires XIX-11.
 A term for the 11th house I-15.
ACCOUNTANT. Matters relating to a clever—are denoted by Mercury II—18.
ACHARA. A term for the 10th House I-15.
ACHARYA. A name for the 9th House I-14.
ACID. Flavour denoted by Venus II-31.
ACQUISITION. A term to signify the 11th House. I—15.
 The Sun in good houses brings on—of wealth XIX-6.
ACTION It is Mercury that influences one's.—XV-15.
ACTOR. To be an—XVIII—4, 13.
 To earn money as an—XVIII-1
ACTS. To do cruel—IX-8.
ACUTENESS To ascertain the—of a person II-1.
ADDICTED. To be—to other people's wives. VI-64; XVIII-3, 11, 12.
ADDICTION. Information re:—to many maidens II-6.
ADDRESS To be affable to—VI-9.
ADHAMA—Signs I-8.
ADHAMA.—Decanates III-14.
ADHAMA.—Yoga VI-14, 18.
ADHANA. Time of—, considered by some as Lagna of birth XIII-2
ADHANA DASA. XXII—16.
ADHANA LAGNA. Birth may happen when the Sun transits the 3rd Rasi from the—, or a Rasi trine to—XII 31.
 Effect of benefics occupying or aspecting the—XII-31.
ADHANA NAKSHATRA. XXVI-26.
ADHI. A term to denote the 8th house I-14.
ADHI YOGA VI-42, 43.

ADHO MUKHA RASIS

- ADHO - MUKHA RASIS I-8 ; XIV-27.
- ADHYAN. A designation for the 7th house I-13.
- ADHYAYAS XXVIII - I-4.
- ADITYADVIT. A term applied to Rahu II-26.
- ADOLESCENCE. Planets in - III-8.
- ADOPTED. Yoga for a child to be—by another XVI-26.
- ADOPTION. Proclamations with reference to the Moon and the Lagna at the time of — of a son XII-34.
- To have a son by—XII-8.
- ADORATION.—of the Brahmins, elders and relations XXI-7.
- of Gods, Brahmins and revered seniors. XXI-59.
- Doing proper—s for averting evil. XXVI-49.
- ADORNMENT XXI-33.
- ADVANCED AGE. Planets are said to be in—. III-3.
- ADVANCEMENT.—of any house or Bhava. XV-18.
- ADVERSE. To be—. VIII-8.
- ADVERSITY. It is Saturn that settles a person's—. XV-16.
- APPALIE. To be—. XVI-5.
- To be—in address VI-9.
- To be—in one's speech. VI-12.
- AFFLICTED. Misces when the 7th and 8th houses are—. X-7.
- A person to be—often and—often XVI-4.
- AFFLUENCE. Bhaktis of planets related to a Yogakarak will produce good effects leading to—. XX-38.
- It is the Moon that determines one's—. XV-10.
- AFRAID. A planet is—when he is in his depression. III-19.
- AGAMA V-6.
- AGATH II-29.
- AGE. Saturn is ripe with old— II-14.
- AGHA. A name for the 6th house I-13.
- AGNIMANDYA. XIV-3.
- AGREHANDE. Moon in the 7th house will make the person born—to look at. VIII-6.
- AGRICULTURAL. IMPROVEMENTS. He—who ought to grow three' Naksh. II-7.
- AGRICULTURAL. OPERATION S.
- Break of—XXI-11.
- Loss in—XXI-37, 71.
- To be engaged in—XXI-19.
- AGRICULTURE. Augmentation of wealth by—XIX-26.
- Increase through—V-3.
- Increase in—XXI-49.
- Increase of wealth through—XXI-51.
- To be engaged in—IX-2, XXI-4.
- To devote oneself to—VIII-24.
- To have loss in—XIX-13.
- To have profit in—XXI-46.
- To have success in—XX-5.
- To pursue—VI-40.
- AH. Grain belonging to—II-28.
- Precious stone of—II-29.
- Same as Rahu.
- Sex of—II-27.
- Stage of life typified by—II-32.
- The kind of tree generated by—II-37.
- The place belonging to—or Rahu II-16.
- AID-DE-CAMP. V-7.
- AINDAVA. I-8.
- AIR. II-27.
- AIRAVATA. Same as Iravata. III-7, 9.
- AJA. Name for Meshra. I-7, 8.
- AJA. Name for Brahman. II-27.
- AJEVA. Adhyaya V.
- AJI—Battala. I-13.
- AINA Term indicating the 10th house.
- Aid. I-7.

AL.OOFNESS To be distinguished by—XXV-10.

ALPAYURYOGA. XIII-19.

ALPAYUS. XIII-6, 14.

AMALAYOGA. VI-19, 19, 30.

AMAVASYA. XII-15.

AMISA. Name for Goddess Parvati II-27.

AMHARA. Country signified by Rahu. II-28.

AMBU—Term to denote the 1st house. I-12.

AMIALE. To be endowed with—manners VI-6.

To be exceedingly— VI-30.

To be very— VIII-15.

To sport with a damsel of a very—disposition. VI-24.

AMOROUS TOPICS. To be versed in—XVI-6.

AMSA. XV-8; XVI-17, 31, 32;

XVII-See Navama; XX-56, 57.

AMSA PIALA. XVIII-16.

AMSAYURDAYA. XXII-28.

AMSAYURDAYA DASA, XXII-17, 18.

ANAEMIA. Death through— XIV-14.

Mercury brings on—XIV-6.

Venus signifies— XIV-7.

ANAPIIA YOGA. VI-3, 6.

ANGER. To become angry— due to the—of the mother XII-20.

Saturn is a personification of— II-14.

ANGHRI. A designation for the 12th house. I-15.

ANGBY. To be— VIII-1

To be a little bit— XXV-12.

To be—at trifles. IX-5.

ANGRY TEMPER. To be of an— XVIII-14.

ANGRY TEMPERAMENT. To be of an— VI-41.

ANGUISE. Sun promotes mental— XIX-5.

ANIMAJA XII-19.

ANIMAL KIND. XIV-27.

ANIMAL SIGNS I-9.

ANKUSA. To have—Bekha. VI-3.

ANNAPANA. An appellation for the 2nd house. I-10.

ANNIHILATION Conditions under which a Bhaya suffers— XV-6, 6.

ANNOYANCE. To be subjected to constant and intense— XVI-19; XXI-17.

ANOREXIA. Caused thro' the Moon XIX-3.

Death due to— XIV-17.

ANTABA. XXI-1, 84

ANTARANTARA. XXI-84.

ANTARDASA XX-44; XXI-2, 7; XXVIII 1-4.

ANTELOPE II-17.

ANTHILL II 16.

ANTHYA. I-16.

ANTHYAJA. II 24.

ANUJANMA NAKSHATRA XXVI-39.

ANUPACHAYA XI-11.

ANUS. To suffer from a disease in the— VIII-25; XXVI-10.

To suffer pain in the—VI-64.

Trouble in the— XXI-11.

ANXIETY. —caused by the separation or demise of parents XIX-26.

To be free from—see XVI 21.

To have fear and—XXVI-26.

To suffer from— XXI-13.

ANYAKARNA. A term for the 11th house. I-15.

APACHAYA. XII-12; XXIII-10.

APAHARA. XX-22, 55; XXI-1, 5, 16, 28; XXII. 4, 13. XXVI-49

APASAVYA. XXII-1, 2, 7, 14.

APAVADA. I-14.

APOKLIMA. —houses I-18, Benches and the lord of the lotus posited in —houses make the life short, XIII-15.

Varishta Yoga is formed when the Moon occupies an—house counted from the Sun. IV-14.

APOKLIMA DALA. IV-5.

APPAREL, Articles of—for the several planets. II-80.

APPEARANCE, A person's—will be like that of the strongest planet. XVI-1.

Mars has a youthful— II 10.

Matters relating to a female's . XI-1.

Predictions to be declared with reference to the—of the decanates occupied by the planets owning the 9th or the 6th; XIV-23.

To be beautiful in—. III-17.

To be brilliant in—. III-12.

To conjecture all about the—of one's father. XV-22.

To have a brilliant—. XX-2.

To have a husband bright in—. XI-3.

APPENDAGES To be endowed with princely—. III-2.

APPENDICITIS. XIV-4, 6.

APPETITE, Death due to want of—. XIV-19.

APPLAUSE; To have fame through the—of the learned. XIX-10.

APPOINTMENT, Loss of one's— XXI-8.

APPRECIATION, To get—from a big wealthy lord. XXI-74.

APTI—An expression to denote the 11th house. I-15.

AQUATIO ANIMAL. II-17.

ARA. Another name for Mars, I-0; II-26, 28.

ARDRA. Effect of females born under the asterism—. XI-9.

The formulas for the four Padas of—. XXI-7.

ARDHAPRAHARA. XXV-1, 3, 20, 21.

ARGUMENT. To be impartial in one's— IX-7.

ARIES. Name as Mesha,

ARKA, II-18, 21, 24, 27, 28, 32.

ARKAJA. I-6; II-21, 37.

ARKI. II-28.

ARMS, I-13.

To have drooping . IX-6.

ARMED, Kolu Iw . II-34.

ARMOUR, BEARER, Mercury represents matters relating to an—. II-14.

ARMED DICANATH'S. III-17.

ARMPIT. To have marks on the— II-32.

ARMY, A designation for the 3rd house. I 11.

Commanding an—. II-3.

To be a leader of an—. VI-2.

To become the head of an—. XVII-4.

To be endowed with a luxury—. XX-26.

To expect a leadership in an—. XX-4.

To own a vast—. XVII-16.

AROHINI DASA. XX-56.

ARROGANT. To be— VI-2.
50: IX-6.

ARROGANT PRIDELOW. To be an—. XVII-10.

ARTICLES. To get back: even lost—. IX-15.

ARTERIES. Saturn has a tall body full of—and veins. II-14.

ARTISAN. Matters relating to an—are represented by Mercury. II-18.

To be a bad—. VI-41.

ARTS. A Woman to be skilled in the— XI-7.

To know something of the—. XVI-6.

ARUCHI. XIV-3.

ARUNA. Another name for the Sun. II-37.

ARYA VAMSA. Name for the 9th house. I-14.
 ARYA VARTA. XIV-20.
 ASCENDANT. I-10; XI-3, XV-31.
 ASCITES. XIV-14, 19.
 ASORTIO. XXVII-2, 3, 4, 5, 8.
 ASOTIC YOGA. XXVII-7; XXVIII-1, 4.
 ASOTICISM. XXVII-2, 4.
 ASHES. To besmear oneself with sacred—, VI-29.
 ASHTAKAVARGA.—a. XXVIII-1-4.
 —has been very highly spoken of by great sages. XXIII-1.
 —m of the Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn. XXIII 3, 9.
 —system is declared effective in all undertakings. XXIII-33.
 Ayas to be predicted through—. XIII-25.
 Benefic dots exceeding 28 in the Sarva—. produce good, while those below that figure give bad effects. XXIII-31.
 Computation of Dasa periods by the process is the best. XXIII-33.
 Effects due to—have been briefly described. XXIII-44.
 Effect of bhava containing a number of benefic dots in the—of the lord of the Lagna will be happy. XV-28.
 Effect of the arrival of a planet in a house containing the largest number of benefic dots (in the planet's Ashtakavarga) XXIII-14, 15.
 Effects of the transit of a planet in the several Rasis containing 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 benefic dots in the planet's—. XXIII-11.
 Effects to be ascertained from the Moon's—. XXIV-7.
 Effects to be culled from the Sun's—. XXIV-5, 5.
 Effects to be divined from the—

of Jupiter. XXIV-10, 11.
 Effects to be guessed from the—s of Mars and Mercury. XXIV-9.
 Effects to be inferred from the—of Venus. XXIV-12.
 Planets passing through Rasis containing more benefic dots in the—produce good effects always. XXVI-41.
 Prastara—, explained. XXIII-17.
 Relation between the benefic dots in an—and the owners of the 8 divisions of each of the 12 Rasis XXIII-18, 19.
 Saturn's—will disclose the times of one's demise, danger, Ayas, etc. XXIV-13, 14, 15.
 The destruction of a bhava will happen during the Dasa periods of planets which occupy houses where there are no benefic dots in the bhava-lord's—. XV-12.
 The Janma Rasi of the wife will be that which contains the largest number of benefic dots in the Moon's—table of the husband X-11.
 The malefic places in the several—s. XXIII-10.
 The Sarva—. XXIII-20.
 Time of fruition of a particular benefic dot in any bhava in an—. XXIII-16.
 When planets transit Rasis containing less number of benefic dots in the—, one ought to perform Shantis and other rites, etc. XXVI-49.
 ASHTAMI. XII-17.
 ASITA. Another name for Saturn. II-23.
 ASLESHA. Effect of birth under the star—. XI-9; XIII-8.
 ASPADA. I-15.
 ASPECT. Effect of a birth where the Moon is in Moola and the Lagna has no benefic association or—. XIII-8.

Effect of bhavas—of by malesies or inimical planets. XV-5.
Effect of bhavas free from—of malesies. XV-1.
Effect of bhavas having no benefice—XV-3.
Effect of the 5th house being—ed by malesies and devoid of the—of benefices. XII-2.
Effect of the 5th house having the—of a benefice. XII-1.
Effect of the 5th house or its lord being aspected by male planets. XII-11.
Effect of the lord of the 4th house and the Moon occupying a Duesitham and devoid of benefice—. XVI-10.
Effect of the Moon in a decanate owned by Mars and—ed by Mars and Saturn. XXVII-2.
Effect of the Moon in the several signs, and Neptunes and Duesithams being—ed by Mars and other planets. XVII-5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
Effect of planets owning the 2nd, 5th and 12th being—ed by Jupiter and occupying Trikona or Kona positions. X-10.
Effect of the 2nd and 7th houses—ed by malesies. X-7.
Effect of Venus having the—of Mars or Saturn. X-4.
If the lord of the lagna should—the Moon when she is weak, the native will become a miser-able devout XXVII-6.
Lord of the 1st occupied by the Moon having no—of other planets on it except that of Saturn makes the native—-etic. XXVII-4.
Lord of the 7th being—ed by malesies and the 7th house associated or—ed by malesies will make the native lose a wife. X-15.
Planetary—s. II-23.
Strength of—. IV-26.

The planet—ing the 5th house will cause misery to the native. XX-55.
The 7th house—most effective. IV-9.
Time when the fruition of the effect of—may be expected. XX-21.
ASS. II-20; XXII-31.
ASSEMBLY. governed by Mercury. II-15.
To be clever in addressing—. VI-9.
To become a head of—. XVIII-1.
To behave stupidly in a public—. XX-15.
To win the approbation of the audience in the—XX-31.
ASSOCIATES. To be in the midst of bad—. VI-39.
ASSOCIATION. A family—-der produced from the 4th house. XI-1.
Bhavas free from—of malesies. XV-1.
Effect of—with other planets. XX-26.
To live amidst good—s. XVI-3.
ASPA. I-11.
ASTANGATA. XXII-20.
ASTERISM. Effect of females born under certain—s. XI-9.
ASTERISM. XII-30; XVII-8, 20; XXIV-2, 3, 7; XXVI-26, 27, 29, 30, 35-41.
ASTHMA. XIV-17.
ASTRA—A name for the 6th house. I-13.
—Yoga. VI-14, 60.
ASTRINGENT. II-36.
ASTROLOGER. II-10; XVIII-8.
ASTROLOGY. V-5.
ASU. A designation for the 5th house. I-9.
ASUBHA. VI-13.
Dasa of an—planet. XX-46.
ASUBHA MALA.—Yoga VI-21.
ASUBHAMALIKA. Yoga VI-23.
ASUBHA VASI.—Yoga VI-10.
ASUBHA VESI.—Yoga VI-10.

ASUBHIOBHAYACHARI—Yoga
VI-10.

ASUCHI. A term to denote the
8th house. I-14.

ASURA YOGA. VI-44, 53

ASURAMATYA. A name for
Venus. II-29.

ASWACATI. XXII-12.

ASWATTHA TREE. II-10; XII-
21.

ASWIN. Name for Dhanus. I-8.

ASWINI. VII-8. XXII-1, 5, 7,
11; XXIV-13.

ASYA. An appellation for the
2nd house I-10.

ATHEIST. to be an—. VI-62.

ATHEISTA. III-10.

ATMAN. A name to denote the
5th house. I-12.

ATRI. I-3.

ATTACHMENT. —to one's duty.
XIX-6.

—to females. II-3.

ATTEMPT. Success in all one's
—s. IX-16

To fail in one's—s. XXVI-16.

ATTENDANT. To be waited upon
by faithful—s. VI-7.

To have—s. XIX-93.

To live with—s. VIII-14.

AUDIENCE. To earn the appro-
bation of the—in an assembly.
XX-3.

AUDISESHA. II-27.

AUSPICIOUS. Condition of the
lord of the 8th house proving
—. XX-41.

Lord of a Trikona posited in a
Kendra or the lord of a Ken-
dra in a Trikona will prove
to the native XX-43.

The time that must be declared
as vasya to the native. XIII-20.

Time when all things—should be
got done. XXIII-22; XXIV-40.

Time when anything—may hap-
pen. XXIV-43.

—Signs. I-9.

Time when Rahu's Dasa period

will be fully—. XIX-15.

To be always in the midst of
—ceremonies. VI-65.

To travel on an—undertaking
XXVI-19.

AUTHORITY. To attain high—.
VIII-30.

To fear danger from the—s—.
XXI-5.

To have—conferred on oneself.
VI-34.

AVANA. A name for the 6th
house. I-13.

AVANTI. II-38.

AVARICIOUS. To be. XVIII-13.

AVAROHINI. —Dasa XX-56.

AVASTHAS. Bala and other—.
III-3, 10

The ten—. III-18, 19, 20.

AVAYOGA. VI-57, 58.

AYA. A term to denote the 11th
house. I-16.

AYANA. II-24

AYANATILA. IV-1, 9

AYUDHADREKKANAS. III-13.

AYURDAYA. XXII-10.

—and the regulation of the order
of Dasas. XXII-27.

Conditions when the Amra,
Pinda and Naitargika systems
of—have to be adopted. XXII
-28.

Josvarama—system XXII-26.

Less in—. XXII-10

Pinda—system. XXII-21.

Rule of Satyacharya when
several multiplication for
reductions crop up in com-
puting— XXII-30.

The method of computing the—
when the Jagna, the Sun and
the Moon are of equal
strength XXII-29.

AYUS. A term to denote the
8th house I-13.

Determining the—(longevity or
otherwise)—is the first thing
to be done when a son is
born. XII-1.

How to obtain the total-in years of the native through the Ashvakevarga of Saturn. XXIV-10.

The persons for whom this—has been declared by wise men. XXII-32.

The several agencies through which one's life is to be predicted. XIII-27.

To get the rectified—contributed by the planets. XXIV-32.

B

BACK. The state dwelling in the—of the native. XXVI-36, 39, 40.

To have marks on the—. II-21.

To have marks or moles on the—. IX-9.

BACK-BITER. To be a—. XVI-6.

BACK-BITING. To be—. VIII-9.

BAD GRAINS. To earn through—. V-8.

BAD LIFE. To lead a—. XX-19.

BAD PEOPLE. To be dependent on—. VIII-8.

BAD WAYS. To end one's life by following—. XXV-26.

To resort to—. VI-23.

BAD WOMEN. To seek the company of—. VIII-31.

BAD WORDS. To hear—. XXI-30, 46.

To utter—. XIV-6.

BADLY DISPOSED. To be—. XXV-11.

BADLY PLACED. Effect of the lord of the Lagna or that of the second house being—. XX-15.

Planets when 7—. II-36.

BAHUBHIA. I-9.

BALA. —Avastha. III-10.

BALAGRAHAS. —to be expected through the Moon. XIV-8.

Child meets with destruction, being seized by—. XII-8.

BALAPINDASAMASTHA. IV-23, 23.

BALAKSHITA. XVII-6

BANDHA. A designation for the 12th house. I-16

The five kinds of a— or conjunctions—imagined between two planets. XV-30.

BANDHUP. A designation for the 4th house. I-11.

BANDHIMINT. To suffer—from one's country. XIX-26.

BARBER. To be a—. XVIII-1, 8.

BARER. To be patronized by—and ministers. VI-38.

BARKS. To be a dealer in—. XVIII-3.

BARKEN. A woman to become—. XI-5, 7.

BARKENNESS. Himself to ward off the—threatening a family. XII-16-18.

Yoga leading to—. XII-7.

BARKEN WIFE. To have a—. VI-59.

BARK. One of the ten Avasthas of a planet. III-19.

To expect insult from—people. XIX-14.

BASE AVOCATIONS. To resort to—. V-8.

BASE WAYS. To be given to—. VI-7.

BASE WOMEN. To be in the company of low and—. XXV-16

BATH. A holy—in Rameswaram to attain progeny. XII-24.

BATHING PLACES. To visit—. XXVII-6.

BATTIM. A name to denote the 6th house. I-13.

BATTLE

BENEPIO PLANET

Anything regarding—should be ascertained through Mars, II-3.
 Defeat in—, XXI-27.
 Income by fighting in—, V-4.
BATTLE FIELD. Abode of Mars in a—, II-15.
BEADS. —or benedict dots in an Ashtaka varga. XXIII-2.
BEARING. A woman to be masculine in hor—, XI-3.
BEAST. —, appropriate to each of the planets. II-17-20.
 The Yogi under which a birth will be that of a—, XIV-28.
 Trouble from fire and —, XIX-18.
BEATITUDE. I-1; II-5.
BEAUTIFUL. A woman to be—, XI-5.
 To be—in appearance III-17.
 To have a—body. VI-25; VIII-17.
 To have—limbs VI-0.
BEAUTY. It is the Moon that determines bodily health and—, II-2.
 Matters relating to a woman's—should be determined from the Lagna. XI-1.
 To have—, XXV-13.
BED. —denoted by the 12th house. I-15.
 To acquire new—, XX-8; XXI-29.
 To have good—. XVI-18.
BED-ROOM. One of the places of Venus. II-16.
BEGGAR. To be a—, XXV-17.
BEHAR. The country pertaining to Mars. XIV-28.
BEHAVIOUR. It is through Jupiter that information about one's—should be sought for. II-5.
 To be emotional in one's—. VI-16.
 To be of bad—. VI-53.
 To be rough in one's—. VI-50.
 To be wicked in one's—. XX-19.
BELL-METAL. Anything about

—should be determined through the Moon. II-2.
 —is the substance ascribed to the Moon. II-20.
BELLY. A name for the 6th house I-12.
 Disease affecting the—. XXI-76.
 Disease in the—. XXI-22; XXVI-18.
 The asterisms distributed over the—during the transits of the planets. XXVI-38, 39, 40.
 To suffer from pain in the—. XXI 9, 52.
 Trouble in the—. XXI-63.
BELLY ACHE. Mars in the 6th house will make the native suffer from—. XIV-10.
 Saturn brings on—. XIV-8.
 To suffer from—. VIII 6, 26.
BELOVED. To enjoy all pleasures in the company of one's—. XX-6.
 To suffer separation from one's—. VIII-26; XX-19.
BENEFACITOR. To be a—. VI-49.
BENEPIO. VII-11, 12, 13, 16.
 X-6, 7, 10; XI-1, 2, 3, 5, 10; XII-1, 2, 32; XIV-21, 22; XV-18, 19; XVI-2, 5, 8, 10, 17, 20, 23, 26, 27, 28; XIX-15, XX-27, 30, 53, 59; XXII-21; XXIII-14, 24; XXVI-27, 28, 30; XXVII-1, 8.
BENEPIO ASPECT. XII-1, 9.
BENEPIO DOTS. XV-13, 28; XXIII-11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 23; XXIV-1, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40; XXVI-41.
BENEFICIENT. The conditions under which a Bhava will be thoroughly—. XV-2.
BENEFICIENT ACTS. To do—. XXI-48.
BENEPIO POSITION. XXIII-10.
BENEPIO PLANET. XII-1, 3; XIII-8, 12, 15, 20; XV-2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10; XXIV-43

- BENEFIT.** To do acts causing eternal—, VI-38.
To get eternal—s. through one's spiritual preceptor. XIX-94.
- BENEVOLENT.** To be— VI-36.
- BENGAL GRAM.** Jupiter's grain is—, II-28.
- BEST QUALITIES.** To possess who—, VIII-30.
- BHADRA YOGA.** VI-1, 2.
- BIAGINEYA.** A term to denote the 4th house. I-11.
- BIAGYA.** A name for the 9th house. I-14.
- BIAGYA YOGA.** VI-41, 53
- BIANU.** Name for the Sun. II-31.
- BHARANI.** XXII-6, 7.
- BHARGAVA.** Name for Venus. II-24, 25.
- BHARYA.** A designation for the 7th house I-13.
- BHASANDHI.** I-4.
- BIASKARA.** A name for the Sun. II-30.
- BIASKARI.** Name of Saturn. II-14.
- BIASVAT.** A name for the Sun. II-32
- BHAUMA.** Name for Mars. I-6, II-18, 21, 23, 25, 26, 35, 37.
- BIHVA.** I-15; XV-1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 17, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28; XVII-1; XX-1, 21, 22, 34, 35, 43, 45, 52; XXV-8; XXVIII-1, 4.
- BHAVA BALA.** IV-24.
- BHAVAMSA.** VII-35, XXII-27
- BHAVA SANDHI.** XV-13, 14; XXII-27.
- BHAVISHYATJNANA.** A name to denote, the 5th house I-12.
- BHETA.** One of the ten Avasthas of a planet. III-19.
- BHETI.** A name to signify the 6th house. I-13.
- BHOGIN.** A name for Rahu. II-28.
- BHRATRU.** A name for the 3rd house. I-11.
- BHRIQU.** A name for Venus. II-13, 16, 19, 28.
- BHRIQUJA.** A name for Venus. II-6, 21, 26.
- BHRIITYA.** V-1.
- BHUKTI.** A term to denote the 2nd house. I-10.
Death may happen when the Day and—at the time is untoward. XIII-18.
- XX-23, 28, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 53, 51; XXI-1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 39, 39, 40, 41, 44, 47, 48, 53, 53, 59, 57, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 69, 70, 72, 74, 75, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84; XXII-13; XXVI-49; XXVIII. 1-4.
- BHUKTINATHA.** XX-29.
- BHUMI SUTA.** A name for Mars. II-31.
- BHUPATANA.** Some say that the Lagna at birth of a child is the time of its—, XIII-2.
- BIUSHA.** A term to denote the 4th house. I-12.
- BILE.** Mercury is a mixture of the 3 humours, wind,—and phlegm. II-11.
The Sun causes death through—, XIV-14.
The Sun causes fever dominated by excited—, XIV-2.
To suffer diseases arising from a morbid state of—and blood. XIX-20.
To suffer diseases arising from—, XXI-13, 20, 21.
To suffer diseases due to wind and—. XXI-32, 77, 82
To suffer pain owing to excess of— XXI-29.
To suffer trouble through flow of blood and—, XXI-78.
- BILIOUS.** Mars is—and cruel in nature. II-10.
- BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.** To be bothered by—, XIX-2.
- BILIOUS FEVER.** XIV-4, 14, 17.
- BIPED SIGNS.** I-7; IV-6.

BIRD. The particular—s. denoted by the several planets II-17, 20.

The Yoga under which the previous birth of a person will be that of a—. XIV-28.

BIRD DECANATES. III-18.

BIRTH. —in a Lagna trine to the Adhana Lagna. XII-32.

—of a daughter. XXI-67.

—of a son to one's family. XX-6, XXI-79.

—of a very good son XXI-72, 74.

Demise of the father of a child soon after—. XVI-22.

Effect of—at the extreme end of a Rasi, a Gandantha, at the junction of any of the four corners identical with the conjunction or aspect by a malefic or when the Moon is in the fateful degree in any sign. XIII-9.

Past and future—e. XIV-27, 29.

Time when the—of a child may take place. XII-31, 33.

BITTER. II-31.

BLACK. Rahu is—in colour. II-33.

Saturn wears a—garment. II-14.

BLACK GRAM. The grain belonging to Rahu is—. II-28.

BLACK SMITH. II-20

BLAME. A name for the 8th house. I-14.

To get undeserved—. XIX-17.

BLASPHEMOUS. To be a—heretic XXV-16.

BLAZING. One of the ten Avasthas of a planet. III-18.

BLEEDING. To bring on—from rectum. XIV-10.

BLOOD. It is the Moon that causes impurity of—. XIV-3.

The Moon governs—. II-9.

To be bothered by impurity of—. XIX-9; XXI-13; XXVI-13.

To suffer diseases from a morbid state of bile and—. XIX-20.

Trouble through flow of—. XXI-78.

BLOODLESSNESS. XIV-14.

BLOW. To get a wound as a result of a—from a piece of wood or stone. XIV-8.

BODILY SPLENDOR. Loss of—. XIV-7.

BODY. —of Kalapurusha I—4. Jupiter possesses a big—. II-12.

Ketu has an elevated—. II-34.

Rahu, Gulika and Ketu will cause trouble to the—. II-26.

Saturn has got a tall—full of arteries and veins. II-14.

The—and limbs of a person will be commensurate in their proportions with the rising sign. XVI-1.

The limbs and—of Venus are huge and his—has the colour of the Durva grass. II-13.

The Moon has a huge—. II-9.

The Moon represents the—. II-26.

The Sun causes burning of the whole—. XIV-2.

The Sun has a square-built—. II-8.

The Sun is the lord of the bones in the—. II-8.

To have a dwarfish—. XXV-13.

To have a—similar to a water pot. IX-11.

To have a deformed—. VIII-9.

To have a lean—. VIII-1.

To have a lean and frail—. IX-7.

To have a symmetrical and shining—. IX-12.

To have one's—made white by the besmearing of sacred ashes. VI-29.

To have one's—soiled by pus from wounds, and the gait retarded to—by weakness and wasted in the several constituent elements of the—. XXVI-15.

BODY

- To have wounds in the—. XXI-33.
 To possess a beautiful—. VI-3, 25; VII-13; VIII-17.
 To possess a strong—. VI-50.
 Trembling of the—, XXI-34.
BOIL. Death due to—s. XIV-18.
 To suffer from—. XXI-9.
BOLD. To be—. VIII-32.
 To speak—ly in an assembly. VI-16.
BONDAGE. To live by servile—. V-8.
BONES. Man governs the marrow of the—and flesh. II-10.
 The Sun is the lord of the—in the body. II-8.
BOUNTFUL. To be—. VI-7.
BOUNTY. To live at the—of another. VIII-29.
BOWELS. To be afflicted by a disease relating to the—. VIII-31.
BOXING. To be clever in—. XVIII-3.
BOYHOOD. Condition when a planet is said to be in—. III-3.
BRAHMAN. Presiding deity of Jupiter and Ketu. II-27.
BRAHMA. —as lord of Shodasman. III 6.
 The condition under which a person goes to—loka. XIV-23.
 To be absorbed in the knowledge of the identity of the universe with—. VI-31.
BRAHMIN. Acquisition of money through—s. XXI-67.
 Adoration of the—. XXI-7, 69.
 Childlessness owing to the curse of a—. XII-22.
 Delight in worshipping Gods and—s. XXI-66.
 Devoted to the—s and the Gods. XXII-32.
 Harm resulting from the curse of—s. and Gods. XIV-6.
 Honouring of—a. XIX-7.

- Matters relating to a—should be ascertained through Venus. II-19.
 Mocking with—a. XXI-12.
 Quarrel with a great—. XXI-67.
 Reverence to Gods and—s. II-6.
 The dwellings of Gods and—s. II-16.
 To be a wealthy—. XVIII-3.
 To be intent in worshipping Gods and—s. IX-7.
 To engage oneself in doing work for—s. and the Gods. VI-18.
 To get money through—s. XIX-24.
 To have access to—s. XIX-19.
 To have no reverence for—s. VI-23.
 To maintain oneself through the help of—s. V-6.
 To please hosts of—s. VI-53.
 To love Gods and—s. VIII-4.
 To show reverence to—s. and Gods. XX-10.
 To worship the—s. and Gods. XXI-23.
 Troubles through dispute with—s. and Kshatriyas. XIV-9.
 Venus and Jupiter are—a. I-24.
 Worship of Gods and—, XXI-31, 41, 43, 45.
BRAHMINICAL. To shine with—lustre. VI-31.
BRAIN FEVER. Death by—. XIV-18.
BRAVE. Not to be—. XXV-8.
 To be—. VI-2, 9; VIII-2, 8, 10, 11, 24; IX-7; XVI-7; XXV-11.
BRAVERY. To possess excessive—. XXI-20.
BREACH. Scandal due to a—of decorum. XIX-14.
BREAST. A designation for the 3rd house. I-11.

- The particular asteroid resting on the—of a person during the transit of planets and the effects thereof. XXVI-35.
- MILKART.** A term to denote the 4th house. I-12.
- MILKART.** To be—in appearance. XI-3.
- MILKART HALP.** Planets that are strong in the—of a month. IV-1.
- MILKART.** A sign to guess the number of one's—s. XXIV-9.
- A designation for the 3rd house. I-11.
- Acquisition of wealth through —. V-1.
- MILKART.** A term for the 11th house.
- Help to, or from, a— XX-4.
- It is through Mars, that anything about one's—s. should be ascertained. II-3.
- Loss of—s. XVI-8.
- Mars causes quarrel with—s. XIV-4.
- Mars represents the youngest— and Jupiter, the eldest. II-25.
- Misunderstandings with one's—s. XXI-32.
- Separation from one's—s. XXI-21.
- The condition under which the prosperity of one's—s. is indicated. XVI-8.
- The number of—s. one may have. XVI-9.
- To ascertain all about one's father's—, character, etc. XV-22.
- To be helpful to one's—, XVI-7.
- To be hostile to one's—s. VIII-25.
- To be praised by one's—s. VI-47.
- To be without—s. XXV-10.
- To determine the effects (phases) of one's— XV-21.
- To divine all details about one's—, XV-25; XVI-12.
- To expect the demise of one's—, XX-16.
- To have a renowned—, VIII-14.
- To have—s. VIII-5.
- To have good—s. VIII-11.
- To have no —s. VI-60; VIII-8.
- To lose a— VIII-29; XXV-15.
- To quarrel with one's—s. and sons. XIX-30.
- Trouble and sickness to one's—, XXI-40.
- Trouble through, or to a— XX-20.
- BROTHERHOOD.** To be devoid of good—, VI-68.
- BUDHIST.** II-20; XXVII-5.
- BUDHA.** I-6; II-4, 11, 21, 23, 21, 27.
- BUFFALO.** Acquisition of—s. XIX-23; XX-9.
- Increase in—s. XXI-48.
- Re: a —, one ought to ascertain through Venus II-19.
- Re: a —, one should guess through Saturn. II-7.
- Term for denoting the 6th house I-12.
- The full period of life of a—is 21 years. XXII-31.
- To earn through—s. V-7.
- BUG.** II-20.
- BILLIERS.** Acquisition of—, XIX-23.
- Life period of—is 24 years. XII-11.
- BURDEN.** To live by carrying— V-8.
- BURNING.** — of the whole body XIV-2.
- BURNING SENSATION.** To have a—, XIX-23.
- BURNT.** Yoga for one's house being—, XVI-14.
- BUSINESS.** Cleverness in doing any—, XXI-33.
- Failure of the—undertaken XIX-14; XXI-66; XXVI-25.

Gain of one's—, XXIII-11.
 Success in—, XIX-6, 7.
 To be intent on one's—, IX-0.
 To be wearied by being engaged
 in a worthless and fruitless—
 XXVI-23.
 To bring to a successful termi-
 nation any—originated by one-
 self XX-11.

To engage oneself in other's—,
 VIII-27.
 To have obstacle to one's—,
 XXVI-18.
 To have success in a at the
 very outset, VI-63; VIII-7.
 To suffer ruin of one's—, XXV-
 25; XXVI 45, 46.
 BUTTOCKS. To have elevated
 IX-4.

C

CALAMITY. III-10.
 Happening of a great—, XXI-
 10, 22.
 To be overcome by—los, XVI-
 4.
 To have—los beyond number.
 XXI-24.
 To suffer—, XXIV-42
 CALLING. XX-21.
 CALM One of the ten Avasthas
 of a planet. III-18.
 CALUMNIATING, Saturn is ex-
 ceedingly—, II-14.
 CALUMNY. To have undeserv-
 ed—XIX-17.
 To suffer—, XX-18.
 CAMEL, II-20.
 The period of life of a—,
 XXII-31.
 CANCER. Same as Kataka.
 CAPABLE. One of the ten Avast-
 has of a planet. III-18.
 CAPRICORN. Same as Makara.
 CAPTIVITY One's—ought to
 be guessed through Saturn.
 II-7.
 CARBUNCLE, XIV-3, 11.
 CARDINAL SIGNS. I-9.
 CARNAL APPETITE. To suffer
 from—, XX-18.
 CARRIAGE. To possess a—,
 XIX-16.
 CASTE, Predications should be
 so declared as to fit in with
 one's—, XXI-34.

The—of Rahu II-33.
 The—s. of the seven planets.
 II-21.
 To know the particular—of the
 native in his past and future
 births XIV 21, 22.
 CAT. II-18.
 CATARACT. To have a—in the
 eyes, VIII-1.
 CATAKRII. Death due to—,
 XIV-17.
 CATTLE. Acquisition of—, XXI-
 17, 43.
 All—will unite in one place.
 XXI-10.
 Destruction of—, XX-16; XXI-
 25.
 Laws of—, XXI-37, 74; XXVI-
 23.
 Sickens to—, XXI-40.
 To acquire more—, XIX-20.
 To apprehend danger from—,
 XXVI 18.
 To be rich in—, VI-48.
 To possess—, IX-3.
 CATTLE-FARMING To get in-
 come through—, V-3.
 CELEBRATED. To be widely—,
 VI-65.
 CENSURE. II-7.
 CENTIPEDE SIGNS. I-7.
 CEREMONIES. —in honour of
 departed spirits. XII 24.
 CESSATION. —of quarrels. XX-
 9.

- CHAKRA. The number of years constituting the entire Ayus in a—. XXII-13, 14.
- CHAKRA. To have in one's body marks of—. VI-30.
- CHAMARA YOGA. VI-44.
- CHANAKYA. XXII-24.
- CHANDRA. II-2, 24, 30.
See under Moon.
- CHANDRA AVANTTHAN. IV-10.
- CHANDRAJA. II-31, 32.
- CHANDRA KRIYADI. IV-12, 20.
- CHANDRA KRIYA PHALA. IV-13, 16.
- CHANDRA VELA-PHALA. IV-17-19.
- CHAPA. I-7.
- CHARA BASI. I-9; XIII-14; XIV-27.
- CHARA KARANAS. XII-16.
- CHARACTER. —of planets. II-8, 14.
The Ayus is only for those who preserve the landmarks of—and conduct. XXI-32.
The Moon determines the—of one's heart. XV-15.
To ascertain one's father's—. XV-22.
To be of a spotless—. VI-15.
To be of a very good—. VI-25.
To be possessed of good—. VIII-10.
To be vile in—. XII-14.
- CHARACTERISTIC QUALITIES. XV-15.
- CHARICTS To own—. XXV-30.
- CHARITABLE To be—. VII-22.
- CHARMING SPEECH. II-6.
- CHARMS. To be clever in—and exercising VIII-15.
To be conversant with—or spells. VIII-12.
- CHASTE. A woman to be—. XI-7.
- CHASTITY. XI-1.
- CHATAKA. BIRD. II-18.
- CHATURASRA HOUSES. I-18.
- CHATURDASI. XII-17.
- CHATURTHI. XII-16.
- CHATUSHIPADA SIGNS. I-7.
- CHATUSHTAYA HOUSES. I-17.
- CHEAT. To be a—. VI-62; XVIII-10.
- CHEATING. To be clever in—others XVIII-4; XIX-9.
- CHEERS. To be liable to diseases affecting the—. XXI-70.
To have large—. IX-5.
- CHESHTABALA. IV-1, 2.
- CHEST. Distribution of the stars over the—of a person during the transits of planets and the effects thereon. XXVI-35, 36, 37.
Jupiter has an elevated—. II-12.
To have a broad—. IX-8.
- CHHATTRA YOGA. VI-44, 49.
- CHHIDRA TITHI. XII-15, 16.
- CHIEF. To become a—of one's family. XVIII-2.
To become a—or mayor of a City. VIII-20.
To become a friend of a renowned VI-63.
- CHILD. Early destruction of a—. XIII-8, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13.
Conditions under which long life is secured to the—. XIII-31.
To be blessed with—ion. X-9.
To have a—late in life after a great effort. XII-4.
- CHILDHOOD. XXVIII-1-4.
- CHILDLESS. To be—. VIII-28; X-8, XVIII-14.
- CHILDLESSNESS. —and its cause. XII-19, 21, 23.
- CHILDLESS RASIS. XII-3, 4.
- CHILDREN. XXVIII-1, 4.
A planet in a Suralokamea secures to the native—. III-9.
Beneficial effect through one's—. XXI-41.
Birth of—. XIX-7, 11, 22; XXI-23, 29, 33, 43; XXVI-17, 19, 20, 21.

CHILDREN

CHILDREN

—, male or female. XXII-11.
 — should be declared through the 9th house in a woman's nativity. XI-1.
 — to be troubled by gout. XIX-13.
 Danger through—. XIV-9.
 Danger to—. XIV-8.
 Destruction of—. IX-12.
 Happiness to—. XIX-10.
 Ills to—. XIV-9.
 Segmentation from one's—. XXI-6.
 Sickness to—. XIX-14; XX-20; XXI-11, 10, 30, 40, 49.
 Suffering to—. XIX-18.
 Loss of—. XXI-27; XXV-26; XXVI-29.
 Misunderstandings with one's—. XXI-32.
 Not to have many—. XXV-8.
 To be heretofore—. VI-11; VIII-8, 4, 9, 29, 24; X-2.
 To be deserted by one's—. XXV-13.
 To be destitute of—. XXI-83.
 To be endowed with good—. XX-6.
 To be happy with one's—. XXI-51.
 To become mothers of—that are dead XI-9.
 To have a few—. VIII-16.
 To have a good number of—. VIII-12; XII-10.
 To have a very limited number of—. XVIII-15.
 To have—by a second wife. XII-5.
 To have many—. VIII-27.
 To live happily blessed with—. XVI-20.
 To live in the company of one's—. XX-53, 80.
 To lose—. VI-69, VIII-1, 30; XII-0; XIX-21.
 To possess—. III-15; VI-3, 27, 34, 49, 51, 65, VII-7, 14,

18, 39; X-10; XI-5; XII-3; XXVI-19.
 To quarrel with one's—. XIX-9; XXVI-17.
 Trouble to—. XIX-23; XX-19; XXI-24, 49.
 Yoga under which acquisition of—is assured. XII-1.
 CHITTOTTHA. A name for the 7th house I-13.
 CHITTTRA. Effect of birth in the ascendant—. XI-9; XII-8.
 CHOLERA. XIV-14.
 CHORA. A name for the 7th house. I-13.
 CHOWRIER. To be endowed with waving—. VII-3.
 To move in a pylonium with—. waving to and fro. VI-53.
 To provide seated on the back of an elephant with—adornings on the two sides. VII-6.
 CITY. To be a leader of a—. XVIII-3.
 To be a mayor of a—. VIII-20, 27.
 To be a watchman of a—. XVIII-12.
 CITY FATHERS. To get honour from the—. XXI-51.
 CLAN. To be the head of one's—. XVIII-27.
 CLEAN. To be—. VI-2.
 CLERICAL WORK. To earn through—. V-5.
 CLEVER. To be—. III-8, 10, VI-2, 30; XVIII-8.
 To be—in politics. XVI-6.
 To be—in working in metals. XVII-1.
 CLEVERNESS. IX-14.
 CLOTH. II-9, 6, 85.
 acquisition of—s. XVI-13; XIX-7, 20; XXI-39, 43, 69.
 Loss of—. XXI-8.
 To be an adept in the dyeing of—. XVIII-3.
 To be decorated with beautiful a. VI-20.

To get now—s. XIX-22; XX-8; XXI-12, 13.
 To have a profusion of—, XIX-10.
 To have—s and ornaments. VI-48.
 To have good—s VIII-17.
 To trade in—s. V-3.
 To wear s of variegated colour. VI-34.
CLOTHES. A designation to denote the 4th house. I-12.
CLOTHING. XXI-75.
COCK. II-18.
COLD. To become a proficient in the—of laws. XVI-6.
COMMITATION. Trouble in—, XIV-7.
COPTION. Not to indulge much in—, XI-7.
COLIC. Death due to—, XIV-17.
COMMIT. II-13, 34; IX-13; XVI-1.
COMBUSTION. Effect of a planet in—, XX-30.
 Reduction in the period of Ayurdays when a planet is in—, XXIV-29.
COMET. XXV-28.
COMFORT. —s of the couch. XIX-26; XXI-35, 75.
 —s requisite for enjoyment XXI-81.
 Personal—s. XIX-10.
 To be blessed with material—s. VI-9.
 To be endowed with happiness and—, III-11.
 To be endowed with many—s. VIII-19.
 To be intent on having all—s. XVIII-12.
 To enjoy all—s III-15; VI-39; X-7; XIII-24; XVI-17.
 To have various—s that wealth affords. XXI-20.
 To secure the—s of one's sons. XXI-82.

COMMAND. A term to indicate the 10th house. I-15.
COMMANDER. Birth of n—, VI-42.
COMMENSURATION. An expression to denote the 11th house. I-15.
COMMERCE. A term to signify the 10th house. I-15.
COMMODITIES. Acquisition of saleable—, XXI-45.
COMMON SIGNS. I-9.
COMPASSION. II-5.
CONCEPTION. Clearness of—, XXI-17.
 Time favourable to—, XI-11.
 Time when—may take place XII-12.
CONCH. II-12.
CONCH SHELL. Sounds of the—, VI-38.
CONDUCT. Course of—prescribed in the Vedas. VI-31.
 The land-marks of character and— XXII-32.
 To shun in all one's courses of— IX-14.
CONFIDENCE. To have—in one's speech. XIX-10.
CONFIDENT. One of the ten Avasthas of a planet. III-18.
CONFUSION. Sorrow and—to the person concerned. XIX-25.
CONJUNCTION. Effect of the 5th house or its lord being in— with male planets. XII-11.
 Effect of the lord of the 5th being in—with the lords of the 12th, 6th or the 8th. XII-9.
 Effect of the lords of the Lagna and the 5th house coming in— (while in transit). XVI-33.
 Effect of the lord of the Lagna coming in—with the lord of any particular Bhava. XVI-35.
 On—s of planets. XVIII-1-5; XXVIII 1-4.
 Reduction by half of the period contributed by a planet when he is in—with another planet. XXIV-29.

Venus in—with a malefic in the 8th, 7th or 9th will make the native bereft of a wife. X-4.

CONNOISSEUR. To be a good—in food VIII-14.

CONSTANCY. Anything re: one's—should be guessed through Saturn. II-7.

CONSTITUTION. To be endowed with a strong—. VI-63; VIII-5; XVI-17.

CONSUMPTION. Death by—. XIV-19.

To be seized with—. XIV-11.

To suffer from—. XXI-4, 77.

To suffer from pulmonary—. XXI-7.

CONTENTED. To be—. VI-8.

CONTROL. To have one's senses under—. VI-31; XXII-32.

CONVERSANT. To be—with everything. VIII-18.

COOK. II-18; XVIII-4.

COOKING. — as a source of income. V-4.

COOKING UTENSILS. II-3.

COOLY LABOUR. II-7.

COPPER. II-1.

Acquisition of—. XXI-78.

To be a dealer in—. XVII-7.

COPPER ORE. II-1, 30.

CORAL. II-29; XXI-60.

Income through trade on—. V-3.

CORN. A planet in a Soralekama secures—to the native. III 9

Acquisition of—. XXI-28.

All—will unite in one place. XXI-19

Anything about—has to be determined through the Moon II 2

Loss of—. XXI-11, 52.

Phenomenal increase of—. XXI-66

To have plenty of—. VI 46, 49.

To possess—. VIII-11, 14; IX-16

To possess no wealth or—. XXV 2.

CORPSE. Fear by seeing—. XIV-9.

COUCH. Comforts of the—. XIX-26; XXI 35, 75.

Information re: one's—should be sought for through Venus. II-6

To enjoy the happiness of the—. XXI-12, 43.

COUGH. Death by—. XIV-19.

COUNCILLOR. The post of—under a King. XX-6.

COUNTRY. Absence from one's own—. XIX 17.

Mars represents the—of Belar. XIV-28.

Residence in a foreign—. XXI-27.

The—les signified by the planets. II-25

The Direction of the—of the wife. X-12.

To earn in a place other than one's own native country. V-9.

To go out of one's own—. XXI-26.

To know the particular—of the individual in his past and future births. XIV-24.

To leave one's—. XXVI-18.

To suffer banishment from one's—. XIX-25.

Trouble in one's—. XIX-23.

COUPLE. The Yoga for a—being lucky and enjoy all comforts. X-7.

Yoga for the—not living together. XI-3.

COURAGE. Anything about—should be ascertained through Mars. II 3

—is signified by the 3rd house. I-11.

To ascertain one's own—. XV-15.

To be—ous VIII-12, 23.

To shine in—. IX-14.

Upaketa in the 3rd house makes the native—ous XXV-20.

COURSE OF CONDUCT. To follow the right—VIII-16.

COURTESAN. Association with—s. XXI-40, 83.

Loss of bodily splendour as a result of intercourse with—s. XIV-7.

Ho: a—, one ought to ascertain through Venus. II-19.

COVETOUS. To be—, IX-11.

COW. A planet in a Gopurama secures—s to the native. III-8.

About—s one ought to ascertain through the Moon. II-2.

About—ons ought to ascertain through Venus. II-19.

Acquisition of—s. XVI-13; XIX-7, 23, 24; XX-9.

Childlessness owing to the killing of a—. XII-22.

—is denoted by the 4th house. I-12.

—s to go into the possession of others. XVI-14.

To earn through—s. V-7.

To obtain—s. XIX-12.

To possess—s. IX-2.

COW-GRAM. II-28.

COW-HERD. II-18.

COW-KIND. II-21.

CRANE. II-17.

CREEDS. A mendicant who does not know anything about the various— XXVII 5.

CRIMINAL. To entangle oneself in—actions. VI-68.

CROOKED. To be—in one's views. IX-4.

To go in—ways. XXI-55.

CROW. II-20.

CROWN. VII-3.

CRUEL. A woman to be—beyond measure to her husband. XI-2.

Acquisition of wealth through—deeds. XIX-6.

He who is born in a Daridra Yoga will be—. VI-68.

Mars is—in nature. II-10.

One's—ty should be ascertained through Mars. II-8.

Saturn is— II-14.

To be—. VIII-10, 13; XVIII-1; XXV-9.

To be—hearted. VIII-1.

To be—in behaviour. III-12.

To be—in disposition. III-14.

To be—minded. VIII-23.

To be making money by—acts. XIX-18.

To do—actions. XIX-9.

To do acts. IX-8; XVIII-14.

CUCKOO. II-20.

CULTIVATOR. A—is denoted by the Moon. II-17.

To have misunderstandings with one's—s. XIX-31.

CUNNING. Rahn is—. II 33.

CUPID. To be equal to—in beauty. XXV-80.

CURSE. Harm resulting from the—s of Brahmins and Gods. XIV-6.

Sonlessness due to the—of a serpent or that of a Brahmin. XII-22.

Sonlessness due to the—of the Manu. XII-20.

To be—d by the people. VIII 9.

CUTANEOUS ERUPTION. To suffer from—. XXI-9.

D

DAINTIES. To feed others with all kinds of—in plenty. XX-8.

DAINYA YOGAS. VI-32, 83.

DAIVATA. A name to denote the 9th house—I-14.

DAKSHA KARNA. A designation for the 3rd house. I-11.

DAKSHAKSHI. —signifies the 2nd house. I-10.

DAMA YOGA. VI-39, 40.

DAMSEL. Acquisition of an excellent—. XXI-81.

Acquisition of many—s. XXI-45.

Childlessness due to the murder of a—. XII-22.

Service under a—. V-3.

To be ever sporting with a—. VI-24.

To be loved by a beautiful—. VIII-6.

To enjoy comforts in the company of many beautiful—s. VI-33.

To obtain enjoyment in the company of young—s. XIX-12.

DANGER. About a—. one ought to ascertain through Venus. II-19.

To become a public—. XXVI-5.

DANCING. To be fond of—and music. VI-40.

To be versed in the art of—. XVIII-4.

To have a liking for music and—. IX-3.

DANCING HALL. The—in one of the places of Venus. II-16.

DANGER. —at all times from enemies. XXI-52.

—from fire. XIX-17; XXV-23.

—from fire to concealed wealth, grain, sons and wife. XIX-5.

—from poison. XIX-21; XXI-6.

—from poison, fire and weapon. XXI-36.

—from the authorities. XXI-5.

—from the sovereign, fire, thieves and serpents. XXI-71.

—from the sovereign, fire, thieves and weapons. XXI-38.

—from thieves. XXI-47.

—from thunder. XXI-26.

—from thunderstorm. XXI-14.

—from water. XXI-16, 27.

—from weapons, fire, thieves, enemies, rulers. XXI-22.

—to life. XXI-42, 61; XXVI-24, 28, 33, 34, 35, 37, 40.

—to one's lands and house. XX-16.

Mars causes—from fire, poison, weapons, leprosy, &c. XIV-4.

No—to life. XXVI-27.

The Moon causes—from water, Balagraha, Durga, Kinnara, female Yaksha &c. XIV-3.

The Sun causes—from wood, fire, weapon, poison, wife, children, quadruped, thief, the sovereign, &c. XIV-2.

The Sun's transit in the 9th house will cause—to the native. XXVI-11.

To apprehend—from cattle. XXVI-18.

To be exempt from distress and—. XXV-10.

To cause—or destruction for a person through Saturn's Ashlakavarga. XXIV-14.

Transits of planets over a Rasi containing benefic dots less than 28 in the Sarvashtaka varga produce—. XXIII-20.

DARIDRA YOGA. VI-67, 68.

DARIDRYA. —is decreed by the 12th house. I-16.

DARING. One's should be ascertained through Mars. II-3.

To acquire wealth by doing—deeds. VI-2.

To be capable of accomplishing—acts. XVI-7.

To be very—and rash. VIII-8.

To subdue one's enemies by doing—acts. XX-7.

DARK. II-14.

DARK HALF. IV-1.

DARK HOLES. II-10.

DARKNESS. II-20.

DASA. —(servant), a term to denote the 5th house. I-14.

DASA X-13, 14; XIII-18, 25; XIX-1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26; XX-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61; XXI-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64; XXII-2, 4, 12, 16, 27; XXIV-4; XXVI-49; XXVIII-1-4.

DASAMSA III-1, 2, 3, 6.

DASANATHA. XX-28, 29.

DASA PERIOD. XV-7, 8, 11, 12, 29; XXIV-82, 83; XXV-26.

DASA VARGAS. III-1.

DAUGHTER. Birth of a new—XXI-12.

Birth of—s. XII-11; XXI-67.

To be the father of many—s. XII-6.

DAY. II-24; IV-1; XVII-21, 25; XXIV-28, 32; XXV-2, 3.

DAY-BIRTH. XVI-23.

DAY-SHINE. I-8; IV-6.

DAYADIN. XII-20; XXI-21; XXVI-19.

DEATH. A child to meet with its—at once. XIII-0, 12.

A planet weak to all the 10 Vargas will cause the—of the native. III-10.

—incidental to childhood—XXVIII 1-4.

—of one's friends. XXVI-18.

—of the mother. XVI-10.

—through quadrupeds. XXV 23.

—will happen in the Latta of Jupiter. XXVI 45-46.

Father's—should be determined from the 6th house from the Sun. XV-23.

Gulika's effects bring on—. XXV-21.

It is Saturn that settles the

cause of—of a person. XV-16.

Malefics in Vadhia to Adhama, Janma or Karma star bring about—. XXVI-27.

Mars' transit over the 1st and 2nd star reckoned from one's natal star brings about—. XXVI-37.

One's—should be guessed through Saturn. II-7.

Other conditions when—or similar unlooked event should be expected. XXVI-20.

Sun while in transit if associated with a malefic and in Vadhia causes—. XXVI-26.

The 8th house signifies—. I-14.

The lord of the lagna when strong wards off—. XIII-21.

The manner in which a person meets with his—. XIV-12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

The 2nd and the 7th houses are termed—producing houses. XX-10.

Time of—of a relative signified by any Bhava. XX-88.

Time of—of a revered elder. XXI-69.

Time of—of one's brother. XVII-6.

Time of—of one's father. XVII-7.

Time of—of one's mother. XVII-7.

Time of—of one's son. XVII-8.

Time when one's—may take place XVII-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28; XX-18, 32, 40, 50; XXI-52.

DEBTS. —ought to be guessed through Saturn. II-7.

The 6th house signifies—. I-13.

Time when complete discharge of—will be made XX-9.

To be loaded with—. VI-68.

To contract—. IX-18.

DECANATE. III-1, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17; X-1; XII-13, 14, 19;

XIV-12, 28; XVII-2, 3, 16, 19, 23, 28; XX-55, XXII-18; XXVII-3.
DECAY. A Bhava suffers—. XV-2, 18;
 —of vital power. XXV-26.
DECEITFUL. A woman to be—. XI-6.
DECEPTION. To have alteration of mind through—. XX-17.
 To suffer—. XX-20.
DECLINATION. IV-1.
DECOMPOSE. The 12th house signifies—. I-16.
DECOBUM. Scandal due to a branch of—. XIX-14.
DEER. II-17.
DEFEAT. —in battle. XXI-27.
 The 8th house signifies—. I-14.
 To suffer—. XX-17.
DEFINITIONS. XX-21; XXVIII-1-4.
DEFORMED. A woman to have a—husband XI-3.
 To be—. VI-24; VII-3.
 To be—in one's face. XXV-13.
 To have a—body VIII-9, 28.
 To have—eyes. VIII-10.
DEFORMITIES. XIV-4.
DEGRADATION. Re: one's—should be gassed through Saturn. II-7.
 To have e—from one's position. IX-18.
DEHA. I-10.
DEITY. I-14; II-27; XII-9; XX-19.
DEJECTED. To be—. VIII-11.
DEJECTION. XXVI-13.
DELIGHT. To—in everything. VI-9.
DELIGHTED. One of the ten Avasthas of a planet. III-18.
DELIVERY. A laboured—. XXI-69.
DELUSION. Saturn brings on—. XIV-8.
DEMISE. Bodily impurity arising from the—of one's relations XIV-9.

—of both, a woman and her husband. X-8.
 —of the native. XVI-19.
FUNERAL RITES. For the mother at the time of her—. XVI-11.
 Time when one's—will happen. XVII-20; XX-31, 40; XXIV-13, 15.
 Time when the —of one's brother may be expected. XX-16.
 Time when the —of one's father will happen. XXIV-4, 5, 6.
 Time when the —of one's mother may be expected. XXIV-7.
DEMONS. Fear from frightful—. XIV-4.
 Harm from evil —. XIV-5.
 To be oppressed by—. VIII-26.
DEMONIACALITY. To delude in—. XXV-11.
DEPENDANTS. Trouble to—. XXI-18.
DEPRAVED. To be—. VIII-20; XXV-8.
DEPRESSION. IV-7; VII-3, 12, 18, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30; IX-18, 20; X-3, 4, 8, 11, 15; XII-9, 12, 19; XIII-19; XIV-25, 28; XV-1, 3; XVI-1, 11, 18; XX-14, 22, 27, 28, 30, 35, 37, 38, 56, 57; XXI-23; XXII-10; 23, XXIV-10, 29; XXV-33.
DESCENDING. —Dasa. XX-66.
DESHRE. Accomplishment of one's—. XIX-11.
 A term denoting the 7th house. I-13.
 Failure of one's—. XXI-30.
DESPISED. To be—. XX-17.
 To be—by all. XVII-3.
 To be—by one's relations. VI-64.
 To be—by the wicked. VI-59.
DESTITUTE. To be utterly—. IX-17.
DESTRUCTION. III-10.
 —of a Bhava. XV-3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 19; XVII-1; XX-35; XXV-22.

- of cattle. XX-16; XXI-25.
 —of one's enemies. XVI-18; XXI-82.
 —of one's own self. XXI-69.
 —of one's relations. XXI-70.
 —of servants. XX-39.
 —of wealth. XXI-68.
 Sun's transit over the natal star will cause. —XXVI-35.
 To expel one's—. XXIV-14.
 Woman to cause the—of her husband. XI-3.
DEVAGURU. I-6.
DEVALOKA. III-7, 9.
DEVEDYA. II-29.
DEVOTION. —to one's duty. XIX-6.
 Intense—in the worship of Gods and Brahmins. XXI-15.
DEVOUT To become a miserable—. XXVII-8.
DHALRYA. A designation for the 3rd house I-11.
DHAL. II-28.
DHANUS I-7, 8; IV-5; VII-9, 10; IX-9; XIV-19; XVIII-10; XXII-1; XXIV-25.
DHATU I-9.
DHATBU. II-27.
DHENU YOGA. VI-44, 46.
DHI. A term to denote the 5th house. I-12.
DRUMA. XVII-10; XXV-1, 5, 22, 23, 27, 28.
DRUMAKETU. XXV-29.
DIABETES. Danger from—. XXI-65.
 To suffer from—. VI-64.
DIAMOND. II-29.
DIARRHOEA. —may be expected through the Moon. XIV-3.
 Mars during his transit in the 4th house will cause—. XXVI-13.
 To suffer from—. XXI-77.
DIGBALA. IV-1, 2, 5, 24; VII-4.
DIGNIFIED. To be—. VI-24.
DIGNITY. One's—has to be ascertained through the Sun. II-1.
 To be endowed with power and—. III-8.
 To command—. XIX-22, 26.
DIKSHA CEREMONY. XXVII-5
DILAPIDATED. Yoga for one's house to be old and—. XVI-14.
DINA. —(day). II-24.
DINA MRITYU. XII-8.
DINAPATI. II-17.
DINAPABALA. IV-1, 5.
DINA ROGA. XIII-8.
DIRECTION. —in which one's wife should happen to be born. XXIV-12.
 —of the individual in his past and future births XIV-21.
 —of the signs. I-9.
 The—of the country of the wife. X-12.
DIRECTIONAL STRENGTH. IV-1, 2, 5, 24.
DIRECTOR. To be a— VI-22.
DIRGHAYUS. XII-14.
DIRTY. Saturn is—. II-14.
DISAPPOINTMENT. General—will mark the Sun's transit in the 9th house. XXVI-11.
 To meet with—in all one's undertakings. VIII-31.
DISASTERS. —to one's friends. XXI-37.
DISC. XXV-28.
DISCHARGE. Complete—of one's debts. XX-9.
DISCIPLINE. To have a good number of—. VI-31.
DISCOMFITURE. To meet with—. XX-16.
DISCRIMINATION. XV-15.
DISCUSSION. XXV-9.
DISEASE. Allayment of—. XXVI-14.
 Cessation of—a. XXI-20.
 Danger from—a. XXI-53; XXVI-18.

- Death by—of the spleen. XIV-18.
- s arising through wind and phlegm. XXI-85.
- due to excessive heat. XIX-17.
- due to phlegmatic disorder. XXI-86.
- s to one's elders or youngsters in the family. XXI-47.
- s to relations. XXI-14.
- s to wife and children. XXI-36.
- Freedom from—a. XXI-31; XXVI-11, 12.
- Rain has skin—. II-33.
- The particular—s causing the death of a person. XIV-12, 13.
- The—s caused by Mars. XIV-4.
- The—s caused by Mercury. XIV-6.
- The—s caused by the Moon. XIV-8.
- The—s caused by Jupiter. XIV-6.
- The—s caused by Saturn. XIV-8.
- The—s caused by the Sun. XIV-2.
- The—s caused by Venus. XIV-7.
- The 6th house is known as house of—. I-13.
- Time when—s will happen. XX-21.
- To ascertain one's—XV-15, 23.
- To be afflicted by a—relating to the bowels VIII-31.
- To be free from—. VI-11, 24; VIII-24; XIII-24.
- To be liable to—caused by wind and fire. XXI-50.
- To be tormented by—s resulting from wind, heat and phlegm XIX-24.
- To be troubled through—s arising from wind and bile. XXI-82.
- To become liable to—s affecting the eyes. XXI-76.
- To cause—in the stomach. VIII-30.
- To divine about one's—s. XIV-1.
- To have—in the belly. XXI-22.
- To suffer affliction through—VIII-9.
- To suffer calamity or—. XXIV-42.
- To suffer—a arising from a morbid state of bile and blood. XIX-20.
- To suffer—in some limb. XXI-83.
- To suffer from a—due to wind and bile. XXI-32.
- To suffer from a poisonous—. XXV-17.
- To suffer from a terrible—. XIX-91; XXI-88.
- To suffer from—. III-10; VIII-7, 25; XVI-4; XX-13, 17, 18; XXI-6; XXVI-9, 10, 19, 29, 23.
- To suffer from—arising out of the three humours. XXI-9.
- To suffer from—arising from bile, heat and blood. XXI-13; XXVI-13.
- To suffer from—s arising out of excess of bile and heat XXI-21.
- To suffer from—s arising from water. XXI-4.
- To suffer from—a at a very early age. IX-8.
- To suffer from—s caused by excessive heat. XXVI-16.
- To suffer from—s caused by the three humours. XXI-41, 49.
- To suffer from—of the spleen. XXI-77.
- To suffer from ear—. XX-20; XXI-7.
- To suffer from eye—. XIV-10.
- To suffer from—through females XXI-8.

To suffer through a—in the private parts. XIV-11.
 Trouble through various kinds of—a XXI-16.
DISHONEST. A woman to be—. XI-6.
DISHONOUR. To be mentally afflicted owing to public—, VI-10.
 To suffer from—, XX-20.
DISMISSAL. —from an office. XIX-14.
DISOBEDIENCE. To be—to one's mother. XVIII-2.
DISPLEASURE. Childlessness due to the of one's mother. XII-20.
 To incur the—of one's sovereign. VIII-3; XIX-5; XXI-7.
DISPOSITION. A woman to of be of a masculine—. XI-7.
 A woman to be of a virtuous—. XI-5, 10.
 Saturn is of a slow—. II-14.
 To be of a forgiving—. IX-2.
 To be of a good—. X-3.
 To be of a righteous—. VI-3.
 To be wicked in —, VI-4.
 To have a base—of mind. IX-17.
 To become bad in one's—. XIX-21.
DISPUTES. To become angry through VIII-12.
DISRESPECT. To be treated with—. VIII-14.
 To suffer —. VIII-15, 31.
DISTANCES. To walk long—. IX-18.
DISTRESS. —through relations. XXI-17.
 —to one's son-in-law. XX-18.
 Planets in certain Bhavas cause —. XV-26.
 To be exempt from—. XXV-10.
 To cause—to one's mother. XX-10; XXV-15.
 To endure much—. VI-33, 64; VIII-15.

DISTRESSED. One of the 10 Avasthas of a planet. III-19.
 To be—. VIII-23.
DIURNAL RASIS. I-8.
DOCUMENT. I-10.
DOGS. XXII-31.
DRAMATURGY. VI-37.
DREAMS. XIV-6.
DREKKANA. III-1, 4, 6; IV-3; XVII-10, 12.
DREKKANABALA. IV-3.
DRESS. To—oneself beautifully. VIII-12.
DRIBALA. IV-24.
DRINK. Acquisition of food—. XXI-43.
 —signifies the 2nd house. I-10.
 To be a dealer in—s. XVIII-2.
 To come to grief through—ing. XXI-41.
 To command good food—. VI-46.
 To have good food and—. XXI-60.
 To take to intoxicating—s. XXI-40.
DRISHTI. IV-2.
DROOPING. To 'have one's shoulders and arms—. IX-6.
DROWNING. Death by—. XIV-12.
DROWSINESS. XIV-3.
DRUGS. To be a dealer in—. XVIII-3.
DRUNKENNESS. To be distinguished by—. XXV-10.
DUAL. X-5; XVI-3.
DUBIOUS. To be—in one's speech. VIII-25.
DUKHA. A designation for the 12th house. I-16.
DUKHTA. One of the 10 Avasthas of a planet. III-19.
DULL-HEADED. II-14.
DUPED. To be—by others. XXVI-9.
DURGA. XIV-3.
DURUDHARA YOGA. VI-5, 7.

DURVA

DURVA. II-11, 13.

DURYOGA. VI-57, 67, 70; VII-2.

DUSCHIKYA. A term to denote the 3rd house. I-11.

DUSHKRITI YOGA. VI-57, 64.

DUSHKRITYA. I-13.

DUSSTHA. II-36.

DUSSTHANAS. I-17; XII-2; XV-9, 10, 29; XVI-10, 14, 18, 22, 25; XX-16, 24; XXIII-24.

DUTY. Success in one's moral—. XXI-64.

To be devoted to one's—ies. XVIII-13, 15; XIX-6; XXI-59.

DWADASAMBA. III-1, 4, 16; IV-3; XII-33; XIII-14; XVII-4, 12; XVIII-16.

DWADASI. XII-17.

DWANDWA. I-9; XIII-14.

DWARABHA. I-9.

DWARPISHI. To have a —body. XXV-13.

DWELLING. XIX-26.

DYING. To be an adopt in the—of cloth. XVIII-2.

DYSENTERY. To suffer from—. VII-6; XXVI-13.

DYUNA. A term denoting the 7th house. I-13.

DYUSAMJNA. I-8.

E

EAR. Left—. I-15.

Right—. I-11.

To have disease in the—. XXI-7.

To possess big—. IX-9.

EAR DISMASH. To suffer from—. VIII-27; XIV-10; XIX-22; XX-20; XXI-23.

EAR-TROUBLE. Re:—. one should ascertain through Jupiter. XIV-6.

To suffer from—s. VI-68.

EARNING. V-9.

EARTH. II-3, 27; VI-36; VII-18; XIV-23; XVIII-10.

EARTHEN JARS. To be a dealer in—. XVIII-2.

RAGEMENTS. Enjoyment of various. XXI-80.

EAST. Signs governing—. I-9.

EASTERN QUARTER. II-15.

EAT. The 2nd house signifies—ing. I-10.

To be a voracious—or. VIII-22.

To be over—ing at other's tables. VIII-28.

To—much. XXV-8.

To—surprisingly. IX-1.

ECLIPSE. XXVI-22.

ECLIPSED. IV-7; IX-9, 10;

X-4, 15; XII-9, 19; XIII-19; XV-1; XVI-18; XX-14, 22, 57; XXII-18, 20, 27; XXVI-32.

EDUCATION. To have a good— all round. VI-46.

EFFECT. VIII-34, 35; XV-14, 20, 28; XVIII-17; XX-1, 29, 36, 37, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 51, 57, 60, 63; XXI-1, 41, 84; XXII-8, 16; XXIII-1, 10, 12, 14, 20; XXIV-39; XXV-6, 21, 25; XXVI-1, 5, 12, 13, 24, 25, 30, 32, 35, 41; XXVIII-1, 4.

EIGHTH HOUSE. XII-4, 6, 9, 19; XV-3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 18, 19, 23, 26; XVI-2, 11, 21, 34; XVII-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28; XX-8, 14, 18, 22, 23, 29, 31, 33, 40, 41, 56; XXIV-8, 13, 16, 40; XXV-13; XXVI-2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 19, 21, 22.

Affliction of the—in a female's nativity. X-7.

Death to be predicted through the effect arising from the—or the Navamsa Rasi occupied by the lord of the—, XIV-16.

- Effect of a malefic in the of a woman's nativity. XI-8.
Effect of the—being owned as also occupied by a malefic. XIV-20.
Effect of
Jupiter in the—, VIII-16; XIV-11.
Ketu in the—, VIII-31; XIV-11.
Lord of the—in the 7th. X-9.
Malices in degradation in the—, X-8.
Mars in the—, VIII-9; XIV-11.
Mercury in the—, VIII-12.
Moon in the—, VIII-26; XIV-11.
Saturn in the—, VIII-23; XIV-11.
The Moon in the—, VIII-7.
The Sun in the—, VIII-3; XIV-11.
Manner of death to be guessed through the—, XIV-12, 13.
Moon at birth attaining the fatal degree in the—causes the death of the child soon. XII-9.
Period of happy life of a woman with her husband depends on the strength derived by the— from benefics. XI-10.
Weak Moon or a malefic in the—causes early death. XII-12.
Woman's prosperity has to be deduced from the—, XI-1.
EKADHIPATYA REDUCTION. XXIV-18, 19, 20, 21, 22.
ELDER. Adoration of—s. XXI-7.
Death of a reverend— XXI-68.
Death of one of the—s. XX-19.
Dissase of parents and—s. XIX-26.
Disease to one's—s. XXI-47.
Favour from—s. XIX-10.
Injury to one's—s. XXI-34, 40.
Loss of—s. XXI-22, 42.
Sickness to—s. XXI-10, 52.
To despise—s. VI-66.
To suffer separation from one's—s. XIX-22.
Troubles arising from actions offences done to—s. XIV-6.
Trouble from—s. XXI-76.
Trufile to one's—s. XXI-24, 25.
ELDER BROTHER. 11th house signifies—, 1-15.
ELDEST BROTHER. Death of one's—, XI-9.
ELFVANTS. II-20; III-9; V-7; VI-24, 38, 48; VII-1, 6, 7, 11, 19, 25, 21; XVI-13; XIX-11; XXI-17, 25, 26, 60; XXIV-31; XXV-30.
ELEVATION. XX-9.
ELEVENTH HOUSE. VII-16, 24, 25; VIII-4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 24, 27, 33; X-5, 10; XII-4; XIV-10; XV-7, 24; XVI-29; XX-12, 20, 25, 26, 36, 41, 59; XXIV-38; XXV-13; XXVI-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 16, 20, 21, 23.
ELOQUENCE. II-4; XX-3.
ELOQUENT. To be—in one's speech. VI-9; VIII-13; IX-9; XVIII-4.
EMANCIPATION. XXVII-1.
EMBARRASSMENT. XXVI-10.
EMERALD. II-29.
EMINENCE. XX-2; XXI-40.
EMOTIONAL. VI-16.
EMPEROR. VI-4; VII-13, 16, 27, 29, 30.
EMPLOYMENT. XXVI-22.
END. IX-19.
ENEMY. I-13; II-3, 21; XII-20; XXV-12, 26.
—ing VI-2, 11, 16, 33, 43, 59, 60, 63; VII-8, 10, 12; VIII-15, 10, 22, 24, 26, 80; IX-9, 19, 17; XIV-2, 4, 9, 18; XV-27; XVI-16, 19; XIX-20, 21; XX-7, 16, 23, 20, 28; XXI-4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 14, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 29, 34, 36, 45, 46, 47, 50, 53, 54, 64, 66, 70, 71, 73, 74, 79, 82; XXVI-9, 10, 14, 17, 19, 30.

ENERGETIC

ENERGETIC. VIII-32.
ENERGY. II-3.
ENJOY. VIII-33.
ENJOYMENT. VI-18, 22, 40, 63;
 VIII-11, 21; IX-6; XIX-12,
 19; XXI-60, 81; XXVI-21.
ENLIVENING. XXV-31.
ENMITY. XVI-34.
ENTRAILS. XIV-6.
ENUMERATING. VI-27.
ENVY. XVI-34.
EPILEPSY. XIV-2, 4.
EQUIVOCAL. To be—in one's
 speech. VIII-25.
ESTABLISHED USAGE. To fol-
 low the—VI-53.
ESTEEM. XXI-39.
EULOGY. II-4.
EUNUCH. II-27; XI-6.
EVEN HOUSE. XV-11.
EVEN RASI. X-9.
EVIL. XI-1; XX-41, 43, 60;
 XXV-18, 19, 27.
EVIL ADVISER. XXVII-5.
EVIL COUNSEL. XX-16.
EVIL COURSE. VIII-21.
EVIL DEEDS. XXI-40.
EVIL-MINDED. VIII-22, 30.
EVIL SPIRITS. XIV-4.
EVIL TALK. XIX-13.
EVIL TIDINGS. XX-15, 20.
EXALTATION. IV-1, 2, 4; VII-
 1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 15, 16, 21, 23,
 26, 27, 30; VIII-20; IX-14,
 20; X-11; XII-26; XIV-22,
 25, 28; XV-13, 18; XVI-2,
 27; XX-14, 25, 26, 30, 34, 38,
 37, 38, 56, 61; XXII-18, 20,
 23; XXIII-24; XXV-30;
 XXVI-31.
EXALTATION SIGNS. I-8.
EXALTED POSITION. XIX-10.
EXCELLENT QUALITIES. XI-2.
EXECUTIONER. V-8.
EXERTION. II-1; V-9.
EXIT. XXI-26, XXVIII-1-4.

EXORCISING. VIII-15.
EXPENDITURE. XV-24; XXI-
 8; XXIII-11; XXV-14;
 XXVI, 12, 18, 24.
EXPENSES. XXI-40.
EXPERIENCE. XXI-33.
EXTOLLED. VI-4; VII-9.
EXUDATION. XIV-7.
EYE. XXVI-35, 54, 37, 38, 39, 40.
 A severe hurt to the—XXI-46.
 —trouble. XIV-2, 7; XX-16;
 XXI-38.
 Inflammation of the a. XXI-
 18.
 Mars originates—disease. XIV-
 4.
 Mercury brings on—disease.
 XIV-5.
 The Moon represents the left—
 II-25.
 The right—in signified by the
 2nd house. I-10, and is represen-
 ted by the Sun. II-25.
 The Sun and Mars govern
 the—s. II-26.
 The 12th house signifies the
 left—. I-16.
 To have had—s. VI-59.
 To have cataract in the—s.
 VIII-1.
 To have defective—sight. VIII-
 3, 4.
 To have deformed—s. VIII-10.
 To have expansive—s. IX-9.
 To have intense pain in the—s.
 XXI-36.
 To have reddish—IX-5.
 To have round—s. IX-1.
 To possess black—s. IX-3.
 To possess very good—s. XI-
 12.
 To suffer from diseases relating
 to the—. XIX-21; XXI-22,
 52, 76.
 To suffer from—complaints.
 XXI-5, 40, 61, 63.

To suffer from—disease. VIII-1, 33; XIV-10; XVIII 7; XXVI 15.

Trouble to the—s. XXI-54, 62.

F

FACR. Distribution of the stars on one's—and the effects of transits of planets on them. XXVI-35 40.

The 2nd house signifies—. I-10. To be deformed in one's—. XXV-13.

To have a big—. IX-2. To have a broad—. VI-2; IX-6.

To have a long—. IX-9. To have an ugly—. VIII-21; XXV-26.

To suffer from diseases in the—. VII-26.

Venus causes marks on the—. II-32.

FACILITIES. To command all—for getting good materials. VII-33.

FACTORS. Rasi and Planetary—. XXIV-23, 24, 26.

FAILING. One of the 10 Avasthas of a planet. III-19, 20.

FAILURE. —of one's business XIX-14; XXI-65; XXVI-28.

FAINT. To look—due to modesty. IX-6.

PAINTING. Diseases arising from—. XIV-6.

FALL. A fall from one's position. XXVI-33.

Death due by a—from a height. XIV-18.

To be bit by a—. XXV-25.

To have a—. XXV-24.

Signs of—. I-6.

FALLACIOUSLY. To argue—. VI-69.

FALSEHOOD. Influx of money through—. XIX-9.

Rahu speaks—. II-33.

To earn one's livelihood by uttering—. V-2.

To speak—a. IX-1; XVI-6.

FAME. Acquisition of—. XXI-44, 45.

It is from the Moon, that one's—should be ascertained. II-2.

Ketu in the 3rd house confers—on the native. VII-29.

One whose—has spread over the 3 worlds. VI-27.

One's—to be at the lowest, middling or highest. VI-18.

The 10th house signifies—. I-15.

To attain everlasting—. VIII-30.

To be endowed with—. XVIII-2.

To be known to—. VI-6.

To get great—through learning. XXI-57.

To have—. VI-63; VIII-4; IX-14.

To have—got in war. XXI-28.

To have immense—. VII-17, 18.

To have wide—. XIX-6, 10; XXI-29.

FAMILY. VI-25, 46, 65; VIII-12; XII-8; XVI-2, 5; XVIII-2; XIX-17; XX-3, 0, 15; XXI-10, 40, 70, 70.

FAMILY EXTINCTION. XII-6.

FAMILY TRADITIONS. VI-63.

FAMOUS. To become—. VI-3, 9, 15, 20, 42, 45, 47; VII-29; VIII-3, 9, 10, 27; XVI-4; XVIII-1.

To have a husband who is—. XI-3.

A woman to become—. XI-6.
 FAN. II-2.
 FAR SIGHTED. To be—. XVI-5.
 FAST. To be—in walking. IX-4.
 FATAL DASAS. XX-24.
 FATHER. Acquisition of wealth from—. V-1.
 All about one's—should be ascertained through the Sun. II-1; XV-15.
 Death of a relative who was equal to a— XXVI-23.
 Exit of one's—if born under certain stars. XIII-8.
 Exit of one's father soon after marriage if his wife is born under certain fatal stars. XI-9.
 The demise of one's—soon after his birth. XVI-22.
 The house denoting the—'s in the Ashtakavarga chart. XXIV-1.
 The 9th house denotes—. I-14.
 The planets playing the role of— II-25.
 Time of demise of one's—. XVII-7; XX-19.
 Time when anything outward to one's—, or his demise will happen. XXIV-2, 3, 4, 6.
 To be bereft of—. VIII-24, 32.
 To be more munificent than one's—. VIII-15.
 To become s—of twins. XVIII-9.
 To conjecture about—'s appearance, prosperity, brothers, character, etc. XV-22, 23, 24.
 To guess the effects of one's—. XV-21.
 To guess all about one's—, through the Karaka planet owning the Bhava. XVI-12.
 To hate one's—. VIII-4.
 To kill one's—. XXV-15.
 To shine better than one's—. VI-61.

Yoga for the—of the native to live for a long time. XVI-23.
 FATHER'S FATHERS. XV-24.
 FATHER'S SINS. XIII-4.
 FATHERLESS. VIII-10.
 FATIGUE. VI-60; VIII-11; XXVI-9, 10.
 FAULTS. XXV-26.
 FAVOUR. XIX-10.
 FAVOURITE. IX-9.
 FEAR. I-13; II-7; VIII-5, 21; XX-15; XXI-21, 23, 40, 53, 61; XXII-11; XXVI-10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 26, 35, 37, 45, 46.
 FEARLESS. VI-11, 65; VIII-16; XVI-2; XVIII-7.
 FECUNDITY. XII-14.
 FEET. IX-8; XXVI-35, 36, 37, 38.
 FEMALE. II-15, 17, 27; VI-15, 61; VIII-18, 19; XI-1, 3; XII-12; XIX-23, 25, 26; XX-5; XXI-8, 31, 78; XXII-11.
 FEMALE AMSA. XII-11.
 FEMALE CHILDREN. XXI-69.
 FEMALE DEITIES. XIV-7.
 FEMALE GHOSTS. XIV-7.
 FEMALE HOROSCOPY. XXVIII-1-4.
 FEMALE PLANETS. IV-3; XII-11.
 FEMALE RASI. XII-11.
 FEMALE SIGNS. I-9.
 FEMALE SOCIETY. XXI-49.
 FERRY. XXI-19.
 FESTIVITIES. VI-55.
 FETTERS. III-13.
 FEVER. XIV-2, 5, 6, 11, 18, 19; XIX-9; XXI-3, 14, 34, 54, 55, 66; XXVI-11, 14, 15.
 FICKLE. IX-1.
 FICKLE-MINDED. VI-56; XVIII-2; XXV-11.
 FIERCE. II-14.
 FIERCE SIGNS. I-9.
 FIERY PITS. XIV-5.

FIFTH HOUSE

FRIENDS

FIFTH HOUSE VII-25; VIII-3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 22, 26, 30; X-1, 2, 4, 9; XI-4; XII-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29; XIII-12, 13, 21; XIV-10, 24, 27, 28, 29; XV-6, 10, 23, 26, 29; XVI-15; XX-6, 17, 46; XXIV-10; XXV-11; XXVI-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 19, 21, 22.

FIGHT. XIX-23

FIGHTING. V-4; XVIII-12, 14, XIX-9, 18.

FILTH. XXI-8.

FINANCE. XXVI-23.

FINE ARTS. II-4.

FIRE II-3, 15, 27; XIV-3, 4, 5, 14, 17, 20; XIX-5, 9, 14, 17, 18; XXI-21, 23, 26, 34, 36, 38, 53, 51, 62, 70, 71, 79, 83; XXV-17, 23.

FIRM-MINDED. IX-5.

FIRST HOUSE VII-13, 19, 20, 26; VIII-1, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 25, 28; X-2; XII-6, 8, 25, 26, 27; XIII-12, 24; XXVI-2, 4, 6, 8.

FIRST MATURITY. XII-84.

MIXED SIGNS. I-9; XVI-3.

FLAVOURS. II-31.

FLESH. II-10

FLOWERS. II-2, 6; IX-11; XII-21; XIX-19.

FOE. V-1; VI-50, 65; XV-15; XXV-11.

FOOD. I-10; VI-3; VIII-14, 29; IX-5, 17; XIV-15, XIX-7; XXI-14, 43, 50.

FOOD AND DRINK. XXI-14; XXVII-6.

FOOL. VI-33; VIII-25; XVI-6; XVIII-12.

FOREIGN COUNTRY. Residence in a—. VIII-21; XXI-27.

FOREIGN PLACE. VIII-29; XX-19; XXVI-36, 37.

FOREIGN TRAVEL. XXI-58.

FOREIGNERS. XIV-25.

FOREST. II-1; VIII-3; IX-5; XIX-6.

FOREST REGIONS. XIV-26.

FORGIVING. IX-2.

FORM. II-8, 14; IX-13.

FORMULAS. XXII-4, 11, 13, 14.

FORTUNATE. VI-9, 12, 27;

VIII-14; IX-10, 12; X-3;

XI-5; XVI-2.

FORTUNATE MAN. VI-4.

FORTUNE. About one's—. one ought to divine from the Sun. XV-15.

Moon's transit over the Janma Rasi will cause dawning of— XXVI-13

To be bereft of—. VIII-24.

To take delight in (enjoying) other's— XIX-9.

FOSTER-FATHER. XVI-25.

FOUL MOUTHED. VIII-15.

FOUL-TONGUED. VI-33; XX-15

FOURTH HOUSE. VII-24;

VIII-2, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 22, 25,

29; X-1; XI-1, 4, 5, XII-6,

7; XIII-24; XV-2, 6, 22, 26;

XVI-10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17;

XX-16; XXIV-4, 7, 9; XXV-

11; XXVI-2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9,

13, 18, 21, 22.

FRAIL. IX-7.

FRAUD. V-2.

FRIEND. I-11; II-4, 21; V-1; XX-16.

FRIEND OF A KING. III-9, 10; XVIII-14.

FRIENDLY. XIV-25; XV-7;

XXII-10; XXV-30.

FRIENDLY HOUSE. IV-7;

XIV-22; XV-13, 18; XX-14.

FRIENDLY PLANET. XX-59

FRIENDLY SIGN. XX-30, 34, 36

FRIENDS. VI-61, 63; VIII-2,

3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 19, 24, 25,

31; IX-4, 16, 17; XIV-4; XV-

15; XIX-10, 11, 21, 22; XXI-

4, 10, 15, 16, 19, 23, 33, 34, 37,

42, 49, 51, 53, 59, 66; XXVI-

11, 18, 21, 22.

FRIENDSHIP. II-21, 22, 23, 36;
IX-16; XIV-7; XVI-34;
XX-4, 6; XXI-48; XXVI-19.
FRUITS. II-2; V-8.
PROFIT TREES. V-2.
FRUITLESS. VI-67; XX-10.
FULFILLMENT. I-10.

FULL LIFE PERIOD. XXII-31.
FOLLENESS. XV-18.
FUME CLOUDS. XXV-28.
FUN. II-11.
FUNERAL RITES. XVI-11;
XX-15; XXVI-22.
FUTURE BIRTH. VI-24, 27, 28.

G

GAIN.—in one's business XXII-11; XXV-26; XXVI-14, 16, 17, 21, 24, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

Information regarding the father's— to be sought for from the 11th house from the Sun. XV-24.

The 11th house signifies— I-15.
To have pecuniary losses and— IX-11.

GAIT I-15.

GAMANA. I-15.

GAMBLER. XI-3; XVIII-3.

GAMBLING. To come to grief through— XXI-41.

To earn by— V-2.

GANDANTA. XIII-2.

GANDHA. II-26.

GANDHARVAS. XIV 4, 5.

GARPHABHA. I-9.

GARMENT. II-9, 10, 18, 36.

GARUDA. II-18, 29; XII-20.

GEESIPATI. II-16, 32.

GEHA. I-11.

GEMINI. Same as Mithuna.

GEMS VI-40, 48; XIX-7, 12, 26; XX-36.

GENERATING ORGAN. XXVI-38.

GENERATION. XXVI-36.

GENEROUS. II-10; VII-22.

GENIUS. To conjecture about one's own— XV-16.

GENTLE. To be— VI-12.

To be—in speech. VI-31, 33.

GHATA. A name for Sign Kumbha. I-7.

GIDDINESS. -- is indicated by Jupiter XIV-6.

Mercury brings a death through— XIV-14.

GIFTS.—recommended for warding off sins. XII-23, 24; XXVI-49.

To be liberal in one's— VI-15, 22, 34; VIII-6, 21; IX-2, 9.

To take delight in making— XXI-16.

GIRL. Time of gift of a— XII-34.
Acquisition of good— a. XX-3.

GLAD. To be always at heart. VI-31.

GLORY. II-1; VI-47.

GLUTTON. To be a— VI-62.

GO. I-8, 12.

GOATS. Acquisition of— XX-9.

GOBLINS. Childlessness due to trouble from— XII-21.

Saturn brings on harm from— XIV-8.

Trouble from— VIII 30; XIV-2.

GOCHARA. XXVI-1.

GODS. II-5, 16; V-6; VI-48, 53; VIII-4; IX-7; XIV-6.

- 25; XIX-24; XX-10; XXI-7, 23, 31, 41, 43, 46, 56, 59, 72, 80; XXII-32.
- GOOD SIVA. VI-29.
- GODDESS PARVATI. II-16.
- GOLA YOGA. VI-39, 41.
- GOLD. II-1, 3, 30; V-4; VI-34, 46; XVI-18; XVII-9; XXI-10, 60, 78.
- GOLDEN ORNAMENTS. XXVI-13.
- GOLDEN MITRE. II-18; XVIII-9.
- GONORRHOEA. XXI-55.
- GOOD. A term denoting the 10th house. I-15.
- To be extolled by the—. VI-3.
- To be to every body. VI-69.
- To be supernely—. VI-20.
- To do—acts. VIII-7, 13; XX-13.
- To do—to others. XIX-10.
- To perform many—acts. XIII-24.
- To slander the—. VIII-32.
- To spend money towards the cause of the—. XX-13.
- To stand in the way of any one doing—acts. VIII-32.
- Wherever Yamakantaka is associated,—has to be expected. XXV-18.
- Yamakantaka is very powerful in causing—. XXV-19.
- Yoga not to do any—act. VIII-27.
- GOOD ACTION. XXVI-23.
- GOOD BEHAVIOUR. III-8.
- GOOD CONDUCT. I-16, VIII-13.
- GOOD DEEDS. XI-10.
- GOOD EFFECT. XV-2, 3, 4.
- GOOD FOOD. II-2, VI-46; VIII-29.
- GOOD HEART. VI-53.
- GOOD HOUSES. XXIII-24.
- GOOD INFLUENCE. XX-30.
- GOOD LUCK. III-9; VI-63; XVIII-2; XXI-39.
- GOOD MEN. Coming in contact with—. XXI-39.
- GOOD-NATURED. XI-6.
- GOOD QUALITY. II-5.
- less. III-6, 9, 15, 17; VI-31, 51, 69; VIII-3, 8, 33; XI-5, 6, 7; XVI-2, 5, 20; XVIII-1, XX-4; XXI-37.
- GOOD SON. XXI-39.
- GOOD WORDS. To be devoid of—. VI-50.
- GOPURA. III-7, 8.
- GOURI YOGA. VI-21, 25.
- GOUT. To be troubled by—. XIX-13.
- GOVERNOR. To be a—or Director. VI-22.
- GRACEFUL. To be—. III-12.
- GRAHABHEDA. —Adhvaya. II.
- GRAHA DRISHTI. II-23.
- GRAHA FACTORS. XXIV-25, 26.
- GRAHA GUNAKARA. XXIV-24.
- GRAHA MANA. XXIV-23, 24, 25.
- GRAHA YUDDHA. XXVI-29.
- GRAIN. II-28; XIX-6.
- GRAND CHILDREN. XX-10.
- GRAND FATHER. XV-16.
- GRANDSONS. I-14; VI-16.
- GREAT MEN. To receive praises from—. XIX-11.
- To worship—. XIX-24.
- GREATNESS. To have all the—. VIII-12.
- GREAT PEOPLE. To be intent on hearing stories of—. VI-56.
- GREEK PARTRIDGE. II-17.
- GREEN. II-11.
- GREEN GRAM. II-23.
- GREENSHIMA. II-24.
- GRIDDHRASYA. III-13.
- GRIEF. III-10; VI-17; VIII-18; XXI-21, XXVI-20, 39, 39, 40.
- GUESTS. To show hospitality to—at all times. XXI-23.
- GUHA. II-27.

GULIKA. II-26; III-16; XIV-9; XVII-2, 21, XXV-7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 30.

GUNA. I-18.
GURU. II-22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 31.

H

HABITATION. To settle oneself in a permanent—. XX-11.

HAIR. II-8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14; VIII-1.

To have curled—s. IX-3.

HALE. To be—and healthy. XIV-17.

HAIO. XXV-28.

HAMMERS. To be a dealer in—. XVIII-2.

HAMSA YOGA. VI-1, 3.

HANDS. IX-8; XIX-23; XXVI-38.

HANDSOME. A woman to be very—. XI-10.

To be— VIII-14.

HAPPENINGS. XX-19.

HAPPILY. To be—placed in life XX-2.

To live—with one's wife. VIII-29.

HAPPINESS. I-12; II-1, 6; III-8, 11; VI-3, 18, 38, 48, 61, 63; VIII-2, 3, 8, 10, 13, 22, 29; IX-19; X-10; XI-1; XII-32; XV-22, 24; XVI-10, 17; XIX-6, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16; XX-10, 12, 48; XXI-12, 17, 31, 40, 49, 57, 62, 63; XXIV-43; XXV-8, 13; XXVI-9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24.

HAPPY. III-10, 18; VI-4, 6, 9, 11, 49, 69, 70; VIII-8, 8, 11, 13, 14, 17, 21, 28; IX-2; XI-5; XVI-4, 24; XVIII-1, XX-36; XXVI-18.

HAPPY DEATH. XIV-21.

HAPPY LIFE. XI-10; XX-11.

HARA. III-8.

HARASSMENT. XIX-26; XXI-23.

HARD-HEARTED. To be—, VIII-26.

HARD LABOUR. To be an adept in works involving—. XVI-6.

HARDSHIPS. To endure—. IX-2.

HARE. II-17.

HAREM. II-15; XXI-28.

HARI. XII-18.

HARM XXVI-31.

HARSH. To be—in speech. VIII-12.

HARSHA YOGA. VI-57, 63.

HATED. To be—by others. VIII-10, 18.

HAUGHTY. VI-33; XVIII-16.

HAYANCA I-7.

HEAD. II-32; XVI-1; XIX-21, XXI-10, 11, 22, 77; XXVI-35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

HEADACHE. To suffer from—. XXI-6, 34, 61, 63.

HEADMAN. To be a—. VIII-12.

To be the—of a village. VI-4; VIII-27.

To become a friend of a renowned—. VI-63.

HEADSTRONG. To be—. VI-62.

HEALTH. II-2; XV-18; XX-7.

HEALTHY. VI-6; VIII-17; XVI-17.

HEARING. To possess clear organs of—. VI-3.

HEART. XIV-9; XV-16.

HEART DISEASE. XIV-3.

HEAT. XIV-17; XIX-17, 24; XXI-3, 13, 21, 24, 68; XXV-23; XXVI-10, 13, 16.

HEAVEN

HUNGER

HEAVEN. VI-56; XIV-22.

HEIR APPARENT II-4.

HELL. XIV-22, 23.

HELP. —to or from a brother.
XX-4.

—to relations. XX-5.

To be—ful to others. VI-22.

To be of much—to the public.
XVI-5.HELPLESS. To be distressed
and wretched without wealth
or—. XXVII-6.

HIMPICKED. To be—. IX-4.

HIRIES. II-16, 37; XXVII-3.

HIRTLO. II-33; XXV-16;
XXVII-5.

HERETICAL. To be—. VI-41.

HERMAPHRODITE. X-5.

planets. II-27; IV-3.

HERNIA. XIV-6; XXI-54.

HEROISM. XVI-23.

HIDUKA I-12.

HICCUGH. II-33.

HIDH ESTEREM. XI-10.

HIGH-MINDED. To be—. VIII-
7.HIGH POSITION. To hold a—.
VI-48, 51.HIGH-SOULED. To be—. VI-
42.HILLS. To go to forests and—.
IX-5.HINDRANCE. To do—to others.
IX-11.

HIP. II-32.

HIPS XI-5.

HOARDED GOODS. II-6.

HOLY ORDER. XXVII-8.

HOLY SHRINES. V-3.

HOMAGE. VII-10.

HOMAS. II-1.

HOME KEEPING. IX-3.

HONEY II-16.

HONOUR I-15; II-5, XIX-
16; XX-4, 19; XXI-13, 20,
23, 39, 44, 49, 60, 63, 64, 73,
79, 81; XXVI-11, 15, 20, 23,
34, 39.HONoured. To be—. XVI-2.
To be—by one's own people.
IX-15.To be—by one's sovereign IX-
8.HORA. I-10; III-1, 4, 6, 12, 16;
IV-8; XX-63.

HORAPABALA. IV-1.

HORASARA. XXVIII-1-4.

HORNED. Danger from—ani-
mals. XIV-3; XXV-23.

HOROSCOPE. XI-1.

HOROSCOPY XXVIII-1-4.

HORSE. II-19; III-9; VII-1,
7, 17, 31; V-7; VI-38, 48;
XVI-13; XIX-11, 24, 26; XXI-
17, 25, 35; 44, 60; XXII-31;
XXV-30.HORSE-BACK. To travel on—.
VI-24.

HORSE-GRAM. II-28.

HOSPITALITY XXI-23.

HOSTILE. VIII-25; XX-24.

HOT WORDS. XXVI-13.

HOUR. IV-1.

HOUSE. I-11; III-8; VI-20,
26; VIII-2, 8, 17; XVI-14;
XVIII-5; XX-6; 16; XXI-
11, 66.

—a. IX-4, 5, 17; XV-11, 12.

—less. To be—. VIII-22.

HOUSE-BUILDING. To be en-
gaged in—. XXI-4.

HUE. II-10, 12; XVI-1.

HUCE. II-13.

HUMAN BEINGS. Period of life
for—. XII-7.To have one's future birth to be
that of a—. XIV-28.

HUMAN BODY. XXVI-35-41.

HUMILIATION I-13; II-7;
VI-56; VIII-3, 6, 13; IX-13,
19; XX-16, 18; XXI-67;
XXVI-10, 11, 16, 17, 18.

HUMOURS XIV-4, 5, 7, 17.

HUNDRED YEARS XIII-24.

HUNGER. To be pinched with—.
VIII-23.

HUNTER. II-20.

HURT. XXI-73.

HUSBAND I-13, II-5; VI-16;

X-7, 8; XI-1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9,
10, 11; XV-21; XVI-20;
XXV-12.

HYPOCRITE. XXVII-5.

I

IDLE. II-14; VIII-12, 16.

IDYA. II-6.

IGNORANT. To be—, VIII-6.

ILLS. XIV-9.

ILL-BEHAVIOUR A woman to
be—, XI-8.

ILL-HEALTH. XXVI-10.

ILLNESS. XIX-18; XXI-30,
64; XXVI-85.ILL TEMPER. To display an
abundance of—, XXV-10.

ILL-WILL. XXVI-18.

ILLUSTRIOUS. To come of an
—family VI-25.IMPARTIAL. To be—in one's
argument. IX-7.IMPASSIONED. To speak in
an—manner. VI-30.

IMPATIENT. To be—. VIII-1.

IMPEIGNMENT I-14; XXVI-
9, 17.

IMPETUOUS. To be—. VIII-1.

IMPORTANCE. To be every day
growing in—. VI-45.IMPORTANT PERSONAGE. To
become an—. XVIII-13.

IMPOTENCY. XIV-3.

IMPREGNATION. XII-34; XIII-
2.IMPRISONED. To be—. XX-
16.IMPRISONMENT. I-18; XIV-
6; XXI-79; XXV-24.IMPROPER ACTS. To be wearied
by fatigue caused by doing—.
VI-60.

To do—. VIII-9; XIX-26.

IMPUDENT. To be—. VIII-
24.IMPURE. To be—. VI-11;
VIII-32.

To be—acts. VIII-26.

IMPURITY. I-14; II-7; XIV-
3, 9; XIX-9; XXVI-13.

INA. II-23, 26, 29.

INACTIVE. To be—. VIII-13,
16, 21.To be most—to do any work.
VIII-1, 7.INAUSPICIOUS. XX-41; XXI-
60.

INCANTATIONS. XXVI-49.

INCLINATION I-16.

INCOGNITO. To lead the life
of an—. XX-16.INCOME. I-16; V-3; VIII-24;
XV-24.INCONSIDERATE. To be—. VI-
88.INDEPENDENT. To be—. VI-
69.

INDIA. XIV-25.

INDIGENCE. To suffer from—.
VIII-20.INDIGENT. To be—. III-14;
VI-41, 66; VIII-24, 32.

INDIGESTION. XIV-3.

INDOLENT. To be—. VI-41;
VIII-20; IX-10.

INDRA. III-9.

INDRA-CHAPA. IV-6; XXV-
5, 24, 29.

INDRA-DHANUS. XXV-1, 29.

INOUE. I-7; II-17, 21, 26, 27,
28, 31, 37.

INEXTREMIS. III-3.

INFANCY. III-3.

INFLUENCE. XV-16; XVI-27.

INIMICAL. VIII-2; IX-20; X-
8, 14; XII-9, 12, 12; XIII-19;
XIV-25, 28; XV-1, 3, 8, 12,
18; XVI-11, 14, 18; XX-14.

27, 30, 35, 37, 38, 56, 57;
XXII-20; XXIII-10, 23;
XXIV-10; XXVI-30, 32.
INIMICAL HOUSE. XXIV-30.
INIMICAL HUSB. IV-7.
INIMICAL SIGN X-1.
INJURY. A little to a proop-
tor or older. XXI-45.
Childlessness due to an—
to a virtuous lady. XII-21
—from fire XXI-79.
—from poison. XXI-22.
—to father should be grateful
from the fish house from the
Sun. XV-23.
—to one's friends and elders.
XXI-34
Saturn causes—to the ribs
XIV-8.
To meet with—from a weapon.
VIII-31.
INSANITARY. To dwell in—
surroundings. IX-18.
INSANE To be— XXV-15.
INSANITY. Death through—
XIV-17.
INSECT. II-20.
INSECURITY. XXVI 45, 40.
INSIGNIFICANT. To be a
very—man. VI-17, 58, 67;
XVI-5.
INSINCERE A woman to be—
XI-2
INSULT. I-14; XIX-14.
INSULTED. To be—. VIII-7.
INTELLECT. II-33; VI-2; VII,
21; XX-26; XXI-57.
INTELLECTUAL PRECISION.
VI-18.
INTELLECTUAL PURSUITS.
XIX-12.
INTELLIGENCE. I-12; VI-59;
VIII-4, 13; XV-23; XXV-13.
INTELLIGENT. II-12; III-8.
XI-16, 27, 31; VIII-3, 6, 15;
IX-4; XI-6; XVI-16; XVIII-
1; XXV-8.
INTERCHANGE. VI-32.

INTERCOURSE. —with another
man's wife. XXI-30
—with females. XXI-31.
To have—with wicked woman.
XIX-13.
INTERESTS. To be intent on se-
curing one's own—. VI-52.
INTERPRETING. To be clever in
— XVIII-2
INTERRUPTIONS. To have—
in one's undertakings. VI-33.
INTRIGUES. To have—with an
aged female. XIX-23.
To have—with bad women.
VIII 19.
To have—with low females XIX
9.
To have—with wicked women.
XS-18.
To have—with woman not one's
own. VI-4.
To lose one's wealth through—
with women. VIII-26.
IRASCIBLE. To be—. XVIII-
15.
IRAVATA. III-7, 9.
IRON. II-7, 30; XVIII-7.
IRON INSTRUMENTS. XVIII-
7.
IRRELIGIOUS. To be—. VI-
66.
IRRITABLE. XXV-8.
IRRITATED XXVI-0.
ISLANDS. XIV-23, 25.
ISSUE A woman whose—will
all die early. XI-5.
The number of—one may have
XXIV-10, 11.
To be blessed with—or have no
—at all. XII-15.
To determine the number of—.
XII-13.
To have few—. VI-7, 69.
To have no— VI-62.
To have limited—. VIII 26,
27; IX-6, 7.
ISSUES. To be—. X-5.
ITCHES. XIV 5.

J

JACKAL. II-18.

JAIL. II-7.

JALADHI YOGA. VI-44, 48.

JALODARA. XIV-14, 19.

JAMITRA. I-18.

JANMA. I-10; XXVI-29.

JANMA LAGNA XXV-14.

JANMA RASI. 'X-11; XX-23, 63; XXVI-12, 13, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24.

JANMARKSHA. XXII-16.

JAPA. I-14; XII-23.

JATAKA. IV-20.

JATRA I-12.

JAUNDICE. XIV-3, 18; XXI-9.

JAYA. I-15.

JEALOUSY. Time when one's— will arise. XVI-34.

To suffer from—. XX-18.

JEEVA. —(aminal) Rasis. I-9.

—(Jupiter), II-22, 24, 26, 28.

JEEVANA. I-15.

JEEVASARMAN. XXII-20, 26, 29.

JEWELS. Acquisition of—XIX-26; XX-8; XXI-29.

Purchase or sale of—. XXI-19.

To have good. VIII-17.

To own. IX-14.

JHASHA. I-4.

JNA. I-7; II-21, 22, 24, 28.

JNATI. I-13.

JNEJYA DRIGBALA. IV-6.

JOURNEY. XIX-6; XXVI-9, 10.

JOY. XXVI-12.

—e of life. VI-7.

JUDGE. To be a—. VIII-12.

JUPITER. II-5, 12, 16, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32; VI-26, 28; XII-18, 23, 24; XIV-6, 23; XV-15; XVI-9; XVIII-12.

Ashataka Varga of—. XXIII-7; XXIV-10, 11.

Aspect of—is necessary for conception. XI-11.

Dasa period of—. XIX-2, 11, 23; XXI-40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47.

Effect in—'e latta. XXVI-45.

Effect of Gullka being associated with—. XXV-16.

Effect of—being in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th house. VIII-14.

Effect of—'s Dasa happening at the sixth. XX-24.

Effect of—'s transit in the 3rd house from the Moon. XXVI-34.

Effect of—'e transit over the several houses from the Moon. XXVI-18, 19, 20.

Effect of—'e transit over the 12th, 8th and 1st from the Moon. XXVI-33.

Effect of Moon in—'e Trimsam-
ea in a female horoscope. XI-6, 7.

Effect of Moon in the several Amsas aspected by—. XVIII-12, 13, 14, 15.

Effect of Moon in the several signs aspected by—. XVIII-6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

Effect of Mars conj.—. XVIII-3.

Effect of Mercury conj.—. XVIII-4.

Effect of Moon conj.—. XVIII-2.

Effect of Saturn conj.—. XVIII-4.

Effect of Sun conj.—. XVIII-1.

Effect of Venus conj.—. XVIII-4.

In producing effects, Yomakan-
taka is like—. XXV-20.

In the case of a planet whose Bhukti is good, the good effect will be manifested when— enters (in transit) the planet's exaltation sign. XX-38.

- In transit—becomes effective when he is in the middle of a sign. XXVI-25.
- and acquisition of children. XII-1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 13, 14, 23, 28, 29, 30.
- and the Moon in a Kendra, aspected by Venus ushers a King VII-18.
- if owning a Kendra, is powerful to remove evil. XX-50.
- in a Kendra identical with Swakshetra or Svyakshetra causes Hamesa Yoga. VI-1.
- in conjunction with Mandi in the 5th causes non-learnings. XII-22.
- in the 5th causes distress in the Bhava. XV-26.
- in the 5th, 6th, 7th or the 8th houses. VIII-15.
- in the 9th, 10th, 11th or the 12th houses. VIII-16.
- in the 9th with bright rays, aspected by or in conjunction with friendly planets ushers a King. VII-14.
- in the 7th and in depression causes loss of wife. X-8.
- in the 6th or 8th causes consumption. XIV-11.
- in transit gives good results in the 2nd, 6th, 7th, 9th and 11th from the Moon. XXVI-2, 7.
- is the Karaka of 2nd, 6th, 9th, 10th and 11th. XV-17.
- strong in the Lagna can ward off many of the evils. XIII-22.
- will bring about death in a happy manner or through phlegm. XIV-14.
- 's Antardasa in Ketu's Dasa. XXI-72.
- 's Antardasa in Mars' Dasa. XXI-23.
- 's Antardasa in Mercury's Dasa. XXI-64.
- 's Antardasa in the Moon's Dasa. XXI-15.
- 's Antardasa in—'s Dasa. XXI-39.

- 's Antardasa in Rahu's Dasa. XXI-31.
- 's Antardasa in Saturn's Dasa. XXI-55.
- 's Antardasa in the Sun's Dasa. XXI-7.
- 's Antardasa in Venus' Dasa. XXI-50.
- 's aspect over the Moon makes the child long-lived and happy. XVI-24.
- 's Girdha factor. XXIV-26.
- 's position in the general order of precedence in Dasa. XXI-27.
- 's special power IV-11.
- Lord of the 2nd if connected with nucleus the native a proficient in the sacred scriptures and code of laws. XVI-6.
- Lords of the 2nd, 7th and 12th aspected by—and occupying Trikona or Kendra positions usher a King. X-10.
- Mars, Saturn and—quartered in the 10th, 11th and the 12th will usher a King. VII-24.
- Naisargikadasa period of—XXI-17.
- One out of the lords of 11th, 9th and the 2nd houses occupying a Kendra with respect to the Moon and—happening to own the 2nd, 6th or the 11th will usher a King. VII-25.
- Particular Yoga and the position of—therein that causes the native to attain emancipation. XXVII-1.
- Pindayurdandam period of—. XXI-21.
- The good effect of a Bhava is realised when—in his transit comes in trine to the Bhava. XVI-32.
- The kind of asceticism caused by—. XXVII-5.
- The Moon in the Amsa of a very friendly planet and aspected by—will usher a King. VII-23.
- The particular division to a Rasi of which—is the lord in an

Ashtakavarga. XXIII-18, 19.
The 6th asterism from that of—
is termed his Forward Lagna.
XXVI-42.

The 3rd and 11th houses and—
if unassociated or aspected by
Saturn and Mars will cause the
native to suffer from ear-
disease. XIV-10.

Time of marriage guessed
through—'s transit. X-14.

Transit by—over certain speci-
fied places or their Trikonas
brings about

(a) the demise of the native.
XVII-3, 4, 6, 9, 14, 16,
22, 28; XX-32; XXIV-
13

(b) the demise of the father
and mother. XVII-7.

(c) the death of the son.
XVII-8.

Venus aspected by—or—occu-
pying a sign (other than
Makara) identical with the
Lagna will usher a King.
VII-20

Venus,—and Saturn in Mesha.
Moon in Vrishabha Sun as-
pected by Mars and Mesha
as Lagna usher a King. VII-
15.

When— is in a Kendra, middle
portion of the life is good.
XX-33.

JYESHTA. XI-9.

JYESHTA BHARATRU. I-16.

K

KAHALA-YOGA. VI-35, 36.

KAILASA. XIV-43

KALA II-37; XXV-1, 4, 20, 31.

KALA-CHAKRA. XIII-25; XXII-
2, 4; XXVII-1-4.

KALA-BALA IV-1.

KALAMSA. III-1, 2.

KALAPURUSHA. I-4; XVI-1.

KALINGA II-23.

KALIYUGA. XXII-20.

KALYA. I-10.

KAMA I-13.

KAMA YOGA. VI-44, 51.

KAMALA. II-27.

KANTAKA. I-17.

KANYA I-6, 7; IV-5; IX-6;
XI-4; XII-3; XIV-16; XVIII-
8; XIX-26; XXIV-25.

KARMA. II-11.

KARA. I-12.

KARAKA III-17; XV-6, 17, 21,
23; XVI-8, 9, 12, 31. XX-34;
XXIII-14, 15; XXVIII-14.

The—s of the several Bhavas
when posited in their respective
Bhavas will cause distress.
XV-26.

KARKI. I-6, 7, 8.

KARMA. I-16; IV-3.

KARMAJEEVA. V.

KARMAKSHA. XXVI-20.

KARTIKEYA. XII-20.

KASHTA. VI-18.

KATAKA. I-4, 6, 8; IV-5; VII-
16; VIII-1; IX-4; X-3; XI-
7; XII-6; XIV-17; XVIII-7;
XXII-12; XXIV-25.

KAVI. II-22, 24.

KEDARA. VI-39, 40.

KEEKATA II-23.

KEEN-WITTED. VI-40.

KEETA. I-7.

KEMADRUMA-YOGA. VI-6, 7.

KENDRA. I-17; III-6; IV-8;
VI-1, 6, 14, 19, 21, 26, 29, 35,
37, 70; VII-1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 16,
18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30;
X-10; XII-9, 12, 15, 17, 21,
23, 24; XIV-20; XV-7, 30;
XVI-3, 16, 17, 21, 27; XX-33,
41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51,
52, XXV-30; XXVII-1, 5.

KENDRABALA. IV-8.

KESARI YOGA. VI-14, 16.

KETU

KETU. II-10, 20, 26, 27, 28, 22, 34, 35, 37; IV-5; VIII-28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34; XII-22; XIV-9, 11, 15, 23; XV-16; XVI-6, 24; XIX-2, 17, 25; XX-52, 53; XXI-10, 18, 26, 34, 42, 50, 58, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 83; XXV-1, 17, 25, 29; XXVI-2

KETTLE DRUMS. VI-38.

KHALA. III-19.

KHALA YOGAS. VI-32, 33.

KHARA. X-1.

KHARAMBU. II-21.

KHYATI YOGIA. VI-44, 54.

KILBER. XX-55.

KILJING. XVIII-19.

KIND. VI-16

KINDLY DISPOSED. VI-12.

KINDRED. II-3.

KING. II-17; III-8, 9, 10, 11, 17; V-2; VI-3, 4, 6, 9, 20, 22, 24, 27, 31, 38, 40, 54, 55, 70; VII-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30; VIII-3, 4, 9, 10, 16, 20, 24; IX-9, 14; XI-7; XII-9; XVI-3, 8, 27; XVII-3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; XIX-6, 9, 15, 18; XX-6, 25; XXI-15, 25, 26, 58; XXV-17; XXVII-7.

KING'S ADVISER. VIII-15.

KINGDOM. I-12; XX-25.

KINGSHIP. III-9.

KINNARAS. XIV-3, 6.

KINSMEN. XVIII-10.

KITH AND KIN. XX-12; XXVI-11.

KLESA. I-14.

KNEPS. IX-8.

KNOWLEDGE. II-4, 5; VI-18; XV-16; XVI-0.

KODANDA. XXV-1, 14, 29.

KODAYA. I-8.

KONA. XVI-2, 17, 27.

KRATU. I-15.

KRISHNA. XII-10.

KRISHNAPAKSILA. IV-1.

KRITTIKA. XI-9; XIX-2; XXII-7; XXVI-26.

KRIYA. I-6.

KRURA. I-9; II-28.

KSHATA. I-13.

KSHATRIYA. II-24; XIV-9.

KSHAYA. I-10.

KSHIKYA DASA. XXII-16.

KSHETRA. I-11; III-1.

KSHIPBUU. II-32.

KSHITISUTA. II-24.

KUBERA. VI-46.

KUDHANYA. V-8.

KUMU YOGA. VI-57, 61.

KUJA. II-16, 22, 24, 27, 30; XXI-22, 70, 78.

KULIRA. I-4.

KUMARA. II-27.

KUMDHA. I-7; IV-5; IX-11; XIV-19; XVIII-11; XXIV-25.

KUSERDA. V-6.

KUTUMBA. I-10.

L

LABHA. I-16.

LABLAB. II-28.

LABOUR. Anything done by one's own bodily—becomes fruitless. VI-67.

LADY. XII-21.

LAGNA. I-10; III-11, 16; VI-

4, 14, 28, 35, 42; VII-5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 20, 24, 29; VIII-1; IX-1, 2, 3, 4; X-1, 11, 12, 13; XI-1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11; XII-1, 2, 4, 7, 26, 27, 34; XIII-2, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24; XIV-28; XV-2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 17, 20, 31, 36, 29; XVI-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12,

- 13, 16, 17, 18, 21, 27, 31, 33, 34, 35; XVII-2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 23, 25; XX-2, 15, 28, 33, 34, 41, 59; XXII-19, 21, 22, 27, 28; XXIII-12, 16, 18, 19; XXIV-4, 13, 14, 15, 38, 39, 41; XXV-4, 8, 22, 26; XXVI-1; XXVII-6; XXVIII-1-4.
- Effect of planets owning the—
do canato.—Ilora,—Dwadasamea and—Trimsamasa occupying own, exaltation or friendly house III-15.
- LAGNA DASA. XXII-17.
- LAGNA AYUS. XXII-19, 22, 23.
- LAGNA BALA IV-6.
- LAKSHMI. II-27.
- LAKSHMI YOGA VI-21, 24.
- LANCHANA. II-32.
- LAND I-11; XX-5, 16; XXI-9, 35, 46, 68, 74, 74, 78.
- LANDS. III-8; V-4; VI-66; VIII-2, 8, 11, 29; IX-15; XV-15; XVI-14; XVII-4; XIX-7, 13, 18, 19, 20, 24.
- LANDED PROPERTY. XXI-21; XXVI-16.
- LAPISLAZULI. II-29.
- LATTAS. XXVI-42-44, 45, 46, 47.
- LAUDATION. VIII-4.
- LAWS. To be proficient in the code of— XVI-6.
- LAZINESS XXI-43.
- LEAD. II-30, 35.
- LEADER. VI-3.
—of men. VI-45; XVI-13.
—ship. XX-4.
- LEAN. II-9, 13, 34; IX-7; XVIII-13.
- LEARNED. A woman to have a husband who is—. XI-3.
Association with the—. XXI-57.
Mercury governs places frequented by—men. II-16.
To be—. VI-3, 49, 55; VIII-5, 11, 12, 14; IX-12; XVIII-6, 7, 10, 11.
To be praised by the—. VI-2.
- To get fame through the applause of the—. XIX-10.
- LEARNING. I-10; II-4, 6; VI-10, 18, 59, 65; VIII-2, 8, 13, 28; XV-15; XVIII-4; XXI-57.
- LECTURES XX-3.
- LEENA SITHANAS. I-16.
- LEFT EAR I-15.
- LEFT EYE. I-16; II-25; XXI-37.
- LEFT HAND. XXVI-35, 36, 37, 38, 40.
- LEFT LEG. XXVI-38, 40.
- LEG. I-16; II-33; IX-1, 10 XIV-8, 9; XVI-3; XIX-14, 23; XXI-10.
—pain. XIX-25.
- LEGITIMATE EXPENDITURE. VI-56.
- LENDING. V-6.
- LEO. Same as Simha.
- LEPROSY. II-33; XIV-4, 9, 15; XXI-9, 31; XXV-16.
- LETTER. I-10.
- LIAISON. Yogas leading, to a— with other people's wives N-4.
- LIAR. VI-63.
- LIBERAL. VI-2, 40; VIII-2, 6, 10, 21; IX-2, 9.
—minded. XX-7.
- LIBERALITY. VI-18; IX-14.
- LIBRA. Same as Tula.
- LIFE. XII-3, 7; XXI-22, 42, 53, 55, 61.
Danger to—. XXVI-27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 39, 40.
—period of a man. XXII-26.
—short, medium and long. XII-16.
- Bahu's transit through the 9th house causes danger to—. XXVI-24.
- The full period of—in the case of different animals. XXI-31.
- To lose one's—when a planet transits a Rasi void of benefic dots in his Ashtaka varga. XXIII-11.

LIGHT. II-15.

LIGHTNING. Danger from—. XXI-14.

LIMB. II-11, 13, 14, 34; VI-3, 9, 11, 50; VIII-5, 8, 24, 26; IX-1, 10; XIV-8; XVI-1, 2; XVIII-10; XIX-23; XXI-66, 73, 83; XXVI-35-41.

LION. II-12.

LIPITOR II-16.

LISPING. To be—. XVI-6.

LITERARY WORKS. To be the author of good—. XVIII-12.

LITIGATION. XXI-81.

LITIGIOUS. To be accompanied by—. VI-38.

LITTLE. To know only a—. XXV-12.

LIVELIHOOD. I-15; V-2; XXVIII-14.

It is Karma that settles a person's—. XV-16.

To assume the dress of an ascetic to gain a—. XXVII-6.

To earn one's— as a mental VIII-16.

Widening of the scope for—. XXI-28.

LIVER DISEASE. XIV-17.

LIVING. To have a miserable—. VI-62.

LOFTY-MINDED. A woman to be—. XI-6.

LOINS. To have round—. IX-8.

LOKA. I-13.

LONG-LIFE. To be gifted with—. III-12; VI-2; VIII-17, 29; XII-32; XIII-21.

To enjoy—. VI-43; VIII-6.

LONG LIVED. To be—. III-11, 16; VI-11, 15, 16, 42, 45, 65; VII-4, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 25, 26, 27; XII-7, 16, 18; XVI-9, 21, 24, 27.

LONG SPAN OF LIFE. To have a—. VIII-24.

LONGEVITY. II-7; XIII-1; XV-23.

LOOK. II-14; IX-6.

LORD. VI-20, 34; VIII-19; IX-15, XVIII-14; XXI-74.

LORD OF THE EARTH. To become the—. VI-36.

LORD OF MEN. To become a—. VI-43; XVIII-11.

LORDS OF THE SIGNS. I-6.

LOSS. I-16.

—in cattle and agricultural operations. XXI-74.

—in finance. XXVI-23.

—of children. XII-3, 9; XXV-26; XXVI-22.

—of Elders. XXI-22, 42.

—of friends. XXI-10, 42.

—of house and corn. XXI-11.

—of lands and vehicles. XXI-68.

—of life. XXI-55.

—of money. XIX-19; XXI-73; XXVI-19.

—of one's appointment. XXI-75.

—of one's relations, lands, happiness and wealth. XIX-13.

—of position. XN-29; XXI-10, 32, 54, 63, 73; XXVI-13, 18, 45, 46.

—of property and—among revered seniors. XIX-15.

—of relations. XIX-14; XXI-22.

—of things connoted by Bhavas XVI-30.

—of wealth. XIX-20, 25; XXI-5, 8, 10, 11, 25, 47, 52, 59, 77; XXVI-9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 22, 24, 26, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39-40.

—of wife. X-1, 7, 15; XXI-37.

To have pecuniary—es. IX-11.

To meet with unnecessary—es. IX-18.

To suffer—es. XXI-83.

To suffer—of honour. XX-19; XXI-63; XXVI-15, 34.

LOTUS-LIKE. To have a—face. VI-25.

LOVE. Information regarding one's—affairs XV-16.

To be exceedingly—ly. VIII-6.

To be exceedingly smitten with—. VIII-9.

To be—d by a beautiful damsel. VIII-6.

To be—d by all. VI-30.

To have a—ly face. VIII-14.

To have—of relations. III-10.

To know about one's father's— and passion. XV-23.

LOW. Even a—born to become a king. VII-7.

To associate with the—VI-10.

LOW BEHAVIOUR. A woman to be of—XI-7.

LOW-FEMALES. To have intrigues with—. XIX-9.

LOW MORALITY. To live by the earnings of men of—. V-8.

LOW ORDER. To be very insignificant and of a—. XIV-5.

LOW PEOPLE. II-7, 15, 16; VI-41, 62; IX-18.

LOW WOMEN. To resort to the society of—. XIX-20; XXV-16.

LUCANIA. XIV-3.

LUCK. To have no—. VI-10.

LUCKY. To be very—. III-17; VI-15; X-7.

LUNGS. XIV-3.

LUST. To be—ful and depraved. XXV-8.

To be without—. XVII-14.

LUSTRE. To shine with Brahminical—VI-31.

M

MACHINATIONS. Trouble through secret of anemias. XX-16.

MACHINERY. To be skilled in—. XVIII-1.

MADA. I-13.

MADHYA.—Dasa. XX-56.

MADHYAMA. III-14; VI-18.

MADHYAMAYUS. XIII-6, 14.

MAGADHA. II-28.

MAGNANIMITY. II-5.

MAGNANIMOUS. VI-29; VIII-30.

MAHABHAGYA. VI-14, 15.

MAHA DASA. XIX-1, 10; XXI-2, 7, 10, 11, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 35, 36, 37, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 54, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 66, 67, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 79, 80, 81, 83; XXII-10, 11, 13, 15.

MAHAPURUSHA YOGAS. The five—etated. VI-1.

MAHA YOGAS. VI-32, 34.

MAHEEJA. II-3, 10.

MAHEYA. II-29.

MAHISHA. I-12.

MAID SERVANT. XI-7.

MAKARA. I-6, 7, 8; VII-20; IX-10; XIV-19; XV-29; XVIII-10.

MAJARIAL FEVER. XIV-3.

MALAYA YOGA. VI-1, 3.

MALE—a. XII-11, 12.

—Navamsas. XII-10.

—planets. II-27; IV-3; XII-11.

—Signs. I-9.

MALEFIO. II-27; XIV-11, 20; XVI-4, 6, 10, 16, 22; XX-23, 51, 54; XXI-4; XXII-19, 21; XXIII-14, 23, 24; XXVI-26, 27, 28, 30.

MALEFIOS. VII-11, 24; X-2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 15; XI-2, 3, 4, 5; XII-2, 3, 4, 6, 7; XV-1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 18, 19.

MALEFIO PLANETS. XIII-9, 12, 15, 17, 19, 21, 24; XIV-20; XV-2, 3, 8; XX-26, 27, 30.

MALEFIO POSITIONS. XXIII-10.

MALICE

MALICE. To be free from—
VI-29.

MALICIOUS II-34.

MALINA. I-14.

MAN. XXII-26, 31.

MANA. I-16.

MANDA. I 6; II-21, 30.

MANDALA. XXIV-28.

MANDIRKAGATI. XXII-12.

MANI. II-10; XI-8, 23;
XIV-9; XV-8; XVII-7, 9, 10,
11, 12, 13, 17, 25, 26, 28; XX
31, 55; XXV-1, 2, 4, 14, 11;
XXVIII-1-4.

MANI. XII-18, 20.

MANAIYA. I-14.

MANI(X)D. To love one's—
VIII-26.

MANITTA. XXII-24.

MANNERS. To possess
unfable—. VI-6.

MANSION. To have a beauti-
ful—. VI-48.

MANTRAS. V-2, 5; XIII-5.

MANTRISWAHA. I-2; XXVIII-
6.

MARAKA. XX-50.

MARANA. A term for the 8th
house. I-14.

MARCHES. To endure long—on
roads. IX-11.

MARGA. I-13.

MARIS. II-32.

MARRIAGE. Information about
—should be sought for through
Venus. II-6.

—activities. XIX-12.

Time of—. X-12, 14.

To perform—X. XX-9.

MARROW. II-10; XIV-4.

MARS. II-3, 10, 15, 18, 21, 24,
25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32; VI-1;
XII-4, 5, 10, 12, 13, 20; XIV-4,
10, 11, 14, 23, 26; XVII-0.

A woman in whose nativity the
7th house or setting Navamsha
is owned by—will have a dis-
eased womb. XI-4.

About a brother, the effects of
the 12 Bhavas are to be deduced
counting from—. XV-24.

All planets except—lose a third
of their Ayudaya when they
are in inimical houses. XXII-
10.

Aphara of—in Jupiter's Dasa.
XXI-16.

Aphara of—in Moon's Dasa.
XXI-13.

Aphara of—in Rahu's Dasa.
XXI-38.

Aphara of—in Saturn's Dasa.
XXI-51.

Aphara of—in Sun's Dasa.
XXI-5.

Ashlaka varga of—. XXIII-5.

Bhavas for which—is a Raksha.
XV-17.

Certain Rajayogas formed by—
and other planets. VII-9, 10,
15, 24.

Courage, disease, younger bro-
thers, etc. are to be ascertained
through—. XV-15.

Dasa of—. XIX-9, 20; XXI-
21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

Dasa of—happening to be the
5th in the order of main Dasas
will prove dangerous. XX-24.

Effect of Gulika being in con-
junction with—. XXV-15.

Effect of—being connected with
the lord of the 2nd. XVI-6.

Effect of—being in the several
houses. VII-8, 9, 10.

Effect of—In conjunction with
Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, or
Saturn. XVIII-8.

Effect of Moon being in a Trim-
samsha of—. XI-6, 7.

Effect of Moon in conjunction
with—. XVIII-2.

Effect of Moon in the several
signs, Navamsha, aspected by—. XVIII-6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,
14, 15.

In an ascetic yoga,—makes the
native an ascetic of the Bud-
dhist class. XXVII-5.

In transit—produces effect when
he is in the first 15 degrees of
a sign. XXVI-26.

Ketu is similar to—in giving effects. VIII-34
 —and the Sun in the 4th causes the house of the native to be burnt. XVI-14.
 —and the number of brothers one may have. XVI-9.
 —In conjunction with the Sun makes the native do sinful deeds. XVIII-1.
 —in the 9th and its lord in a Dusethana or betwixt two malefics causes the demise of the father soon after the native's birth. XVI-22.
 —in the 7th house identical with Mesna causes loss of wife. X-3.
 —in the 10th makes the native a great and mighty personage. XVI-26. *
 —in the 3rd causes distress to that Bhava. XV-26.
 —in transit in the 7th brings loss of honour and wealth and in most cases danger to life also. XXVI-34
 —in transit in the 12th, 8th or the 1st house from the Moon brings about danger to life. XXVI-33.
 —owning the Jagna occupying Simha or Meena identical with the 6th house will give a son very soon. XV-10.
 —posited in an Urdhvamukha Rasi identical with the 10th or 11th will secure to the native a Kingdom. XX-25.
 Monsoons of a woman is caused by the aspect of—over the Moon in Anupachaya positions. XI-11.
 See also under Kuja.
 The effect of transit by—over the 12 houses. XXVI-13, 14, 15, 16.
 The Graha factor of—. XXIV-26
 The Moon in Saturn's decanate and aspected by—and Saturn will make one an ascetic.

XXVII-3.
 The particular division in a Rasi of which—is the lord in an Ashtaka varga XXIII-18, 19.
 The particular houses where whom—transits. he gives good results XXVI-2, 5.
 The two luminaries in trine to Saturn and—cause the child to be abandoned by both the parents. XVI-24.
 The years for the Dasa of—. XIX-2.
 The years of—under the Naimargika Dasa. XXII-17.
 To find the year of calamity or disease from—in the Ashtaka varga. XXIV-42.
 To guess the number of one's brothers from the Ashtakavarga of—. XXIV 9.
 Venus and the Moon in opposition to—and Saturn make the native wifeless or issueless. X-5.
 Venus in a Varga of—or having his aspect makes the native to have a liaison with other people's wives. X-4
 MASA. II-24.
 MASAPA BALA. IV-1.
 MASOULINE. A woman to be—in her bearing XI-2.
 A woman to be of a—disposition XI-7
 MATERIALS. VIII-33; XXI-43 81.
 MATERNAL AUNT. The planets playing the role of—. II-25.
 MATERNAL GRAND-FATHER. The planet through whom one ought to guess about his—. XV-16.
 MATERNAL UNCLE. I-11; II-4; XIII-8; XV-15, 21; XXIV-9.
 MATRU. I-11.
 MATHEMATICAL HALL. II-15
 MATSYA REKHA. VI-3.
 MATULA I-11.
 MAXIMUM. XX-30.
 MAYA. XXII-20, 24.

MAYOR. VIII-20, 27.
 MEALS. VI-3; XX 3.
 MEANS. IX-11.
 MIGN ACTS To do—. VI-52.
 MECHANICAL ARTS. II-4;
 XVIII-13.
 MEDICINE. To earn one's livelihood through—. V-2; XIX-9.
 MEDITATION II-4.
 MEDIUM LIPS. VIII-11; XII-15, 17, 18.
 MENNA. I-4, 6, 8; VII-15, 24;
 IX-12; X-3; XIV-19; XV-10; XVII-11; XIX-16; XXI-1, 12; XXIV-25.
 MENDICANT. XXVII-5.
 MENIAL. A woman to be a—, XI-5.
 To be a—, VI-68; VIII-10.
 To be drudging as —. VI-7.
 To do work. IX-18.
 To earn one's livelihood as a—, VIII-15.
 MENSES. XI-11.
 MENTAL AGITATION. Sun's transit in the 5th house causes—, XXVI-10.
 MENTAL ANGUISH XIV-8; XIX-5, 26; XXI-30, 37, 38, 42, 47; XXV-23; XXVI-14.
 MENTAL ANXIETY. The Sun in transit in the 6th house dispels all—, XXVI 10.
 To suffer from—. XX-15.
 MENTAL DIGNITY. II-3.
 MENTAL DISEASE XIV-5.
 MENTAL HAPPINESS. XXVI-36.
 MENTAL PAIN. I-14.
 MENTAL TRANQUILITY. II-2.
 MERCHANTISE XVIII-1.
 MERCHANT. II-9.
 MERCIFUL. To be—. III-15.
 MERCILESS. To be. IX-7.
 MERCURY. II-4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32; VI-1, 26, 28; VII-14, 30, 24.
 Ashtakavarga of —. XXIII-5.
 Cause of loneliness in the case of—being badly placed. XII-20.

Diseases brought on by— XIV-5.
 During transit,—produces effect throughout his entire passage in a Rasi. XXVI-25.
 Effect of—being in conjunction with the Sun and other planets. XVIII-1, 2, 3, 4.
 Effect of—being posited in the several houses. VII 11, 12, 13.
 Effect of—owning the 5th Bhava or its Ansa. XVI-15.
 Effect of the lord of the 2nd Bhava being related to—, XVI-6.
 Effect of the Moon being posited in a Rasi owned by—in a woman's nativity. XI-0, 7.
 Effect of the Moon being posited in the several Navamasa and aspected by—. XVI-12, 13, 14, 15.
 Effect of the Moon in the several signs being aspected by— XVIII-6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
 Effect of transit in—'s lagna. XXVI-46-46.
 Effects when—'s Dasa is operating. XIX-10, 24.
 5th house owned by—and aspected by or associated with Mandi or Saturn make the native acquire a son by adoption XII-8.
 If Gulika be associated with—in a nativity, the person concerned will be insane. XXV-16.
 In producing effects. Ardha-prahara is like—: XXV-20.
 —Indicates Yaskanta as the refuge of the departed XIV 23.
 —in the 5th identical with Katak will not give many children. XII-5.
 —in the 7th identical with Vrishabha causes loss of wife. X-3.
 —in transit through the 4th brings about loss of honour and wealth, and danger to life also. XXVI-34.

—'s Bhukti in Jupiter's Dasa. XXI-41.
 —'s Bhukti in Ketu's Dasa. XXI-74.
 —'s Bhukti in Mars' Dasa. XXI-25.
 —'s Bhukti in Moon's Dasa. XXI-17.
 —'s Bhukti in Rahu's Dasa. XXI-38.
 —'s Bhukti in Saturn's Dasa. XXI-49.
 —'s Bhukti in Sukra's Dasa. XXI-82.
 —'s Bhukti in Sun's Dasa. XXI-9.
 —'s Dasa and its Bhuktis. XXI-57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65.
 —'s Dasa in the order of Dasas. XXI-27.
 —'s Guna factors. XXIV-26.
 Power of—to do evil. XX-61.
 The agency used by—for causing death. XIV-14.
 The Bhavas for which—in Karsaka. XV-17.
 The country in one's past and future births pertaining to. XIV-36.
 The effects of transit by—over the several houses. XXVI-17.
 The kind of asceticism caused by—. XXVII-6.
 The particular division in a Rasi of which—in the lord in an Ashtakavarga. XXIII-18, 19.
 The particular houses where—during his transit gives good results. XXVI-2, 6.
 The 7th Star from that of—in termed his Priests Latta. XXVI-43-44.
 The things that may be divined with respect to a person's life by means of—. XV-18.
 The years for—in the Nisarga-vaidya system. XXII-17.
 The years for—in the Pindayudhya system. XXII-21.
 The years for the Dasa of—.

XIX-2.
 To guess the number of maternal uncles from the Ashtakavarga of—. XXIV-9.
 Venus and—in the 7th with Jupiter in the 5th and males in the 4th, lead to family extinction. XII-6.
 MERIT. To become a store of—. VI-9.
 To become renowned for one's—. VI-2.
 MERITORIOUS DEEDS. To perform—. XX-10.
 MERRIMENT. To have—with relations. XX-6.
 MESHA. I-6, 7, 8, 9; IV-6; VII-9, 16; VIII-1; IX-1; XIV-17; XVIII-6; XXII-1, 22; XXIV-6, 24.
 MESHUBANA. I-16.
 METALS. V-2, 4; XVIII-1.
 METEOR. XXV-28; XXVI-29.
 MIDDLE AGE. XII-7.
 MIGHTY. VII-29.
 MILD. To speak—ly. III-12.
 MILITARY. To get honour from the—or Police. XXI-81.
 MILK. II-2, V-7.
 MIND. Dejection of the—. XXVI-13.
 Gross contemptibleness of the—. XXI-83.
 Perturbation of the—through anomalies. XXV-26.
 To have a ruffled—. XIX-14.
 To have disturbance of—. XXI-18.
 To have one's—confused. XXVI-22.
 MINERAL SIGNS. I-9.
 MINIMUM. —influence of planets. XX-30.
 MINISTERS. I-12; II-6, 17, 19; VI-42, 49; VIII-6, 10, 24; XVIII-13, 14.
 MINSTRELS. To be praised by lords and—. VI-34.
 MISBEHAVIOUR. XXVI-16.
 MISCHIEF. Ketu or Dhuma-ketu causes a lot of to the world. XXV-29.

- To be — one. VI-41.
 To become unhappy as a result of one's own — one's doings. VI-62.
 To do — to others. VI-67.
MISERABLE. To be —. VI-7; VIII-13; XVIII-3; XXVI-19.
 To have a — living. VI-62.
 To lead a — life. XVIII-15.
MISERLY. To be very —. VIII-5, 14, 17.
MISERY. Decrease of one's —ies. XXI-4.
 During the Sun's lalia, — will result. XXVI-15-40.
 Effect of Plakman in the 4th house —. XXV-25.
 Houses with dots lower than 25 will cause sorrow or —. XXIV-37.
 One's father's — should be determined from the 8th house from the Sun. XV-23.
 One's — ought to be guessed through Saturn. II-7.
 The planets engendering — to the native. XX-65.
 The 1.1th house signifies —. I-16.
 To be afflicted with sorrow and —. VIII-20.
 To be a receptacle of much —. VI-66.
 To be free from —ies. XVI-31.
 To endure much —. VI-33.
 To expect —. XXI-59.
 To have much —. XX-37; XXI-62.
 To leave the happiness or — unaffected. IX-19.
 To suffer incalculable —ies. XX-27.
 To suffer —. VIII-7; XIX-6; XX-20, 23; XXI-13.
MISFORTUNE. II-7; XIV-8; XX-15; XXI-47.
MISHAP. When Venus transits the 6th house from the Moon, there will be —. XXVI-21.
MISUNDERSTANDINGS. XIX-19, 21; XXI-5, 10, 32, 42, 66, 67, 68; XXVI-15, 17.
MITHUNA. I-7, 8; IX-3; XIV-17; XVIII-7; XXIV-24.
MITRA. I-11.
MIXED. II-31.
MIXED EFFECT. XV-2.
MODEST. To be —. III-8.
MODESTY. VI-18; VIII-2; XXV-8.
MOLDS. II-32; IX-2.
MONKY. V-6; VI-20, 60; VIII-31; IX-12; XVII-1; XIX-9, 19, 24; XX-3, 13; XXI-7, 21, 45, 46, 72, 73; XXVI-17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 38.
 Advent of —a. XXVI-9.
 Attempt of —making. XIX-20.
 —making by cruel acts. XIX-18.
 To be —ed. VIII-24.
 To be —less. XVIII-9.
 To be robbed of one's —a. XXVI-23.
MONKEY. II-18.
MONRI. II-24; IV-1; XXIII-23; XXIV-23, 34.
MOOLA. XI-9; XIII-8.
MOOLATRIKONA. I-7; XV-11; XX-30.
 —Bhavana. III-6, 18.
 —Rasi. IV-7.
MOON. II-9, 15, 17, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32; III-16, 17; VI-4, 14, 15, 19, 28, 42; VII-5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 26, 29; VIII-5, 6, 7; IX-13; XI-1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 7, 8, 10, 11; XII-1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15, 20, 22, 30, 33, 34; XIII-3, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23; XIV-3, 10, 11, 14, 23, 26; XV-8, 16, 17, 21, 24, 26; XVI-1, 6, 10, 11, 24, 31, 35; XVII-5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 17, 19, 20, 25, 28; XVIII-1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 17; XIX-3, 3, 7, 8, 19; XX-23, 36, 41, 51, 60, 61, 62; XXI-4, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 67, 45, 53, 61, 69, 77; XXII-10, 10, 17, 26, 27, 28, 60; XXIII-4,

4, 18, 19, 21; XXIV-7, 8, 30;
XXV-15, 38; XXVI-1, 2, 4, 6,
9, 12, 25, 34, 42-44, 47-50;
XXVII 3, 4, 5, 6.

—'s strength. IV-11.

MORAL. Success in—duty. XXI-
64.

MORALITY. Devotion to duty
conformable to religion and—.
XXI-59.

To maintain one's self by the pro-
phing of—. V-6.

MORBID IRRITATION. XIV-
4, 7.

MOSQUITO. II-20.

MOTHER. A woman to lose her
—soon after marriage XI-9.

Acquisition of wealth from—
V-1.

All about one's father's—should
be sought for from the 4th
house from the Sun XV-32.

All about one's—should be
guessed through the Moon.
XV-21.

All about one's—should be
guessed through the Moon and
the 4th Bhava. XV-25.

Childlessness due to the disap-
sore and anger of the—. XII-20.

Death of a child within the first
four years is because of the 's
sins. XIII-4.

Death of the—very soon after
birth of a child. XIII-8.

—'s welfare. II-2

The happiness or otherwise of
one's—depends upon the lord
of the 4th and the Moon occu-
pying good or bad positions.
XVI-10.

The 4th house denotes—. I-11.

The Moon determines everything
about one's—. XV-15.

The planet playing the role of—.
II-25

Time of the demise of one's—
XXIV-7.

To be bereft of—. VI-61; VIII-
8, 32, 29.

To be disobedient to one's—.
XVIII-2.

To be obedient to one's—. IX-6.

To cause distress to one's—.
XX-16; XXV-15.

To live with one's—. VIII-14

To perform the funeral rites of
one's—. XVI-11.

To satisfy one's—'s desire,
XXI-12

MOTIONAL STRENGTH — of
planets. IV-1.

MOUNTAIN REGIONS. XIV-26.

MOUNTAINS. XIX-6.

MOUTH. II-26; VIII-25.

MOVEABLE SIGNS. XVI-3, 25,
26

MRIGA. I-6, 7.

MRIGASHIRAS. XXII-7, 9.

MRITA — Avestha III-3, 10.

MRITI YOGA VI-57, 60

MRITYU BHAGAS. XIII-8, 10,
11.

MUD VESSER. II-35.

MUDITA. Avestha. III-18.

MULTIPLICATION XXII-20.

MUNIURTA. II-24; IV-20; XXV-
2.

MULA. (Vesitable)—signs. I-9.

MUNIFICENT. To be more—
than one's father VIII-15.

MURDER. XII-22.

MUSALA YOGA. VI-41, 50

MUSCLE. II-14.

MUSIC VI-40; IX-3; XVIII-
4, 13

—cal instruments VI-53.

—ician. II-19.

MUTUAL ENMITY. II-23.

MUTUAL FRIENDSHIP. II-23.

N

- NAGARAJA. XII-16, 18.
 NAIDHANA. I-18.
 NAIHS. II 14, XXI-77.
 NAIKARGIKA. - friendship or
 enmity. II-23.
 -Idem. IV-3.
 -Ayurdaya. XXII-26.
 NAKRA. I-8.
 NAKSHATRA DASA. XIX;
 XXVIII 1-4.
 NAKSHATRA METHOD. XXII-
 31.
 NAKSHATRA PADA. XXII-10,
 11.
 NAMES. To have two—. IX-7.
 NARRATIVE COMPOSITION.
 To be skilled in. VI-27.
 NARAYANA. To have in one's
 body marks of God— VI-30.
 NATAL STAR. XXVI-20.
 NATIVE COUNTRY. To leave
 one's— VIII-29.
 NATIVE PLACE. To have one's
 birth in his own—. XIV-29.
 To live in his own—. XVI-3.
 NATURAL ENMITY OR
 FRIENDSHIP. IV-10.
 NATURAL FRIENDSHIP. II-
 31, 32, 35.
 NATURAL STRENGTH. IV-3.
 NATURE. IX-13.
 The—and characteristics of the
 several planets II-8-14.
 NATURE OF PLANETS. II-
 8-13.
 NAVAMI. XII-17.
 NAVAMSA. III 1, 4, 11, 16; IV-
 1; VIII-34; X-11, 12, 14;
 XI-3, 4, 5; XII 13; XIII-13,
 14, 16, 19, 23; XIV-16, 21, 23;
 XVI-1, 9; XVII-1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18,
 23, 24, 25, 29; XVIII-12, 13,
 14, 16, 18, 17; XX-31, 32;
 XXI-1, 18, 19, 22, 30; XXII-
 13; XXIV-4, 8; XXV-14;
 XXVII-3.
 The effect of a—is equal to that
 of a Rasi. III-2.
 NECK. To have a fleshy—.
 IX-4.
 To have a long face and—. IX-9.
 To have severe pain in the—.
 XXI-61.
 NEECHA. I-6.
 NEECHABHIANOA RAJA
 YOGAS. VII-26 30.
 NEECHA GRIHA. I-6.
 NEPHREW II-4.
 NERVES. I-11.
 NERVOUS DISEASES. XIV-11.
 NEUTRAL. II-31; IX-19; XIV-
 25, 28; XV-18.
 NEWS Hearing of agreeable—.
 XX-4.
 Good—. XXI-79.
 NICE. II-4.
 NIGALA DECANATES. III 13.
 NIGHT. VII-10; XVII-21, 26;
 XXV-2.
 -Idem. XVI-23.
 -blind. VIII-1.
 -signs. I-8; IV-6.
 -Time. IV-1, 5.
 NINTH HOUSE. VII-9, 14, 25;
 VIII-4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 24, 27;
 32; X-1, 4; XI-1, 10; XIII-
 12, 24; XIV-24, 27, 28, 29;
 XV-6, 24, 28; XVI-19, 22, 23,
 25, 26; XX-10, 19, 46; XXIV-
 1; XXV-13; XXVI-2, 3, 4, 5,
 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 20, 21, 23.
 NIPREDITA. III-12.
 NIRBHAGYA YOGA. VI-57, 66.
 NISARGA DASA. XXII-17.
 NISARGA MITRATVA. II-31,
 23, 35.
 NIS-SWA-YOGA. VI-57, 62.
 NISHEKA LAGNA. XII-31.
 NOBLE. To be—. VI-36.
 -family. I-14.
 -minded. To be—. IX-14.
 NOCTURNAL SIGNS I-8.
 NOOSE DECANATES. III-13.
 NORTHERN SIGNS. I-9.
 NORTH-EAST. II-16.

NORTH-WEST. II-15.
NORTHERN QUARTER. II-15.
NOSE. II-26; VIII-26; IX-3, 9;

XIV-4, 5.
NRIYUK. I-7, 8.



OBEDIENT. To be—to one's
mother. IX-5.

OBLATIONS. Offerings of—.
XIII-5.

OBSOURE. To become—. VI-7.

OBSERVANCES. To abandon
one's religious duties and—.
XXV-18.

OBSTACLE. I-14; XVI-21;
XXVI-18, 23.

OBSTINATE. To be—. XXVI-
9.

OCCUPATION. I-16; XIII-8;
XV-24.

OCEAN. To earn by selling
pearls and other produce of
the—. IX-12.

ODD HOUSE. XV-11.

ODD EASE. XII-7; XVI-9.

ODD SIGNS. I-9; XI-2.

ODIOUS. To be—to others.
VIII-7.

ODIUM. II-3; IX-19.

OFFENDER. XIV-6; XXI-61.

OFFICE. Dismissal from an—.
XIX-14.

OILS. XVIII-3.

OIL MONOPOLY. II-20.

OJARKSHA. I-9.

OLD. II-9.

OLD AGE. II-14.

OLD CLOTH. VI-68.

OLD WOMAN. IX-10; XXI-19.
OPEN AREA. II-16.

OPEN-HEARTED. XVI-15.

OPPOSINGLY. To speak —.
VIII-27.

OPPRESSING. A king his peo-
ple. VII-19.

OPPRESSION. To earn by acts
of —. V-4.

OPULENT. To be—. VI-10.

ORBIT. X-12, 13; XXIII-16.

ORGANS. XXVI-35.

ORNAMENT. I-12; II-6, V-7;
VI-21, 34, 43, 61; XV-16;
XVI-13; XIX-7, 12, 19, 26;
XXI-16, 17, 29, 43, 57, 75,
XXVI-13.
—ed. XI-2.

OSTENTATION. XXV-10.

OTHERS. Doing good to—.
XIX-10.

To be interested in the work
of—. XVIII-1.

OUTCAST. II-24, 34;

To be an—. VIII-23.

To reside amidst—s. XVI-4.

OVERHEAT. XIV-8.

OVERPOWERING. To be—.
XVIII-2.

OWL. II-90.

OYSTER SHELL. II-4.

P

PADMA REKHA. VI-3, IX-8.

PAIN. XIV-9; XXI-11, 20, 34,
36, 52, 61, 73, 77.

To have a—ful death. XIV-

21.

PAINTING. To be skilled in—.
XVIII-5.

PAKSHA. II-24.

PAKSHA BALA. IV-1, 4, 21.
 PAKSHI DREKKANA. III-13.
 PALANQUIN. VI-24, 38, 53;
 XVI-13; XIX-16.
 PALPITATION. Rahu causes—
 of the heart. XIV-9.
 PAMARA YOGA. VI-57, 62.
 PANA. I-10.
 PANAPHARA. I-18; VI-14;
 XIII-15.
 --bala. IV-3.
 PAPA. I-16; II-27.
 PAPA KARTARI. VI-8, 11, 13.
 PAPA VASI. VI-8.
 PAPA VEDHAS. XXVI-48.
 PAPA VESI. VI-8.
 PATODHAYACHARI. VI-8.
 P'AR. To be an a—with the King
 III-8.
 PARABHAVA. I-14.
 PARAMAYUS. XXII-4, 14.
 PARAMA NRECHA. I-6.
 PARAMUCHHA. I-6.
 PARASARA. I-2; XIX-1; XX-
 41; XXV-22.
 PARAVATA. III-7, 9.
 PARENTS. Loss of one of the—.
 XIX-18; XXI-3.
 Separation of—. XIX-26.
 The pairs of planets playing the
 role of—during day and night.
 II-25.
 To be abandoned by both the—.
 XVI-24.
 To separate from one's—. IX-8.
 PARIDHI. XXV-1, 5, 24.
 PARIJATA. —Varga. III-7, 8.
 —Yoga. VI-55.
 PARIVARTANA YOGAS. VI-32.
 PARIVESHA. IV-5; XXV-5,
 24, 33.
 PARROT. II-18, 19.
 PARTNER. To have a good-
 natured woman as one's—.
 X-5.
 PARVA. XI-11.

PARVATA. II-29.
 —Yoga. VI-35, 36.
 PARVATI. II-16, 37.
 PASA DREKKANA. III-13.
 PASA YOGA. VI-39, 40.
 PASSION. XV-23.
 PASSIONATE. VI-6; IX-1.
 PAST BIRTH. XIV-24, 27, 28.
 PATALA. I-12.
 PATERNAL GRANDFATHER.
 XV-16.
 PATERNAL RELATIONS. XV-
 15.
 PATERNAL UNCLE. II-25.
 PATHA. XXIV-80; XXV-1.
 PATI. I-13.
 PATRIKA. I-10.
 PATRONAGE. XVI-3.
 PAUTRA. I-14.
 PEACOCK. II-19.
 PEARL. II-2, 29; V-3; IX-12.
 PENANCE. I-14; II-5; XVIII-
 13; XXI-64; XXVI-60;
 XXVII-6.
 PENURY. XX-19; XXVI-37.
 To become—foul. VI-7.
 PEOPLE. I-13; VI-24; IX-6.
 XVI-28; XVII-10; XIX-14,
 XX-4, 25, 26.
 PERDITION. XIV-22.
 PERFIDIOUS. To be—. VIII-
 22.
 PERFUME. I-12; IX-11; XIX-
 19; XXI-76.
 PERIL. —to one's own life.
 XXI-22.
 —from thunder. XXV-25.
 PERIOD OF LIFE. XIII-3, 7;
 XV-18.
 PERIODS (OF TIME) SIGNI-
 FIED BY PLANETS. II-24.
 PERPLEXITY. XXI-58.
 PERSONAGE. To be a mighty—.
 XVI-28.
 PERTURBATION. —of mind
 through enemies. XXV-26.

PHALADEEPIKA

PHALADEEPIKA. I-2; XXVIII-6.

PHLEGM. II-9, 11, 13; XIV-6, 8, 14; XIX-24; XXI-65, 69.

PHLEGMATIC. II-19; XXI-35.
—complaint. XXI-23.

—troubles. XIX-22, 23, 25; XXI-8.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT. XV-16.

PHYSICIAN. II-17.

PHYSIQUE. To be of good—. XVI-2.

PIGEON. II-19.

PILES. To suffer from—. VIII-23.

Trouble from—. XIX-23.

PILGRIMAGE. —to a holy shrine. V-3.

PINDAYURDAYA. XXII-21, 22, 24, 25.

PIOUS. To be—. VI-12.

PIPPUL TREE. II-16.

PISOES Same as Moona.

PITRU. I-14; VI-33.

PITTA. II-10.

PITY. II-14.

PLACE. IX-19.

—of recreation. II-4.

PLANET. Badly placed—. II-36.

The nature and characteristics of the several—s. II-8-14.

Well placed—. II-36.

IV-1; IX-14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20; X-6, 8, 10, 13, 14; XI-3; XIV-1; XV-1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 21, 30; XVI-1, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 29, 30; XVII-17; XVIII-5, 16, 16, 17; XIX-1; XX-1, 4, 5, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 49, 53, 55, 56, 57, 63; XXI-1, 2; XXII-2, 3, 13, 19, 21, 27, 29; XXIII-1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 30, 31, 32; XXIV-4, 5, 18, 23, 27, 29, 30, 31; XXV-25; XXVI-1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 28, 30, 31, 32, 35-41, 50;

XXVII-1, 2, 4, 8; XXVIII-1-4.

—ary factors. XXIV-25, 26.

—ary war. XXIV-30; XXVI-29.

—ary years. XXIV-27.

PLANT. II-15, 37; XIV-27; XVIII-3.

PLEASANT. III-12.

PLEASING. To talk in a—manner. XXV-9.

PLEASURE. Information regarding love affairs and a. XV-16.

To be a cause of immense—to all people. VI-15.

To undertake—trips. XX-8.

PLOUGHS. XVIII-2.

POEMS. To earn a living through composing—. V-3.

POET. To be a—. VIII-11, 17; XVII-12.

To be clever in—ies. VI-27.

To be the chief of—a. XVIII-13.

To earn by one's—ie talents. V-7.

POETRY. II-6; VI-27.

POISON. XIV-2, 4, 5, 9, 15, 20; XIX-14, 21; XXI-6, 28, 30, 34, 36, 54, 63, 79.

POLICE. XXI-81.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT. VI-42.

POLITICS. To be clever in—. XVI-6.

POOR. A woman to be—. XI-2.

To be foremost among the—. VI-68.

To be—. VI-11, 52; VIII-9, 15, 17, 22; XVIII-6, 7, 10;

XXV-14.

POSITION. I-15; VI-69; VIII-28; XX-15, 28; XXI-5, 10, 32,

36, 54, 62, 63, 73; XXVI-9, 11, 13, 18, 20, 22, 33, 45-46.

POSITIONAL STRENGTH. —of planets. IV-1, 7, 21.

POTTER. XVIII-4.

FOURNAMI. XII-18.
 POVERTY. I-16; II-7; VI-33, 68; VIII 1; XX-18.
 POWER. II-1; III-8; VI-34, 59; IX-15; XXI-40, 82; XXV-13.
 POWERFUL. VI-2, 20; VIII-6; IX-5; XX-7.
 PRABHAKARI. II-25.
 PRADHUPPA. III-19, 20.
 PRADAKSHINA. XXII-1.
 PRAISE. A—by others of one's various good qualities XX-1.
 To be—d by important people. VIII-10.
 To be—d by the good. VII-23.
 To receive—a from great men. XIX-11.
 PRANG NATHAS I 9.
 PRAPTI I-16.
 PRASNA. IV-20; XX 63.
 PRASTARA. —Ashitakavarga. XXIII-17.
 PRAVAYA. III-3, 10.
 PRAVRAJYA YOGAS. XXVII; XXVIII 1-4.
 PRAVARTTI. I-15.
 PRAYER. I-14; XIX-19; XXVI-45.
 PRECEPTOR. I-14; II-16; IX-8; XIX-14; XXI-39, 40.
 PRECIOUS STONES. II-29; IX-14; XX-26.
 PREDICTIONS. X-7.
 PRESENTS. Money through acceptance of—. XXI-72.
 Offering of acceptable—. XXI-69.
 To be solicited by eminent men with various kinds of—in their hands. VI-38.
 To receive rich—from one's sovereign. VI-34.
 PRIDE. Loss of—. XX-10.
 To be distinguished by—. XXV-10.
 PRIEST. To earn money by playing the role of a—. V-5.

PRISHTA LATTAS. XXVI-42-44.
 PRISHTODAYA. I-8; XIV-22, 27; XX-33.
 PRIVATE PARTS. XIV-7, 10, 11; XX-18.
 PROFESSION. I-15; V-1; XXVIII-1-4.
 PROFIT I-16; XXI-45.
 PROGENY. XII-3, 24, 20, XXIV-12.
 PROMINENCE. To soon come to—. XVI-4.
 PROPERTY. Danger to one's—. XXVI-30.
 To have self-acquired—. VI-6.
 To lose all one's paternal—. VI-66.
 To spend away one's paternal—. VIII-2.
 To suffer loss of—. XIX-18.
 Theft of—by thieves XXI-27.
 PROPITIOUS. To be— VI-30.
 PROPOSITION. The body and limbs of a person to be commensurate in their—a with the Jagna and other Rasas. XVI-1.
 PROSPERITY. II-5, 6; VI-13; XI-1; XV-9, 18, 19, 22; XVI-4, 8; XX-3, 7, 10, 12, 34, 40, 47, 48, 62; XXI-49; XXVI-17, 20, 21.
 PROSPEROUS. VI-3, 9, 20, 27, 49, 54, 65; VIII-7, 12, 27; XI-2, 10; XX-45.
 —life. XXI-44.
 PROSE COMPOSITION. To be clever in—. VI-27.
 PROTECT. To—others. VIII-18.
 PROUD VIII-1, 25.
 PROWESS. I-11; II-3.
 PRUDENT. To be—. VI-20.
 PSORIASIS. XIV-4, 5.
 PUBLIC. To be cured by the—. VI-23.
 To be insignificant in the eyes of the—. VI-67.
 To be of much help to the—. XVI-5.

PUJA. I-14.
 PULMONARY DISEASE. XIV-14.
 PUMAN RASI. I-9.
 PUNGENT. II-31.
 PUMANAS. To maintain oneself by resting— V-0.
 PURE. To be always—. III-15
 To be —. VI-65.

PURNABALA. IV 22, 23.
 PURNAYUS. XIII-6.
 PURO-LATTAS. XXVI-42-44.
 PURUSHABUKTA. XI-16.
 PURVABHAGYA. I-14.
 PURVASHADHA. XIII-8.
 PUSHKALA YOGA. VI-19, 20.
 PUSHTYA. XI 9; XIII-8.
 PUSS. XXVI 15.

Q

QUADRUPE. Danger from—. XIV-2.
 Death through—s. XXV-23.
 —detonates. III-14.
 —signs. I-7.
 QUALITY. I-15.
 QUARREL. XXI-37, 58; XXVI-21, 36, 37, 45-48.
 Acquisition of wealth through—s. XIX-6.
 A tendency to always—with one's sons and wife. XXI-50.
 Cessation of—s. XX-9.
 —caused by enemies. XXI-71.
 —with a great Brahmin. XXI-67.
 —with enemies. XXI-73.
 —with one's brothers, sons and friends. XIV-4; XIX-20.
 —with one's friends. XXVI-11.
 —with one's own relations. XXI-36, 54, XXVI-14.

—with one's wife and children. XXVI-17.
 —with the members of one's own family. XXI-70.
 To apprehend—with enemies. XXI 66
 To be drawn to —. IX-19; XXVI-10.
 To be found of promoting—s. VI-23.
 To engage oneself in—s. VIII-31
 To promote—. XIX-6; XVIII-12.
 To—with one's friends. XXI-34.
 To — with one's wife. XIX-9.
 QUARRELSOME. To be—. VI-50; XXV-9, 19.
 QUARTER I-9; XIV-24; XXIV-12.
 See also under 'Direction.'
 QUERY. XII-34; XX-03.

R

RAG. II-80.
 RAHU. II-16, 20, 28, 29, 33, 34.
 35; IV-5; VIII-25, 26, 27, 34;
 X-2; XII-22; XIV-9, 11, 15,
 23; XV-8, 16; XVI-6, 14, 23;
 XVII-8, 29; XIX-2, 14, 14, 16,
 21; XX-24, 31, 39, 52, 53; XXI-

-8, 14, 22, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35,
 36, 37, 38, 47, 55, 63, 71, 69;
 XXIV-42; XXV-17, 20, 21;
 XXVI-2, 34, 25, 34, 42-44, 45-46.
 RAIN. XXV-29.
 RAINBOW. XXV-29.

RAJANKA. I-12.
RAJAS. II-22, 23, 24, 27.
RAJA YOGA. VI-37, 38; VII-24; XX-54; XXVII-7; XXVIII-14.
RAJYA. I-13.
RAM. II-18, 20.
RAMAYANA. XII-17.
RAMBLING. To have fruitless—, XX-18.
RAMPESWARAM. XII-24.
RANDHRA. I-14.
RANK. I-13.
RASA. II-16.
RASHI. To be—. VI-56; VIII-8. To commit—nots. IX-18.
RASI. III-1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 11, 16; IV-3; IX-13; X-11, 12, 12, 14, XIII-9, 16, 23; XV-8; XVI-1, 17, 31, 32; XVII-1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25; XX-25, 32, 36, 61, 57; XXII-1, 2, 4, 11, 13; XXIII-1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 22; XXIV-5, 12, 30, 31, 22; XXVI-9; XXVII-1; XXVIII-1-4.
RASIOHAKRA. XXIII-2.
RASI GUNAKARA. XXIV-24.
RASI-MANA. XXIV-23, 24, 25.
RATH SIGNS. I-8.
RAVI. II-15, 21, 24, 25; III-6.
RAVI-SUTA. II-7.
REALISATION. —of one's desires XXI-39.
REASON. To have lost one's—. VIII-22.
RECREATION. II-4.
RECREATION GROUND. II-16.
RECTUM. Bleeding from—. XIV-10.
REDUCTIONS. XXII-20, 26; XXIV-16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31.
REFUGE. To ascertain the—of the departed. XIV-23.
REGIONS OF THE SIGNS. I-5.
REKHA. VI-3.

RELATIONS. I-11; II-4, III-10, VI-22, 40, 43, 48, 51, 61, 64; VIII-2, 4; XI-10; XV-15, XIX-9, 13, 14; XX-5, 6, 10; XXI-5, 7, 10, 14, 18, 22, 25, 47, 64, 67, 68, 70, 76; XXIV-9; XXV-11; XXVI-13, 14, 14, 22, 45-16.
 The nearest—signified by Mars, Jupiter and Mercury. II-25.
RELATIVE. Death of a—who was equal to a father. XXVI-23.
 Harassment from—a XIX-26.
 Honor to or from—a. XXI-79.
 Sickness among—a. XIX-5.
 Time of death of the—signified by a particular Rhasya. XX-58.
RELIGION. Devotion to duty conformable to—. XXI-59.
RELIGIOUS BELIEFS. To be free from the—of others. VI-29.
RELIGIOUS DEVOTION. Success in—. XXI-64.
RELIGIOUS DUTIES. Performance of one's various—. XXI-80.
 To abandon one's—and observances. XXV-13.
RELIGIOUS FAITH. II-5.
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS. To maintain oneself by—. V-6.
RELIGIOUS MATTERS. To be interested in all—. IX-10.
RELIGIOUS MERIT. Loss of—. XXI-65.
 To ascertain all about one's father's—. XV-24.
 To be bereft of—. VIII-24.
REMARRY. A woman to be got—led. X-8.
 A woman to—. XI-3.
 To be the son of a widow—led. XVIII-2.
RENOWN. A king widely—ed. VII-1; XXV-30.
 To ascertain about one's father's prosperity and—. XV-22.
 To become a—ed King. XX-25.

To become—ed. VI-2, 9; VIII-6, 24.
To be highly—ed. VI-16.
To be—ed for one's virtues. VIII-16.
To be widely—ed. III-12, 15; VIII-12, 19, 33; XVI-27; XIX-15; XX-11; XXI-61.
To have a—ed brother. VIII-14.
BEPINING. A woman to be— XI-6.
REPROACH. II-7; XXI-14.
REQUIREMENTS. To be successful in obtaining all one's— VIII-33.
RESIDENCE. —in a foreign country. XXI-27.
To stick up to one's—without moving anywhere IX-15.
RESOLUTE. To be— VI-3, 65.
RESPECT. A woman to be—ed. XI-6.
To be highly—ed. XXV-30.
To be—able. III-8.
To be—ed by other men. VI-36, 49; XVIII-6, 11.
To command great—. XX-11.
To command intense—. XIX-22.
To command—from the best of kings. VI-27.
RETINUE. To have— XIX-22.
RETROGRADE. IV-2, 6; IX-20; XX-14, 37; XXII-18, 20.
REVERENCE. II-4.
One that does not command—. XXVII-6.
To be eager in showing—towards those that worship God Narayana. VI-30.
To have no—for Brahmins. VI-23.
REVERED. Less among—seniors. XIX-18.
To be highly—by one's sovereign. VI-19.
To be—by all. XVI-27.

REVERSES. To be full of—. VIII-9.
To suffer—. XX-17.
REVILING. To be—others. VI-33.
RHUMATISM. To be troubled by—. XIX-13.
RIBS. Injury to the—. XIV-8.
RICE. II-28.
RICH. To be—. VI-9; VIII-6, 13, 16, 18, 19; IX-4; XVI-2, 5; XVIII-12.
To be happy and—VI-11.
To suffer trouble from the—. XIX-26.
RICHES. A king endowed with—. III-17; VII-29.
The 10th house signifies—. I-15.
To be devoid of—. VIII-2, 3, 28.
To be endowed with—. VI-65; VIII-7, 10, 17.
To have no—. VIII-18.
RICKETS XIV-7.
RIGHT EYE. I-25.
RIGHT HAND XXVI-35, 36, 37, 39-40.
RIGHT LEG. XXVI-39-40.
RIGHTEOUS COURSE. VI-53.
RIMPHA. I-16.
RISHA SANDHI. I-4.
RINA. I-13.
RING WORM. XXI-61.
RISING DECANATE. XX-32.
RISING SIGN. XIII-21; XVI-1; XVII-6, 14.
RITES. To perform propitiatory—. XXVI-49.
To rigidly observe prescribed—. VI-29.
RITU. II-24.
RIVALRY. Yoga under which and time when—will arise to the native. XVI-34.
RIVER. I-12.
ROAD. I-13; VI-48, 64; VIII-9; IX-31.

ROAMING. To be—about. VIII-22.
To be—on the roads unperceived. VI-61
—through forests. XIX-6.
ROGA. I-13.
ROHINI. To be in—. XVIII-2, 10.
To deal with—. V-8.
ROHINI. XXII-1, 7, 8.
ROOTS. To deal in—. V-8.
ROSHIES. To be decked with—. VI-29.
ROSHI INSTRUMENTS. To be a dealer in—. XVIII-3
ROYAL DISPLEASURE. To incur—. XXVI-10.
ROYAL FAMILY. VII-2, 4, 20.
ROYAL FAVOUR. It is the Moon that determines—. XV-16.
To become prosperous through—. VIII-19.
To maintain one self through—.

V-8.
To resolve—. XIX-19; XX-10; XXI-3; XXVI-19.
ROYAL HONOURS. To get—. XX-13.
ROYALTY. VIII-3.
RUBY. II-29
RUCHITAKA YOGA. VI-1, 2.
RUDDY GOOSE. II-17.
RUDRA. II-27.
RUDRA PUJA. XII-17.
RUN. —of every business. XXVI-45.
To suffer—of one's business. XXV-25.
RULER. To—the entire world. XXV-30
RULERS. VI-15, 42; VII-25, 26, 28; VIII-18; XIX-3.
RUNERS. Danger from—. XXI-24.
RUPA. I-10; II-26.

S

SADDA. II-26.
SACRED ASHES. To burn one's body with—. VI-29.
SACRED PLACES. To resort to—. XXI-23.
SACRED PRECEPTS. To be skilled in the exposition of—. VI-27.
SACRED SCRIPTURES. To become a proficient in the—. XVI-6
To earn a living by the study of—. V-6.
SACRED SHRINES. To be a traveller visiting—. XXVII-5.
SACRED TEXTS. Disputation regarding the meanings of holy—. XXI-31.
SACRED THREAD. Planetary positions at the time of the investiture of—. XII-34.
SACRIFICE. II-1, 4, 5.

—ial rites. XXVII-7.
SAFETY. XXVI-21, 36.
SAGES. VI-6.
SAGITTARIUS. See under Dhanus.
SAINTS. XXVII-5
SAKATA YOGA. VI-14, 17.
SAKTA. One of the ten avasthas of a planet. III-18.
SALTISH. II-31.
SALUTED. An emperor to be—by other kings. VII-39.
To be saluted by eminent men. VI-53.
SAMA-(NEUTRAL). II-21, 22; XIV-28.
—(Yoga). VI-14, 18.
SANI. II-16, 20, 22, 24, 29, 31, 35, 37.
SANKHA. VI-3, 30.
SANKHA YOGA. VI-37, 38.
SANKHYA YOGAS. VI-39.

SANKRAMANA. XXVI-29.
SANTA. One of the ten Avasthans
of a planet. III-18.
SANYASAROGA. XIV-3.
SANYASI CHIEF. II-19.
SAPHIRE. II-22.
SAPTAMSA. III-1, 2, 6.
SAPTABALAKA. V E D I A .
XXVI-26.
SAPTAVARGA. III-2; XX-59.
SAPTAVARGAJA RAJA. IV-8.
SARALA YOGA. VI-57, 63.
SARASWATI YOGA. VI-26, 27.
SARAT. II-24.
SARAVALL. XX-63.
SARVASHTAKAVARGA. XXIII-
20; XXIV-34, 35, 38.
SARVATOBHADRA CHAKRA.
XXVI-48.
SASA YOGA. VI-1, 4.
SASIJA. II-18.
SASIN. II-8, 24, 26, 28.
SASI SUTA. II-24, 25, 37.
SASTRAS. II-6; V-6; IX-6;
XXV-8.
SASTA. II-16, 17.
SATABHISHA. XI-9.
SATURN. VII-4, 10, 15, 24;
XII-4, 21; XIII-18; XIV-8,
10, 11, 14, 23, 26; XV-8, 16, 17,
26, 29; XVII-1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 12,
13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25,
26, 28; XXVII-3, 4, 5.
Ashtakavarga of—. XXIII-9.
Antangata reduction does not
apply to—. XXII-18.
Bhukti of—in Jupiter's Dasa.
XXI-40.
Bhukti of—in Ketu's Dasa.
XXI-73.
Bhukti of—in Mars' Dasa. XXI-
24.
Bhukti of—in Mercury's Dasa.
XXI-66.
Bhukti of—in Moon's Dasa.
XXI-16.
Bhukti of—in Rahu's Dasa.
XXI-82.

Bhukti of—in Sukra's Dasa.
XXI-81.
Bhukti of—in the Sun's Dasa.
XXI-8.
Dasa of—. XXI-48, 49, 50, 51,
52, 53, 54, 55, 56.
Dominus of oneself, his father,
mother, etc., to be guessed
through the transit of—.
XXIV-2, 3, 7, 13, 14.
During transit,—mars fruit
when in the last portion of a
sign. XXVI-26.
Effect of Gulika being in conjunc-
tion with—. XXV 10.
Effect of Mars and—in Naksha
identical with the 7th house.
X-8.
Effect of Mars conj—. XVIII-3.
Effect of Mercury or Jupiter
conj—. XVIII-4.
Effect of Moon and—occupying
the 7th. X-8.
Effect of Moon conj. —. XVIII-
2.
Effect of Moon in the several
Nakshas being aspected by—.
XVIII-12, 13, 14, 16.
Effect of Moon in the several
Rasis occupying the Trine houses
of —. XI-0, 7.
Effect of Moon in the several
signs being aspected by—.
XVIII-6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
Effect of—and Mars occupying
each other's Rasi or Arsha, and
the Lagna, Moon and Venus
being also associated there.
XI-4.
Effect of—being in the 4th
house. XVI-14.
Effect of—being well-placed and
aspected by benefice in a night-
birth. XVI-23.
Effect of—in the 8th house.
VIII-23.
Effect of—in the 4th, 6th, 8th
and 7th houses. VIII-22.
Effect of—in the Lagna. VIII-20.
Effect of—in the 9th, 10th, 11th

- and 12th houses. VIII-24.
Effect of—is the 2nd and 3rd house. VIII-21.
Effect of the Sun conjunction—. XVIII-1.
Effect of the Sun and Moon being in trine to—and Mars. XVI-24.
Effects of transit by—over the 12 houses. XXVI-22, 27.
Effect of the lord of the 2nd being connected with—. XVI-5.
Effect of Venus and the Moon being in opposition to Mars and —. X-6.
Effect of Venus conjunction—. XVIII-5.
Effect of Venus occupying a Varga of—or having the aspect of—. X-4.
5th house, owned by and aspected or occupied by—or Mandi causes the native to have a son by adoption. XII-8.
Full life-period of a man in the time taken by—to make three complete revolutions. XXII-26.
Gulka is similar to—in producing effects. XXV-23.
If the 4th Dasa belongs to—, it will prove dangerous. XX-24.
Latta of—. XXVI-42-44.
Pindavurdya years for—. XXII-21.
Rahu is similar to—in giving effects. VIII-24.
Rahu,—and Ketu in the 10th make the native do sinful and wicked acts. XVI-26.
—and the Virinchi Yoga. VI-28.
—'s aspects. II-23.
—'s gem is Sapphire. II-29.
—governs touch. II-26.
—'s grave is Seramum. II-28.
—in the 5th house identical with Kataka gives many children. XII-5.
—in transit in the 1st brings about loss of honour and wealth and in most cases danger to life also. XXVI-34.
—in transit in the 12th, 8th or the 1st house from the Moon brings about danger to life. XXVI-33.
—is a eunuch. II-27.
—occupying a Kendra identical with his exaltation or Swakhotra causes Raja Yoga. VI-1.
—owning the 9th identical with a chara sign and unaspected by benefices makes the child live under the care of a foster-father XVI-25.
—plays the role of a father or paternal uncle. II-25.
The alphas of—. II-16.
The animals that have to be assigned to—. II-20.
The appearance and characteristics of—. II-14.
The Ayus of the native to be deduced from the Ashtakavarga of—. XXIV-15.
The casts of—. II-24.
The flavour belonging to—. II-81.
The friends and enemies of—. II-21, 22, 23.
The 9th house or its lord being in a movable sign and occupied or aspected by—and 12th house strong makes the native to be adopted by another. XVI-26.
The particular division in a Rasi of which—is the lord in an Ashtakavarga. XXII-18, 19.
The particular houses where when—transits, he gives good results. XXVI-2, 5.
The substance ascribed to—. II-30.
The things that ought to be guessed through—. II-7.
There is no Vadha between the Sue and—. XXVI-3.
To find the year of calamity or disease from—in the Ashtakavarga. XXIV-41.
Udu Dasa period of—. XIX-2, 13, 23.

When will—'s Dasa prove fatal?
XX-31.

Years of—in the Kalachakra
system. XXII-3.

Years of—under the Naisargika-
yudaya system. XXII-17.

SATVA. II-84.

SAUMYA. II-21, 26, 29.

SAURASHTRA. II-28.

SAUJYA YOGA. VI-44, 47.

SAVOURY FOOD. To eat—,
VIII-11.

SAVYA. XXII-1, 2, 7, 14.

SCAB. XIV-5.

SCANDAL. To be duped and—
and—ised. XX-17.

To be subject to a—due to a
breach of decorum. XIX-14.

SCENTS. Information regard-
ing—should be sought for
through Venus. II-6.

To earn through—. V-7.

To have good—. VIII-17.

SCORPIO See under Vrischika.

SCRIBE. To earn a living by
being a—. V-5.

SCRIPTURE. To have access
to—. XIX-19.

SCULPTURE. To earn through
—. V-8.

SEA BATH. II-2.

SEA VOYAGE. XXI-51.

SEASONS. The—represented by
the planets. II-24.

SECOND HOUSE. VII-24, 25;
VIII-2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 21, 25;
28; X-7, 8, 10, 11; XI-3;
XIV-16; XV-2, 22; XVI-5,
6; XX-3, 15; XXV-9; XXVI-
2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 18, 21.

SECOND WIFE. To have
children by a—, XII-5.

SEDUCTION —of a young
female. XXI-78.

SEETAGU. II-21, 29.

SELF. One ought to divine about
one's own—through the Sun.
XV-15.

SELF CONTROL. XXVI-50.

SELFISH. To be highly—. VI-
67.

SELF RESPECT. To be possessed
of—. VIII-22.

SELF-WILLED. A woman to
be—. XI-7.

To become—. VIII-25.

SEMIN. XIV-7.

SENIORS. Adoration of rever-
end—, XXI-59.

Love among—, XIX-18.

SENSI. To possess clear organs
of—. VI-3.

To suffer from want of—. XX-
18.

SENSIMS. Re: conquering of
the—, information should be
sought through Jupiter. II-5.
The planets denoting the Gvo—,
II-26.

To have a desire to please the—,
XXI-6.

To have one's—under control.
VI-31.

Who keep their—under control.
XXII-32.

SENSUALIST. Re: a—, one
ought to ascertain through
Venus. II-19.

To be a—. VIII-5.

SENSUAL PLEASURES. To in-
dulge in—. VIII-6.

SEPARATION. Mental anguish
caused by the—of one's parents
and elders. XIX-26.

—from one's brothers. XXI-21.

—from one's children. XXI-8.

—from one's kith and kin.
XXVI-11.

—from one's relations. XXVI-
13.

—from one's son. XXI-69.

—from one's wife. X-4.

To suffer—from one's beloved.
VIII-25.

To suffer the—of one's dear
friends. VIII-31.

SERPENT. Childlessness due to
the curse of a—. XII-22.

- Coming in sight of a venomous—. XXI-30.
 Danger from—. XIV-2, 3, 9; XXI 50, 70, 71.
 Dark holes occupied by—s belong to Rahu and Ketu. II-16, 20.
 Diseases engendered by—s. XIV-6.
 Installation of the—doity. XII-21.
 —decanates. III-14.
 To propitiate the lord of—s. XII-16.
SERVANT. Acquisition of—s. XX-9; XXI-69; XXVI-22.
 Acquisition of wealth from a—. V-1, 8.
 Anything about a—should be ascertained through Saturn. II-20; XV-16.
 Desertion of—s. XIV-8; XIX-13.
 Destruction of—s. XIX-18; XXI-32.
 Increase in—s. XXI-48.
 Loss of—s. XXI-27.
 Misunderstandings with one's—s. XXI-42.
 To ascertain the well-being, etc. of one's—. XV-21.
 To be a—. XVIII-6.
 To be a—under a woman. XVIII-13.
 To be endowed with—s. VIII 7.
 To be possessed of—s. VIII-13.
 To be served by—s. XX-12.
 To have good—s. VI-4.
 Trouble to or from—s. XXI-73.
 Trouble to—s. XXI-18.
SERVICE UNDER GOVERNMENT. II-1.
SERVILE DUTIES. To do—. XX-17.
SERVITUDE. II-7.
SESAMUM. II-28.
SEVENTH HOUSE. VIII-3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 22, 26, 31; X-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; XI-1, 3, 4, 5; XII-6, 8, 25, 27; XIII-12, 24; XIV-10; XV-2, 7, 23, 26; XVI-20; XX-8, 18, 36, 40, 61; XXV-12; XXVI-2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 15, 19, 22.
SEVENTH STAR. XX-23.
SEVERITY. XIX-6.
SEXUAL ENJOYMENT. VIII-19; XXVI-9, 39, 40.
SEXUAL GRATIFICATION. XVI-13.
SEXUAL INTERCOURSE. II-6.
SEXUAL PLEASURES. XXV-14.
SHAD BALAS. IV-22, 23.
SHAD VARGAS. III-2, 11.
SHAKING. To have—in the body. XXI-58.
SHAKY. To have one's position to be—. VI-58.
SHAME. To be devoid of—. VI-60; IX-10.
SHANTIS. XXVI-49.
SHARP-WITTED. To be—. VIII-11.
SHASHTI. XII-16.
SHASHTYAMSA. III-1, 2, 3, 5.
SHEEP. The full period of life in the case of a—. XXII-31.
SHEPHERD. To be a—. XVIII-3.
SHODASAMSA. III-3, 6.
SHORT. To be—in stature. IX-4, 9.
SHORT LIFE. XIII-7, 15.
 To have a—. VII-25; XIII-17; XXV-26.
SHORT-LIVED. To be—. VI-11, 41, 58; VIII-6, 7, 8, 9, 25, 26, 31; XXV-11, 16.
SHORT SIGHTED. To be—. XXIII-5.
SHOULDER. Marks on one's—. II-32.
 To have one's—s drooping. IX-6.

SHRINES. To make one a traveller visiting holy—XXVII-5.

To resort to sacred places and—XXI-23.

SICKLY. To be—during one's early years. VIII-22.

SICKNESS. Freedom from—XXI-64; XXVI-9, 16.

One's brothers and children to be troubled with—XXI-49.

One's—ought to be grieved through Saturn. II-7.

—arising from wind and bile. XXI-77, 82.

—to elders. XXI-10, 69.

—to one's children. XIX-14; XX-20; XXI-11, 40.

—to one's dear friends XX-16; XXI-16.

—through heat and wind. XXI-24.

To have—among one's relatives. XIX-6.

To suffer from—XX-18; XXI-47; XXVI-12, 23, 24.

SIGHT. The Sun and Mars govern—II-26.

To possess clear organs of sense, —, hearing etc. VI-3.

SIGN. Quarters represented by the—s. I-9.

SIKHIN II-15, 26, 28.

SILKEN PINNETS, Incense through—V-7.

SILLY. To become—VIII-26.

SILPA. V-8.

SILVER. II-2, 30; V-7.

SINDHA. I-7; VII-9; VIII-1; IX-5; XI-4-7; XII-3; XIV-1-4; XV-10; XVII-8, 14; XXIV-24.

SIMHASANAMSA. III-7, 8.

SIMHAVALOKANA XXII-12.

SIN. 1-13, 16; II-3, 7.

Early destruction of a child in consequence of the—ful acts of the parents. XIII-3.

Childlessness due to a—ful deed to people that ought to be revered. XII 21.

To be afraid to commit—ful acts. VI-63.

To be intent in committing—ful acts secretly. VIII-27.

To be intent on doing what is—ful. XVIII-11.

To be intent in doing—ful deeds. XVI-11.

To be—ful. VI-1-15, 16.

To commit—. VIII-11.

To commit—ful actions. VI 33; XXI-18.

To commit—ful deeds. VI-41.

To do a—ful deed. XXVI-21.

To do ful and wicked acts. XVI-28.

To do—ful deeds. IX-18.

To entangle oneself in—ful actions. VI-68.

To follow a—ful course. VIII-32.

To secretly commit—ful acts. VII-33.

To secretly commit—ful deeds. IX-11.

To ward off the several—s already committed. XX-13.

SINDHU. II-22.

MINISTER LOOK. To have a—. VIII-28.

SINNER. XVII-11.

SUSHA. I-10.

SUSHODAYA. I-8; XII-2;

XIV-22, 27; XX-33.

SISTERS. To be without brothers or—. XXV-10.

SITA. II-21, 22, 23, 25, 37.

SITUATION. To be without a—having lost the one already got. VI-61.

SIVA. II-1, 15, 17, 27; VI-29; XII-20, 24; XIV-3.

SIXTH HOUSE. VII-16, 24, 28;

VIII-3, 9, 12, 15, 18, 22, 26,

30; X-6; XII-9, 19; XIII-12,

13, 19; XIV-1, 10, 11; XV-4,

5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 18, 19, 23, 29;

XVI-11, 15, 17, 18, 19, 33, 34;

XVII-15, 28; XX-7, 14, 17, 22,

27, 28, 30, 41, 50, XXIV-40;

XXV-11; XXVI-2, 3, 4, 5, 6,

8, 10, 14, 19, 21, 22.

SKANDA. XII-18.

SKILFUL. XVIII-3, 8.

SKIN. II-11.

SKIN DISEASE. II-23; XIV-2, 5.

SKY. XXV-27, 29.

SLANDER. To—the good. VIII-32.

To be a—-or. VIII-10.

SLAVE. A woman to be a mental
to—and unchaste. XI-6.To be served by servants and—s.
XX-12.

SLEEPING DISEASE. XIV-3.

SMALL POX. XIV-16.

SMELLING. II-26.

SMITH. I-13; II-1.

SNAKE. XIV-26.

SNAKE CATCHER. II-20.

SODHIYAPINDA. XXIV-1, 3, 5,
7, 13, 16.

SOLAR YEAR. XIX-4.

SON. A woman to bear good
—s. XI-2, 10.About one's—s, information
should be sought for by refer-
ring to Jupiter. XV-16, 21,
25; XVI-12.Acquisition of a good—. XXI-
39.

Acquisition of a—. XV-10, 29.

Adoption of a—. XII-34.

Birth of a—. XX-6; XXI-79.

Birth of a very good—. XXI-
72, 74.

Danger to—s and wife. XIX-5.

Information regarding one's—s
should be sought through Jupi-
ter. II-6.Mental anguish caused through
one's—. XXVI-14.Mercury denotes the adopted—.
II-26.

Quarrel with—s. XIV-5.

Separation from one's—. XXI-
69.The time when one's son's death
may happen. XVII-8.Time when one will lose a—.
XX-17.Time when one's wife and—s
will suffer from sickness.
XXVI-23.Time when the birth of a— may
be expected. XII-25, 26, 27,
28, 29, 30.To be endowed with a good wife
and—a. VI-30.To be in the company of one's
wife,—s, etc. XX-10.To be the—of a widow remarried.
XVIII-2.

To have a—by adoption. XII-8.

To have quarrels with one's bro-
thers and—a. XIX-20.

To have—a. VI-20, 38; VIII-4.

To have—s and grandsons. VI-
16.

To have—s in plenty. XII-3.

To have—s of good character.
VI-25; VIII-6; IX-16.To live with one's mother,—s
etc. VIII-14.

To possess good—. XXV-11.

To possess very few—s. IX-4.

To possess wife and—a. VI-31,
64.To quarrel with one's wife
and—s. XXI-50.To secure the comfort of
one's—s. XXI-82.To suffer distress through—a.
VIII-16.When a—is born, the 8th thing
to be done is to determine his
longevity. XIII-1.SON-IN-LAW. Distress to
one's—. XX-18.

SONLESS. To become—. X-2.

SORROW. I-14; III-12; VIII-
4, 10, 20, 25; XIV-8; XIX-25;
XX-18; XXI-58, 69; XXIII-
20; XXIV-37; XXVI-10, 11,
12, 13, 18, 23, 24, 38.

SOUL—. II-26.

SOUR. II-31.

SOVEREIGN. Danger from
the—. XIV-2; XXI-38, 71.

Though a friend of the—, to be

hated by others. VIII-10.
 To be a friend of the—. VI-25.
 To be honoured by the—. VI-48; IX-8; XIX-11; XXI-20, 28, 39, 44, 49, 60, 64, 72.
 To be revered by one's—. VI-12.
 To be the favourite of the—. VI-9.
 To fear one's—. XX-15.
 To get trouble from the—. VI-64.
 To get wealth through the—. VIII-25; XIX-20.
 To incur the displeasure of the—. VIII-3; XIX-5, 21; XX-17.
 To meet with death through the displeasure of one's—. XIV-20.
 To receive presents from one's—. VI-34; XIX-12.
 Trouble from the—. XIV-4; XIX-14, 17; XXI-21, 47.
 SPARSA. II-26.
 SPAWNS. XII-20.
 SPEAK To—oppositely. VIII-27.
 To—kindly. IX-6.
 To—wonderingly. VI-33.
 SPEECH. An appellation for the 2nd house. I-10.
 Information regarding one's charming—should be sought for through Venus. II-6.
 It is Mercury that induces one's dexterity in—. II-4; XV-15.
 Mercury is pleasant in—. II-11.
 The Moon is soft in—. II-9.
 To be effable in one's—. VI-12.
 To be eloquent in one's—. VI-9; VIII-13; XX-3.
 To be equivocal in one's—. VIII-25.
 To be gentle in one's—. VI-31.
 To be harsh in—. VIII-12.
 To be of good—. VI-49.

To be witty in—. VII-11.
 To have confidence in one's—. XIX-10.
 SPELLS. The employment of magical—. XIV-14.
 To be conversant with charms or—. VIII-12.
 Working—for the injury of another. XXI-71.
 SPEND. To—money on vile things. VIII-33.
 To—much. VIII-27, 33; XX-13, 15.
 SPIRITS. XII-21, 22, 24.
 SPIRE. Mutual—with another. XIX-5.
 SPLEEN. XIV-11, 18; XXI-29, 55, 77.
 SPLENDOUR. Time when one may expect—. XXI-39.
 To have bodily—. XXI-75.
 To have wealth, —, etc. VI-63; VIII-19.
 To live in all—and prosperity. XX-7.
 To lose one's—. VI-10.
 SPOIL. To—other's work. VI-52.
 SPORT. Information regarding one's—should be sought through Venus. II-6.
 To obtain facilities for one's—and happiness. XIX-12.
 To be ever—with a damsel of a very amiable disposition. VI-24.
 SPRUE. XIV-18.
 SPY. I-16.
 Income through—ing. V-4.
 BRAVANA VRATA. XII-17.
 SRI. The Goddess—. VI-34, 45.
 SRIKANTA YOGA. VI-28, 29.
 SRINATHA YOGA. VI-28, 30.
 SRIPATHI. XIII-25.
 SRUTI. I-12.
 STAMMERING. To be—. VIII-2.
 STAR. XIX-2, 3; XXIV-13; XXV-28; XXVI-26, 48.
 STATE. To be fully engrossed in

- affairs. VI-47.
To serve the—. VIII-2.
STATIONARY. To be—in one place. XVI-3.
STATURE. To be short in—. IX-4, 9.
To be tall in—. VIII-1; IX-7.
STATUS. Effects should be so declared as to suitably fit in with one's—. XXI-84.
To get higher—. XX-5.
STEAMER. Time when a—may be purchased or sold. XXI-19.
STIGMA. To get a—to one's family XIX-17.
STOMACH. Death by—a aho. XIV-19.
Disease in the—. VIII-30; XXVI-10.
To have illness affecting the—. XIX-18; XX-17.
To suffer from—ache. XXVI-10.
STONE. To be hit by a—. XXV-24.
To be skilled in—work XVIII-1.
Wound caused by a blow from—. XIV-8.
STORIES. To be intent on hearing—of great people. VI-65.
STOUT. To be not—. XXV-6.
STRANGURY. XIV-7.
STRENGTH. II-3; IV-1-8, 21-24; X-6, 9; XV-2, 6, 7, 13; XVI-1, 4; XIX-8; XX-2, 17, 20, 34, 35; XXV-30; XXVIII-1-4.
To attain power and—through the help of a wealthy personage. IX-15.
To be devoid of—. VI-60.
To have exceeding—. IX-10.
To have—. VIII-4, 13, 25, 29; IX-9.
STRIFE. XXVI-14.
STRONG. To be—. III-12; VI-4, 6; VIII-3, 5.
To be—willed. VIII-25.
STHIANA BALA. IV-1, 21.
STHIRA KARANAS. XII-16, 16.
STUMBLE. XVI-6.
STUPID. To be—. VIII-34; XXV-8.
A woman to have a—husband. XI-3.
STURDY. To be—. III-13.
SUBHA. A name to denote the 9th house. I-14.
—planet. XX-41.
SUBHA KARTARI. VI-8, 11, 13.
SUBHA MALA. VI-21.
SUBHA STHANAS. I-17.
SUBHA VASI. VI-8.
SUBHA VEDHAS. XXVI-48.
SUBHA VESI. VI-8.
SUBPOBHAYACHARI. VI-8.
SUBJECTS. A king protecting his—by following a course of conduct approved by all. VI-54.
A king to be worshipped by his—like a deity VII-14.
A king who will do good to his—. VIII-19.
SUBRAHMANYA. God—. XII-16.
SUBSTANCES. The—pertaining to the planets. II-30.
SUCCESS. A term to indicate the 10th house. I-15.
Conditions for predicting the— of a Bhava. XVI-31, 35.
—in agriculture. XX-5.
—in religious devotion. XXI-64.
The planets that are declared to bring—to a Bhava. XV-7.
Time to have—in business. XIX-6, 7.
Time when one has—. XXI-49; XXVI-12, 13, 17, 35, 37.
Time when one ought to predict—to the family. XX-9.
To achieve—in a business at the very outset. VI-65; VIII-7.
To be—ful in whatever one begins to undertake. VIII-13.
To gain—through one's friends. I-15.
To have—in all undertakings.

XXVI-14.
To have—in everything. XXIII-11.
To have one's—over his opponents praised by one and all. VI-25.
SUDRA. Acquisition of much money through a person of the—caste. XXI-48.
Harassment through the enmity of a Sudra. XXI-25.
Mercury is the lord of the—community II-24.
SUFFERINGS. One's—should be guessed from the 6th house. XV-23.
SUGANDHA. I-12.
SUICIDE. Rahu causes unnatural deaths such as—. XIV-15.
SUKHA. I-12.
SUKHITA. One of the ten Avasthas of a planet. III-18.
SUKLAPAKSHA. IV-1.
SUKRA I-6; II-24, 27, 31, 37; XXI-43, 51, 59, 67, 75.
See also under Venus.
SUKRITA. I-14.
SUKUNTALAMDA XXVIII-6.
SULA YOGA. VI-39, 41.
SUMALA YOGA. VI-39.
SUMANGALI XII-20.
SUN. II-8, 15, 17, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32; VI-14, 28; VII-10, 11, 15, 31, 34; XIII-18, 23; XVI-9; XVII-7, 9, 11, 12, 23.
About one's father, the effects of the 12 Bhavas are to be deduced counting from the— XV-21, 22, 23, 24.
Ashvavarga of the—. XXIII-3.
Bhukti of the—in Jupiter's Dasa. XXI-44.
Bhukti of the—in Ketu's Dasa. XXI-68.
Bhukti of the—in Mercury's Dasa. XXI-60.
Bhukti of the—in Rahu's Dasa. XXI-36.
Bhukti of the—in Saturn's Dasa. XXI-59.

Bhukti of the—in the Dasa of Mars. XXI-28.
Bhukti of the—in the Moon's Dasa. XXI-30.
Bhukti of the—in the Dasa of Venus. XXI-76.
Case of loneliness when the—is badly placed. XII-20.
Conception may take place when the—transits through an Anahaya Rasi. XII-12.
Disease brought on by the—. XIV-2.
Effects during the Dasa of the Sun. XXI-3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
Effect of Gulika being associated with the—. XXV-15.
Effect of the Moon in the several Narayanas being aspected by the—. XVIII-12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
Effect of the Moon in the several signs being aspected by the—. XVIII-6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
Effect of the—being connected with the lord of the 2nd. XVI-5.
Effect of the—being posited in the 12 houses. VIII-1, 2, 3, 4.
Effect of the—being well-placed and aspected by benefic in a day birth. XVI-23.
Effect of the—in conjunction with each of the other planets. XVIII-1.
Effect of the—'s transit through certain asterisms in the Sapta-salaka Chakra. XXVI-26, 27, 29, 33, 34, 35, 42-44.
Effects of the—'s transit through the 12 houses. XXVI-9, 10, 11.
If the 7th house or its lord be eclipsed by the—'s rays loss of wife is certain. X-4.
If the 7th house or the setting Navamasa belongs to the—, the woman will have a diseased womb XI-4.
In a day-birth, time of demise when the Lagna is in the Rasi occupied by the—. XVII-26.
In the case of an auspicious

- Bhukti, the good effects will be manifested when the—enters the planet's exaltation sign. XX-38.
 Information that can be ascertained through the—and other planets. II-1-7.
 Lord of the 5th, Jupiter, Mars and the—, all in male Navamsha lead to the birth of a good number of children. XII-10.
 Mars and the—in the 4th cause the house of the native to be burnt. XVI-14.
 Mars and the—produce effect when they are in the first ten degrees of a sign. VXVI-25.
 Parivandha is a halo or disc round the—. XXV-28.
 Pindayurdhaya to be adopted when—is strongest. XXII-28.
 Reduction to be effected when a planet is within the range of the—. XXIV-30.
 The houses for which the—is Kataka. XV-17.
 The birth of a child and the—'s transit. XII-31.
 The country in one's past and future births, pertaining to the—. XIV-20.
 The function of the—in the matter of the possibility of progeny. XII-14, 15.
 The general order of the—'s Das in a person's life XXII-27.
 The houses where—'s transit gives good results. XXVI 2, 3.
 The kind of oscotic caused by the—. XXVII-5.
 The lord of the 6th in a Dasatthana and the—in the 9th cause destruction of the enemies. XVI-15.
 The moon in an odd Rasi or Arasa in the 5th and aspected by the—lead to barrenness. XII-7.
 The 9th house from the—is termed the father's. XXIV-1.
 The particular division in a Rasi of which the—is lord in an ashtakavarga. XXIII-18, 19.
 The—, alone in the 5th identical with Kataka may give children by a second wife. XII-5.
 The—and Moon in trine to Saturn and Mars will cause the child to be abandoned by both the parents. XVI-24.
 The—and Rahu in the 7th cause loss of wealth through the association of women. X-2.
 The—and the lord of the Lagna make one long lived if they are friendly; of medium life, if neutral; short-lived, if inimical. XIII-15.
 The—causes death through fire, bilious fever, bile or weapon. XIV-14.
 The—even if he be the owner of the 8th house will give only good effects. XX-41.
 The—in the 5th identical with a childless sign causes a child to be born late in life. XII-4.
 The—in the 9th and its lord in a Dasatthana or betwixt two malefics cause the demise of father soon after birth. XVI-22.
 The—in the 9th will cause distress to that bhava. XV-26.
 The—in the 6th or 8th will cause danger from lover. XIV-11.
 The—in the 10th makes the native a great and mighty personage. XVI-28.
 The—indicates Kailasa as refuge of the departed. XIV-23.
 The—'s transit and the father's demise. XXIV-5, 8.
 The things that may be divined with respect to a person's life by means of the—. XV-15.
 The 12th and the 2nd if occupied or aspected by the Moon and the—will make the native suffer from eye-disease. XIV-10.
 Uda Das period of the—XIX-2, 3, 6, 18.
 Upagrahas and the—'s position. XXV-5.
 When the—transits the Rasi and

Navamā occupied by the lord of the 8th house, death may take place. XVII-5, 30.
When the — transits the 6th, 7th or 12th place from Venus, death may happen. XVII-27.
Years of the — in the Kalachakra system. XXII-3.
Years of the — under Natsargi-kayurdaya system. XXII-17.
Years of the — under the Pindayurdaya system. XXII-21.
SUN'S LATTA. XXVI-45, 46.
SUNAPHA YOGA. VI-5, 6, 13.
SUPARIJATA YOGA. VI-44.
SURATOKAMSA III-7, 2.
SUREDYA. II-12.
SURI. II-22.
SURROUNDINGS. To dwell in insanitary —. IX-18.
SURYA. I-6; II-24, 26, 27.
SUSSTHA II-36; XII-1.
SUSSTHANAS. I-17.

SUSUBHA YOGA. VI-8, 13.
RUTA. I-12.
SUVAHI YOGA. VI-9.
SUVESI YOGA. VI-9, 13.
SWA. I-10.
SWAKSHETRA. -III-6, 18; VI-1; VII-1, 2, 6, 7, 31; VIII-30; IX-20; XII-26; XIV-28; XV-18, 29; XVI-2, 3, 27; XX-14, 26, 30, 34, 37; XXIII-10, 23; XXV-30; XXVI-31.
SWAN. II-19.
SWARGA. XIV-23.
SWASTHA. One of the 10 Avasthas of a planet. III-18.
SWEATING LABOUR. To live by V-8.
SWEET-SPEAKING. To be — VII-31.
SWEET SUBSTANCES. II-2.
SWEET-TONGUED. To be —. VI-20; XVIII-2.
SWOCHHA. III-6.
SWOON. XIV-8.

T

TAIL. XXV-28.
TAILORING. To be an adept in —. XVIII-2.
TALE-BEARER. A designation for the 12th house. I-16.
To become a —. VI-52; XVIII-9.
TALES TO OTHERS. To bear — VII-28.
TALK. To — through the nose. VIII-26.
TALKATIVE. To be —. VIII-14.
TALL. Rahu is —. II-33.
Saturn has got a — body. II-14.
To be — in stature. VII-1; IX-7.
TAMAS. Another name for Rahu. II-27, 28.
Mars and Saturn own — as their distinguishing characteristic. II-24.
TANKS. To sink wells and — on the road. VI-48.

TAPAS. A name for the 9th house. I-14.
TABUNA. III 3, 10.
TASTE. II-26.
TASTELESSNESS. XIV-3, 17.
TATKALKA-SATRU SUMHIT-VA II-23; JV-10.
TAURUS. See Vrishabha.
TEACHING. II-5.
TEASE To — others. VI-23.
TEETH. Illness affecting —. XIX-18.
Saturn has got large — II-14.
To have bad —. VI-59.
To suffer from a disease due to an inflammation in the —. XXI-77.
TEMPER. Warmth of — XXI-44.
TEMPERAMENT. To be of an excited —. VI-60.
TEMPLE. II-1, 6, 15.
TEMPLE OF SASTA. II-6.

TEMPLE MATTERS. Trouble in connection with—. XIV-6.
TEMPORAL STRENGTH. IV-1.
TENDERNESS. II-2.
TENETS. XXVII-5.
TENTH HOUSE. VII 9, 16, 24; VIII 1, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 24, 27, 32; XII-6; XIII-24; XV-2, 24; XVI-37, 39; XX-11, 19, 35, 36, 36, 59; XXIV-38; XXV-13; XXVI-2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 16, 20, 21, 24; XXVII-1, 2, 8.
THIEF. Income through— V-4.
— of property. XXI-27.
THIRD. I-13; II-3, 15, 18; XIV-2, 4; XVIII-6, 13; XIX-14, 17; XX-17, 23; XXI-13, 21, 22, 25, 38, 47, 52, 70, 71, 79; XXV-8.
THIRTEEN. XVIII-6.
THIRTS. IX-3; XXI-9.
THIRD HOUSE. VII-16, 24; VIII-2, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 21, 25, 29; XII-7; XIV-10; XV-7, 8, 22, 26; XVI-7, 8, 9; XX-4, 16, 30, 41, 59; XXV-10; XXVI-2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 18, 21, 22.
THIRST. XIV-4.
THOUGHTS. To be skilled in interpreting other people's—. IX-3.
THIRTY. To—well. VI-36.
To be—ing. III-10.
THROAT. XIV-4, 5.
THUNDER. XXI-26; XXV-25.
THUNDER-STORM. XXI-14.
THWART. To—everything. VIII-33.
THYAJYAKALA. XXV-17.
TIGER. II-17; XIV-20.
TIGMAKIRANA. A name for the Sun. II-32.
TIMID. To be—. VI-23.
TIME OF FRUIT. XXIII-10, 19.
TINNEVERLY. XXVIII-5.
TITHI. XII-15, 18.
TONGUE. II-34.
TOOTH ACHER. To suffer from—. XIX-25.

TORMENT. To—other people. VIII-10.
TORTURE. XIV-6.
TORTURED. One of the ten Avasthas of a planet. III-19.
TOUCH. II-26; VI-3.
TRADE. XIX-28.
To be a—r. XVIII-9.
To be clever in—ing. IX-7.
TRANQUILITY.—of mind. XV-21; XIX-7.
TRANSFER. XII-20; XVI-31, 32, 33, 35; XVII-1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, XX-32, 34, 35, 37, 38; XXIII-1, 11, 15, 16, 19, 23; XXIV-2, 7, 8, 13, 39, 40; XXVI-1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31, 32, 36, 48.
TRAVEL. XXVI-39, 40.
TRAVELLER. XXVII-5.
TRAVELLING. XXVI-39.
TREASURE. IX-14; XVIII-14; XIX-12, 20; XXI-72, 79.
TREASURE HOUSE. II-5.
TREASURY. II-16.
TREATMENT. To be won only by kind—. IX-9.
TREE. XII-19, 21; XIV-19, 27.
Character of—s generated by the planets. II-37.
TREMBLING. To have—of the body. XXI-34.
TRIFLES. To be angry at—. IX-6.
TRIJAṆMA. XXVI-23.
TRIKONA. I-18; III-8; VI-21, 26, 28, 35, 37, 70; X-10; XI-5; XIII-23; XV-2, 7, 30; XVI-2, 31; XVII-16, 17, 19, 28; XX-36, 41, 42, 45, 47, 49, 52, 61; XXV-30; XXVII-1, 8.
—reduction. XXIV-10, 17, 18.
TRIMSANSA. III-1, 4, 15, 17; IV-3; XI-6, 7, 8.
TRIPLE SYMPHONY. II-6; V-7.
TROUBLE. V-4; XIX-14; XX-16, 17, 19, 20, 23; XXI-5, 6.

10, 11, 13, 16, 18, 21, 24, 25, 36,
76, 78; XXV-23.

TRUE. To be—to one's word.
XX-15; XXV-9.

TRUTH-SPEAKING. II-4.

TRUTHFUL. To be—. VIII-
13; IX-6.

TULA. I-6, 7; IX-7; XI-6; XIV-
15; XVIII-9; XXIV-24.

TURAGA-GATI. XXII-12.

TWELFTH HOUSE. VII-28;

VIII-4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 21, 27,
33; X-1, 2, 6, 10; XII-4, 6, 9, 19;
XIII-12; 13, 17, 19; XIV-1, 16,
21, 23, 23; XV-4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10,
18, 19; XVI-26, 30; XVII-1,
15, 19, 28; XX-13, 14, 20, 23,
26, 27, 28, 40, 58; XXIV-34,
39, 40; XXV-14; XXVI-3, 4,
6, 7, 8, 11, 16, 20, 21, 27.

TWINS. To be the father of—.
XVIII-9.

TYPHOID. XIV-14, 18.

U

UBHAYA. I-9.

UBHAYA SIGN. XIII-14.

UBHAYODAYA. I-8; XX-33.

UCHHA. I-6.

UCHHAJA BALA. IV-1, 2.

UDAYA. I-10.

UDU DASA. XIII-25; XIX-4;
XX-63; XXVII-1-4.

UGLY FACE. To have an—.
VIII-21; XXV-26.

UKSHA. Name for Vrishabha I-7.

ULCER. Danger from—. XIV-11.

ULKANIPATA. XXVI-29.

UMBRELLA. II-9; VI-33; VII-
3, 10.

UNASSAILABLE. To be—.
VIII-8.

UNBIASED MIND. XXI-57.

UNCHASTE. A female to be—.
XI-1, 6.

UNCLEAN. To be—. VIII-23.

UNCONSCIOUSNESS. To suffer
from—. XX-18.

UNCONTROLLED. A woman to
be—. XI-7.

UNDERSTANDING. XV-15.

UNDERTAKING Ashtakavarga
system is declared to be effec-
tive in all—s. XXIV-36.

Evil counsel will prevail in
one's—a. XX-16.

To accomplish large—s. XVI-
28.

To bring to a successful termina-
tion any—originated by one-

self. XX-11.

To complete a mighty—. XXVI-
11.

To have disappointment in all
one's—s. VIII-31.

To have interruptions in all
one's—s. VI-33.

To have success in all—s.
XXVI-14.

UNDISCRIMINATING. To be—.
VI-63.

UNFAVOURABLE. To have—
effect. XX-22.

UNFORTUNATE. To become—.
VI-17.

UNFRIENDLY PEOPLE. Asso-
ciation with—. XXI-58.

UNGOVERNABLE A female to
be—. XI-2.

UNGRATEFUL. To be—. VI-
23; VIII-28; XXV-12.

UNHAPPY. To be—. VI-11,
17, 23, 69; VIII-9, 17, 23, 28,
29; XXVI-9.

UNHAPPINESS. III-10.

UNIVERSE. VI-31.

UNLUCKY. To be—. VIII-32;
XXVI-19.

UNPOPULAR. To be—. VIII-17.

UNRIGHTEOUS. To commit—
deeds. VIII-27.

To incline towards—conduct.
VI-10.

UNSTEADY. To be—in mind.
VI-33.

To have—wealth VI-56
 UNTOWARD. X-7; XX-18, 19,
 27; XXIV-32, 42; XXVI-88.
 UNTOWARD BHAVA. XXVI-31
 UNTOWARD EFFECTS. XV-29.
 UNTOWARD EVENTS. XIV-4;
 XXVI-12, 29, 45-46
 UNTRUTHFUL, To be—, XVIII
 —3.
 UPACHAYA. I-18; IV-6; VI-
 19; XI-11; XX-61; XXIII-10.

UPAGRAHAS. XVII-10; XXV-
 1, 7, 19, 22, 25, 27; XXVIII-
 1-4.

UPAKETU. XXV-1, 26, 26.
 URAS. I-11.

URDHA. I-8.

URINARY. DISEASES. XIV-7,

UTENSILS. XXI-8, 43, 51.

UTPANNA DASA. XXII-16.

UTTAMA. III-7, 8, 14, 17.

UTTAMA VARGA. VII-13.

V

VADHU. A name for Sign Kanya.
 I-7.

VAGHESA. II-37.

VAHANA. I-11.

VAIKUNTA. XIV-23

VAISHESHIKAMAS. III-7; XVI
 -15.

VAATA. II-24.

VAK. I-10.

VAKRA. IV-2, 5.

VAKRABHA. 12.

VAKYAKRAMA. XXII-11.

VALIANT. II-8; VIII-1.

VALANKI YOGA. VI-39.

VALOUR. I-11; VI-16, 47;
 VII-10; IX-14; XVI-23;
 XVIII-16; XX-4.

VALOROUS. XVI-7.

VANQUISHED. VI-60.

VARA YOGA. VI-18.

VARANAMHITA. XX-63;
 XXII-24.

VARGA. X-4.

VARGOTFAMA. III-1, 6; VII-
 6, 6, 17; XXVIII-17; XXII-18.

VARGOTFAMAMSA. IX-20; XX
 -22.

VARIEGATED COLOUR. II-13;
 VI-34.

VARSNAPA DASA. IV-1.

VARSNITA YOGA. VI-14, 16.

VASTRA. I-12

VASUMAT YOGA. VI-19, 20.

VATA. II-11.

VEDAS. II-5; V-3; VI-31,

XXV-8.

VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY. XX-
 VII-5.

VEDADHYAYANA. V-5.

VEDHA. XXVI-3; 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
 26, 48.

VEDHA ASTERISM. XXVI-28.

VEENA YOGA. VI-39, 40.

VEGETABLE SIGNS; I-9.

VEHICLE. I-11; II-6; III-2;

VI-3, 7, 18, 34, 48, 61; VII-6;

VIII-4, 6, 8, 16, 17, 21, 22, 29;

XV-16, XVI-13, 14; XIX-11,

12, XX-5, 25; XXI-44, 58, 75;

XXV-11.

VEINS. II-14.

VENERATION. I-15.

VENERIAL COMPLAINTS XIV
 -14, 18

VENOMOUS BITES. VII-15.

VENUS. II-6, 13, 16, 19, 21, 22,

24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 29, 31; VI-1,

26, 28; VII-2, 14, 15, 18, 20,

23, 24; X-9, 12, 14; XI-4, 6;

XII-14, 21, 22, XIV-7, 10, 11,

14, 23, 25.

A malefic in the 4th.—in the 7th
 and the Moon in the 10th; or
 —and Mercury in the 7th,
 Jupiter in the 5th, and malefics
 in the 4th; lead to family
 extinction. XII-6.

Ashtakavarga of—, XXIII-8,

Bukhi of—in the Dasa of the

several planets. XXI-11, 19,

27, 33, 43, 51, 53, 67, 75.

Conception may take place when the Sun and—in the case of males are strong and transit through Aprachaya Rasis or Amsae. XII-12.

Dasa period of—. XIX-2, 13, 26; XXI-76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83.

Effect of the lord of the 4th and—well-placed in the Lagna and the 4th. XVI-13.

Effect of Gulika being associated with—. XXV-16.

Effect of the planet owning the 2nd bhava being connected with—. XVI-6.

Effect of the transit of—over the several houses from the Moon. XXVI-21.

Effect of—being in conjunction with each of the other planets. XVIII-1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Effect of—occupying the lagna and the other bhavas. VIII-17, 18, 19.

Graha factor of—. XXIV-26. Information about one's wife and progeny that may be guessed through the Ashtakavarga of—. XXIV-12.

Information to be sought for through—. XV-16.

The bhavas for which—is a Karaka. XV-17.

In transit,—becomes effective when he is in the middle portion of a sign. XXVI-25.

Jupiter and—if they own Kendras become powerful to cause evil. XX-50.

Lord of the 7th and—in a dual Rasi or Amsae make the person to have two wives. X-5.

Moon in the several Amsae aspected by—. XVIII-12, 13, 14, 15.

Moon in the several signs aspected by—. XVIII-6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

Naisargika Dasa period of—. XXII-17.

Pindayurdaya Dasa period of—. XXII-31.

The Astangata reduction does not apply to—. XXII-18.

The 5th asterism reckoned from that of—is termed his rear Lagna. XXVI-11.

The kind of asceticism caused by—. XXVII-5.

The particular division in a Rasi of which—in the lord in an Ashtakavarga. XXIII-14, 19.

The position of—in the general order of precedence in Dasa. XXII-27.

There will be quarrel in the Lagna of—. XXVI-16.

—alone in the 5th identical with Kataka may possibly give children by a second wife. XII-5.

—and the Moon in opposition to Mars and Saturn make the native wifeless or is a eunuch. X-5.

—hemmed in between two malefices causes loss of wife. X-1.

—in conjunction with a malefic in the 7th, 5th or 9th makes the native bereft of a wife. X-1.

—in the 7th causes distress to the bhava. XV-26.

—in the 6th brings about loss of honour and wealth and in most cases danger to life also. XXVI-34.

—in transit gives good results in all places other than the 10th, 7th, and 4th. XXVI-2, 8.

—in Vrischika identical with the 7th, causes loss of wife. X-3.

When the Sun transits the 6th, 7th or 12th house reckoned from—at birth, death is sure to happen. XVII-27.

VERSES. To be reciting charming—containing the name of God Narayana. VI-30.

VERSIFYING. To be clever in—VI-27.

VIBHAVA. A term for the 11th house. I-15.

VICTORIOUS. VI-2; VII-4;
VIII-8, 7, 9.

VICTORY. XXI-44; XXVI-11.
—in war. II-1.

VID. II-15, 22, 27, 28, 35.

VIDHU. II-15, 27.

VIDYA. A term to denote the
2nd house. I-10.

VIDYADHARAS. XIV-6.

VIEWS. To be crooked in
one's—. IX-4.

VIGHNA. A term to denote the
8th house. I-14.

VIGOUR. XV-15.

VIKALA. One of the ten Avast-
has of a planet. III-19, 20.

VIKRAMA. A designation to
denote the 3rd house I-11.

VIKRAMARKA. IX-14.

VILE. One's speech to be
vory—in quality. VIII-23.

To be engaged in doing—acts.
VII-32.

To be—in character. III-14.

To reside amidst—people. XVI-
4.

To spend money on—things.
VIII-33.

VILIFY. To unjustly—other.
VI-10.

VILLAGE. To be the headman
of a—. VI-4.

To live in a good—. XVI-3.

VIMATA YOGA. VI-57, 69.

VIOLENCE. Wealth got
through—XXI-28.

VIRGO. See Kanya.

VIRULE POWER. II-13.

VIRINOH YOGA. VI-29, 31.

VIRTUE. I-14; XXI-57.

To be renowned for one's—s.
VIII-16.

VIRTUOUS. Holding views
quite antagonistic to—conduct.
XXV-26.

One who has stored wealth earned
through—means. XXVI-50.

To be anxious to do—acts.
VIII-16.

To be engaged in the practice
of—actions. XXII-32.

To be of a—disposition. VI-15;
XI-5.

To be—. VI-2, 13; VIII-7,
XI-6, 7, 10.

To be—ly disposed. VI-70;
XVI-2, 20; XVIII-14.

To help the—. VI-29.

To make one—ly inclined.
XXVII-7.

To perform some—doed. XIX-11.

To recite in company with the—
the charming verses containing
the name of God Narayana.

VI-30.

To win the approbation of the—.

XX-6.

VISAKHA. XI-8.

VISHAGHATI KALA. XIII-8.

VISHNU. II-15, 27; III-6,
XI-20, 21; XIII-23.

VISHTI KARANA. XII-15.

VITAL POWER. To lose one's—.
VIII-31.

Decay of—. XXV-36.

VITTA. A term denoting the
2nd house. I-10.

VORACIOUS. To be u—er.
VIII-22.

VOWS. XII-24; XXVI-49.

VOYAGE. To obtain facilities
for one's—. XIX-13.

Augmentation of wealth by
lucrative—s. XIX-26.

VRJCHIKA. I-4; IV-5, 6; IX-
8; X-3; XI-4; XII-3; XIV-
18; XVII-9; XIX-16; XXII-
1, 12; XXIV-24.

VRISHA. I-6.

VRISHADHA I-6, 7, 8; IV-5;
IX-2; X-3; XI-1, 6; XII-3,
XIV-17; XVIII-6; XXIV-24.

VRITTI. V-1.

VULTURE. II-18.

—faced Docanates. III-13.

VYAPARA. J-15.

VYATIPATA. XXV-1, 5, 23, 28.

VYAYA. I-16.

VYOMA. I-15.

W

WAITED UPON. To be—by faithful attendants. VI-7.

WALK. To—gently VII-6.
To be fast in—ing. IX-4.

WANDER. To—in the roads. VII-9.

WANDERING To be—without a wife. VIII-3.

To be—. IX-7; XIX-5; XX-17, 18.

Inclination to be always—. XXV-26.

To lead a—life. XXI-3.

WAR. IV-2; XXI-28.

WARRIOR. To be a—. XVIII-7.

WASHERMAN. II-17; XVIII-9.

WATCHMAN. To be a—of a city. XVIII-12.

WATER. I-12; II-2, 15, 27, 30;
IX-1, 4, 12; XIV-3, 19; XX-16;
XXI-4, 18, 30, 37, 53, 63;
XXV-24.

Danger from horned and—animal. XIV-3.

Death due to—or by some—y diseases. XIV-19.

Income through trade on—products. V-3.

The Moon brings on death through—y diseases. XIV-14.

To be afraid of—. XXV-24.

To have a body similar to a—pot. IX-11.

To suffer from a—disease. VII-27.

To suffer from a—y disease XIV-11; XXV-24.

—y signs. I-7; XIV-11.

WAY. A designation for the 7th house. I-13.

WEAK. To be—in the lower limbs IX-10.

WEAK KNEED. To be—. IX-1.

WEAK-MINDED. To be—. VIII-9.

WEAKNESS. To have bodily—. XX-17.

To have one's gait retarded due to bodily—. XXVI-15.

WEALTH. A woman to be with—out—. XI-9.

A woman to possess—. XI-5.

A woman to have a husband who has lost all his—. XI-3.

Accession of—. XXI-4.

Acquisition of—. XIX-6; XX-5; XXI-17, 28, 29, 33, 41.

Addition of—from a host of enemies. XXI-46.

—. An appellation to signify the 2nd house. I-10.

—an expression to denote the 11th house. I-15.

Augmentation of—by trade. XIX-26.

Danger from fire to concealed—. XIX-5.

Destruction of—. XXI-66.

Gain of—. XXII-11; XXVI-11.

Increase of—. XXI-51.

Influx of—XXI-81; XXIV-43.

Information regarding one's—should be sought for through Vows. II-6.

Ketu in the 3rd house confers—on the native. VIII-29.

Ketu in the 12th house will destroy—. VIII-33.

Loss of—. X-2; XIX-13, XXI-77; XXVI-9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 22, 24, 26, 33, 34, 35.

One ought to conjecture about one's—through Jupiter. XV-16.

Ostentation in the acquisition of—. XXV-10.

Phenomenal increase of—. XXI-50.

Planets are always favourable to one who has stored—earned through virtuous means. XXVI-50.

WEALTH

WEAPON

- Steady accumulation of—, XIX-15.
- To acquire immense—, XIX-24.
- To acquire—, XXI-3.
- To acquire—by doing many daring deeds, VI-2.
- To attain—, XVI-6.
- To be a king endowed with much—, VII-23.
- To be a mine of blessing from the Goddess of—, VI-24.
- To be heretof of—, VI-10.
- To be blessed with abundance of—, VI-7.
- To be herald of—, VIII-8, 22; XXV-11.
- To be endowed with—, III-8, 9; VI-15, 40, 54; VIII-16; XII-32.
- To be prepared for loss of—, XXI-8.
- To be renowned for one's—, VI-6.
- To be robbed of one's—by his enemies, VI-52.
- To be the owner of immense—, VIII-18.
- To be without—, III-14; VI-41, 60; VIII-21, 23; XVI-6; XXVII-6.
- To become the lord of much hoarded—, VI-55.
- To become the owner of—earned with much difficulty, VI-55.
- To command—, VI-34.
- To enjoy continuous happiness and—, XX-10.
- To expect loss of—, XXI-10, 11, 13.
- To enjoy other people's—, IX-6.
- To freely utilize other's—, IX-11.
- To get—, XIX-23.
- To get—through fire, king and fighting, XIX-9.
- To get—through the Sovereign, VII-25.
- To have all one's—disappear, XX-20.
- To have an uninterrupted influx of—, XX-12.
- To have everlasting—, VI-35, 53.
- To have lasting—, VIII-24.
- To have loss of—, XIX-20, 26; XXI-5, 18, 24, 26, 37, 47, 52, 60.
- To have one's—augmented through a young woman, XVIII-5.
- To have one's—destroyed (X-19; XXI-6).
- To have—VI-63; VIII-4, 11, 13, 19; XXI-75; XXVI-11, 23.
- To lose one's—, VII-3, 26.
- To possess much—, VI-31, 46, 48.
- To possess no—or earn, XXV-9.
- To possess—, IX-15; XVIII-4.
- To secure—, XIX-19.
- To usurp other's—, VI-4.
- Unexpected loss of—, XXI-69.
- to be poor, XXIV-12.
- WEALTHY. About a—man, one ought to ascertain through Venus, II-19.
- To be a—man, III-10.
- To be very—, III-11, 12, 15; VI-3, 9, 12, 20, 24, 37, 30, 34, 40, 42, 43, 48, 49, 70; VII-21; VIII-2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 14, 15, 18, 22; 25, 26; XVIII-2, 6, 8, 10, 16; XXIV-39.
- Yoga for the husband of a woman to be—, XI-3.
- WEAPON. Danger from—, XIV-2, 4; XXI-22, 38.
- Income through—a, V-4.
- It is through Mars that one should ascertain about a—, II-3.
- To be wounded by—s, XXV-24.
- To earn money by the use of—a, XVIII-1.
- To meet with injury from a—, VIII-31.
- To suffer from wounds caused by a—, XXI-42.

- Trouble from—s. XIX-14, 17; XXI-28, 39, 30, 54.
- WILARNESS. XIV-8.
- WEARISOME. To suffer fatigue by—journeys. XXVI-19.
To undertake journey. XXVI-9.
- WEAVER. Anything about a—ought to be ascertained through Venus. II-19.
- WEAVING. To be an adept in—. XVIII-5.
- WEIGHT. One's words to have—. XXVI-18.
- WELFARE. To ascertain a woman's—. XI-1.
- WELL-BEHAVED. To be—. VI-15.
- WELL-DRESSED. To be—. VI-6.
- WHEAT. II-28, 29.
- WHITE CHOWRIES. II-9.
- WHOLESOME DIET. XXII-32.
- WICKED. A woman to become—. XI-6, 7.
One to be—in his disposition. VI-4.
To associate with the—. V-4; VIII-28.
To be despised by the—. VI-58.
To be—ly disposed. VIII-14.
To be—ly inclined. VI-7.
To become—. VIII-30; XVIII-9.
To befriend the—. VI-10.
To do—acts. XVI-28; XX-17, 19.
To get remarks from—people. XXI-71.
To have intercourse with—women. XIX-13.
To have intrigues with—women. XX-18.
To have mental anguish through—people. XXI-30.
To have misunderstandings with—. XIX-19.
- WIDOW. A woman to become a—. XI-8, 9.
- To be the son of a—re-married. XVIII-9.
- WIFE. A designation for the 7th house. I-13.
A malefic in the 7th if he owns the place will do good to the wife. X-8.
A tendency to quarrel with one's—. XXI-60.
A woman to become the—of a King. XI-7.
A Yoga under which the—of a person will command all happiness. X-10.
A Yoga by which one's wife will be virtuously disposed. XVI-20.
Acquisition of wealth from one's—. VII.
Acquisition of—. XIX-17; XXI-35.
Danger from—. XIV-8.
Danger to—. XIV-8; XIX-5.
Destruction of one's—. IX-19.
Effect of one's—being born under certain asterisms. XI-9.
Exit of one's—. XXI-26.
Happiness to one's—. XIX-10.
Information about one's—and progeny through the Ashtakavarga of Venus. XXIV-12.
Information regarding one's—should be sought for through Venus. II-6; XV-16.
Intercourse with another man's—. XXI-30.
Loss of one's—. XXI-37; 63; XXVI-22.
Meeting of—and children. XIX-11.
Misunderstandings with one's—. XXI-32, 67; XXVI-15.
One's—to be troubled by gout. XIX-13.
Sickness to—in an intense form. XXI-11, 16; XXVI-23.
Suffering and diseases to, one's—. XXI-36.
Suffering to—and children XIX-18.
Time of acquisition of a—. X-13.

To ascertain the direction of the country of one's—. X-12.

To ascertain the Janma Rasi of one's—. X-11.

To be addicted to other people's—ves. XVIII-3, 11, 12.

To be bereft of—. VI-11.

To be blessed with a good—. VI-23, 30, 49; VIII-15, 18.

To be endowed with—. VI-3, 27, 31, 54; VIII-19; IX-16; X-9.

To be fond of one's—. XI-12.

To be happy with one's—. VIII-21; XXI-51; XXVI-19.

To be the husband of many—ves. XXV-12.

To be wandering without a—. VIII-3.

To be wedded to a bad—. VIII-22.

To be—loss. VIII-17; X-5, 8.

To be without a—. VIII-10.

To cast a look at other people's—ves. VI-51.

To enjoy the company of one's—and children. XXI-80.

To enjoy continuous prosperity in the company of one's—. XX-10.

To have a rich lady as one's—. VIII-12.

To have an excellent—. VI-48, 51.

To have children by a second—. XII-5.

To have two—ves. X-5.

To live in the company of one's—and children. XXI-56.

To live with one's—and be happy. VIII-14, 29.

To lose one's—and become addicted to other people's—ves. VI-64.

To lose one's—. VIII-9; X-1, 3, 3, 4.

To lose one's—and children. XIX-21.

To possess wealth and—. XVIII-4.

To quarrel with one's—. XIX-9; XXVI-17.

To suffer loss of—. VIII-31; X-7, 15.

Trouble to children and—. XIX-23; XX-19; XXI-24.

Trouble to—. XXVI-31.

Trouble to—and children. XXI-43.

WILD BEASTS. Death due to—. XIV-18.

WIND. II-9, 11, 13; XIV-8; XIX-31; XXI-9, 20, 21, 50, 53, 65, 77, 82.

WIND DISEASE. VIII-26; IX-10; XIV-14, 17; XIX-13, 19, 23; XXI-18, 63.

WINDY. disorders. XXI-35.

WISE To be very—. VIII-18.

Troubles arising from serious offences done to—mon. XIV-5.

WISER MAN. To be a—. XVIII-7, 10.

WISDOM II-5; VI-6.

WISDOM. To realise one's—. VIII-30.

Attainment of one's cherished—. XXVI-12.

WITCHES. XIV-7.

WITCH CRAFT. XIV-14.

WITTY. To be—. XVIII-11, 14.

To be—in speech. VIII-11.

WOLF. II-20.

WOMAN. II-2; V-7.

Acquisition of—. XXI-43.

Death through—. XIV-18.

Loss of wealth through—. X-2.

Menses of a—, XI-11.

One fond of—not his own. XVIII-11.

To be a dealer in—. XVIII-2.

To be a servant under a—. XVIII-18.

To be fond of wicked—. XVIII-15.

To be fond of young—. IX-2.

To be intent on sporting with—

IX-3.

To come to grief through—.

XXI-41.

To divine the number of—that a
person may associate with. X-6.

To have intrigues with bad—.

VIII-18; XIX-13.

To have intrigues with—not
one's own. VI-4, VIII-26.

To long for—. IX-1.

To resort to the society of low—.

XIX-20.

Troubles from—. XIV-3

WOMB. A woman to have a
diseased—. XI-4.

WOOD. Danger from—. XIV-2.

Death due to a—. XIV-19.

To deal in—en materials. V-8.

Wound as a result of a blow
from a piece of—. XIV-8.WOOL To earn one's livelihood
through—. V-2.

WORD. A person not true to his

—. XX-15, XXV-9.

One whose—s have no weight.
XXVI-18.WORK. To spoil other's—. VI-
52.WORMS. Death through—. XIV-
15.WORN OUT. To wear—cloths.
VI-66.WORSHIP. I-14; VI-29; XII-
24; XXI-7.

WORSHIPPER. II-17.

WOUNDS. I-13; II-3; XIV-8
XIX-17; XX-17, XXI-5, 21,
32, 31, 42, 55; XXVI-15.

WRATH. XX-19.

WRATHFUL. II-8, 10; VIII-25.

WRESTLER. To be a—. XVIII-
3.WRETCH. To be a mean—. VIII-
10.WRITING To be skilled in—.
XVIII-5.

Y

YAGNAS. II-1.

YAKSHA. XIV-3, 6.

YAMA. XII-21, XIV-2, 3

—'s world. XIV-23

YAMAKANTAKA. XII-25, XVII-

6, 7; 8, 14; XXV 1, 3, 18, 19,
20, 21

YAVANAS. II-38, XXII-17.

YEAR. II-24.

—'s strength. IV-1.

YOGA KARAKA. XX-43.

YOGARISHTA. XIII-6.

YOUNG. II-8.

YOUNG FEMALES. VIII-18.

YOUNG WOMAN. XVII-5.

YOUNGER BROTHERS. XV-15.

YOUNGEST BROTHER. XI-9.

YOUNGSTERS. XII-20; XXI-
47.

YOUTH. II 10.

YUDDHA BALA. IV 2.

YUGA YOGA. VI 39, 41.

YUVATI (Rasi). I-9.

Z

ZENITH. I-1.

ZODIAC. XXVIII-1-4.



✓

Jagetih & Breakfast 1/2

"A book that is shut is but a block"

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY

GOVT. OF INDIA
Department of Archaeology
NEW DELHI.

Please help us to keep the book
clean and moving.

S. 9, 248, W. 02110